Administration Report
Central Provinces
1889-90 to 1891-92

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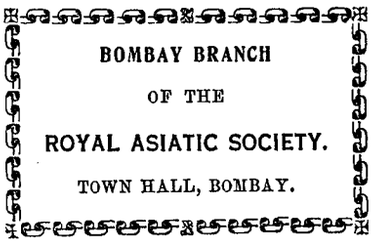

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

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BY

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR 1889-90.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the second part of this Report detailed facts and figures are given for the calendar year 1889 respecting the Judicial, Jail, Police and certain other Departments, and for the official year 1889-90 respecting the remaining departments, the period dealt with in each case depending on the dates prescribed for the submission of the various annual reports by Heads of Departments. The following General Summary deals with the same periods.

The Chief Commissioner's tour.

2. Starting from Nagpur for his cold weather tour of 1889-90, Mr. Mackenzie marched through the southern part of the Nagpur District into Bhandara, and through Bhandara into Balaghat. Thence he proceeded through the Seoni District to Jubbulpore, and after a halt of a fortnight at Jubbulpore, marched through the Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur Districts to Pachmarhi.

Weather and crops.

3. The rainfall of the year was above the average in twelve out of the eighteen districts. Two or three districts excepted, the rains up to the end of September were generally timely and fairly even, with short intervals but no long breaks. In October there was a cessation of rain until the very end of the month, when very heavy rain fell in several districts, and after this the cold weather rains failed. The rice crop was good in some districts and fair in others. The yield of cotton was excellent for the second year in succession, and the outturn of juari, til and tur was exceptionally favourable. The wheat harvest of 1890 was not a satisfactory one, but the yield of linseed was better than it has been for some time past.

Prices.

4. The poor spring harvest of 1889 resulted in a universal rise in the price of wheat, which lasted until December, when prices fell again. The price of juar fell during the latter portion of the year owing to the abundance of the harvest.

Vital statistics.

5. Leaving the year 1886 out of account, the birth-rate of 1889 (39·30 *per mille*) is the lowest recorded in the last 9 years. There was an excess of deaths over births in 15 registration districts. The total number of deaths was

386,155, or 133,094 in excess of the mortality of the previous year. The ratio was 43·79 *per mille*. The deaths were 81,000 more than in the worst year (1883) of the previous ten.

The year 1889 was a most unhealthy one. Every district had the same tale to tell of severe suffering from epidemic and endemic disease. The Province has probably never passed through a more trying year. For the first time since registration was placed on a fairly satisfactory footing the reported death-rate outran the reported birth-rate of the population; and the returns everywhere afford evidence of depressed vitality, originating in previous bad harvests and the continued prevalence of high prices of food, which made the people exceptionally susceptible to the inroads of disease.

The excessive unhealthiness of the year seems to have been due to two main causes. The first was excessive heat and drought. The rains of 1888 ended early, and the wells were already low when the abnormally hot season of 1889 commenced. Over large tracts of country the water-supply was accordingly deficient and exceptionally foul. Cholera became epidemic and raged throughout the Province all the year. The second cause was the heavy rainfall which followed on the drought, the total fall of the year being 1½ inches above the average of the last 23 years, although there was no 'winter' rain. The hot sun acting on a saturated soil appears to have given to malarious fever and all cognate diseases an exceptional virulence.

The total deaths in the Province from cholera amounted to 52,588, which represents a loss of 5·96 per thousand of the whole population. The highest figure in any of the previous ten years was 27,575 in 1879. The mean incidence of the disease in the 5 preceding years was only 1·18 *per mille*: and the deaths from cholera in the previous year (1888) numbered only 921.

Small-pox was prevalent in all districts: and in all except four it was much more fatal than it had been in the four years preceding. Deaths from this disease numbered 17,529 as compared with 10,729 in 1888.

Revenue and Finance.

6. From a financial point of view the year 1889-90 was a satisfactory one. Provincial Revenue increased from Rs. 72,00,503 to Rs. 76,99,212, the increase being, with one or two trivial exceptions, general under all heads and being specially noticeable under I—Land Revenue, IV—Stamps, V—Excise, VI—Provincial Rates, VIII—Assessed Taxes, XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails, XXIII—Stationery, and XXV—Miscellaneous. A slight falling off in Forest Revenue was due to the continued glut in the local timber markets caused by reckless fellings in private forests.

Expenditure has, on the other hand, increased from Rs. 68,97,741 in 1888-89 to Rs. 77,49,873 in 1889-90. This, however, is not an unsatisfactory feature, as the increase is mainly noticeable under the head 3-Land Revenue and Public Works. In the former case it is due to the progress of Settlement operations, increased activity in which has resulted in a very large enhancement of the revenue, while reducing in the vast majority of villages the proportion of assets taken at last Settlement. In the latter case increased expenditure is satisfactory evidence that the Chief Commissioner's Provincial Road Scheme, under which the construction of communications throughout the Province was to be taken up in a comprehensive and practical manner, is being brought into fuller operation;

and notwithstanding the magnitude of the expenditure on Public Works during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 18,13,669, the Provincial balance has only decreased by about Rs. 1,23,000. The Provincial balance on the 1st April 1890 was Rs. 21,94,710.

The increased Jail expenditure of the year was due to the increase in the jail population and to the unfortunate outbreak of cholera in the jails, which necessitated special expenditure.

Divisional and District administration.

7. In a recent communication* to the Government of India, Mr. Mackenzie had occasion to refer to the heavy duties imposed, under present arrrangements, on Commissioners of Division, who are Civil and Sessions Judges for their respective Divisions in addition to being Commissioners of Revenue. He expressed the opinion that, as a rule, it was impossible for them to give due attention to their many and important administrative duties, while burdened with heavy judicial work, and he discussed the question of relieving them of the latter. His experience as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for nearly four years was that it is detrimental to general administrative interests that Commissioners of Division should be so closely tied down to their Courts as they are at present. He desired to see them more free to move about their Divisions and with more time at their disposal to devote to superintendence and inspection.

In the same communication, he had occasion to refer to the heavy responsibilities of Deputy Commissioners, and the following remarks then made on this subject are quoted below as illustrating the policy which Mr. Mackenzie has uniformly pursued of making the Deputy Commissioner in his own district the responsible head of the administration in respect to all Departments, and as indicating the nature of some of the reforms in connection with district administration which he introduced :—

"In addition to the general increase of work which is the natural outcome of the progress made by the Central Provinces since their formation in 1862, there are certain special branches of work in which the duties of Deputy Commissioners have been made distinctly more arduous and responsible since Mr. Mackenzie assumed charge of the Chief Commissionership. In the Police Department, the control of the Deputy Commissioner, which was formerly loose and uncertain, is now strict and definite. In the Forest Department, all the forests of the district, including those which were formerly in the sole charge of the Forest Department, have been placed in charge of the District Officer, the Forest Officer acting as his subordinate in forest work. In the Jail Department, the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner in maintaining an adequate supervision over the management of the jail of his district has been more strictly defined, and (to mention one reform of considerable financial importance) economy has been secured by requiring him to assist the Jail Superintendent in laying in supplies for jail consumption. The supervision of Municipal Committees has been made more close and effective; the Deputy Commissioner has been made the Executive of the District Council for the greater part of the district work; village sanitation is receiving more attention daily from District officers; Court of Wards' work has increased largely; business connected with the grant of loans for agricultural improvements and advances to cultivators for the purchase of seed-grain, &c., has developed rapidly within the last year or two; and lastly, the increase of business in the Criminal and Civil Courts, with the supervision of which the Deputy Commissioner is charged, absorbs more of his time than it did formerly, for there are more subordinate and many more Honorary Magistrates and officers exercising Civil powers whose

* No. 7257—738, dated the 17th November 1890.

proceedings have to be controlled and whose case-work has to be inspected. In short, the detailed work of District administration has practically doubled within the last few years, and demands the unremitting direction and supervision both of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners."

The most important matter connected with the Revenue administration of the year was the amendment of the Land Revenue and Tenancy law of the Central Provinces by the passing of Acts XVI and XVII of 1889. Besides placing the procedure for partition on a satisfactory basis and providing for the making of ryotwari settlements, these Acts will enable the Administration to counteract two evils which threatened to become of pressing importance,—the ousting of tenants by landlords in order to convert ryoti land into sir, and the wholesale destruction of private forests. The amendment of the Land Revenue Act has also placed the law regarding mukaddams on a more satisfactory footing, as it brings within very narrow limits the cases in which the lambardar of a village will not also, as mukaddam, be responsible for its management.

Reference was made in last year's Summary to the Village Conservancy Bill then before the Legislative Council. This Bill became law as the "Central Provinces Village-Sanitation Act" in December 1889. The Local Government is authorized by the Act to extend its provisions to any village containing not less than one hundred inhabited houses and not being a municipality which has been declared by the Deputy Commissioner to be in an insanitary state. Thereupon a Panchayet is formed, consisting of the Mukaddam (headman) and not less than four representatives of the village community elected by the inhabitants. Subject to the Deputy Commissioner's approval, the Panchayet is empowered to levy a rate from the villagers sufficient to provide for the proper cleaning and conservancy of the village, the provision of a good water-supply for man and beast, and the maintenance of the roads in the village. Such is the Act in outline. The Local Government is authorized by it to make such rules in respect to matters of detail as are necessary for the purpose of giving effect to its provisions. Draft rules were prepared and circulated for opinion. These are still under consideration, so that the Act has not yet been brought into actual operation anywhere.

During the year the duties of the mukaddam in regard to village sanitation have been altered so far as to make the institution of proceedings for the removal of grossly insanitary conditions compulsory on the mukaddam, experience having shown that it was useless to leave it to mukaddams to take action or not as they pleased. These duties are regulated by Rules made under the Land Revenue Act. In all small villages these rules are deemed sufficient for sanitary purposes, and it is only to large villages that the provisions of the Village-Sanitation Act will be extended.

Orders have been recently issued requiring Deputy Commissioners to arrange for a larger amount of camping by Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners, whose attention will be given to the maintenance of village maps and records, the management of wards' estates, village sanitation, the grant of loans for land improvement, seed advances, &c., and other matters connected with District administration. It was pointed out in these orders that, speaking generally, it is only in camp that Government Officers can gain that acquaintance with the people which is essential for intelligent and sympathetic administration, and it was observed that the training of camp life is specially valuable to officers who will be hereafter appointed to the charge of districts.

Municipal administration.

8. It was stated in the Summary to last year's Report that the increasing complexity of Municipal administration had rendered it necessary to revise and extend the provisions of the Act of 1873 under which Municipalities in the Central Provinces have hitherto been worked, and that a Bill had been introduced into the Legislative Council which aimed at supplying fuller and more exact definition of the powers and responsibilities of the Municipal Committees and of the procedure which they should follow. This Bill passed into law as Act XVIII of 1889, the Central Provinces Municipal Act, and came into force on the 1st January 1890.

The new Act comprises Chapters relating to the organization of Municipal Committees, the taxes which they may impose with the previous sanction of the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council, their powers for Sanitary and other purposes, and the powers of control which may be exercised over their proceedings by officers of the Government. Since the passing of the Act, rules relating to the constitution of Municipal Committees, the conduct of Municipal elections and the appointment of office-holders have been made in accordance with its provisions. Orders have also been issued with respect to the procedure to be followed in the treatment of proposals for the imposition of taxes, and opinions have been invited on various matters connected with the working of the Act, in view to the issue of such further rules and orders as may be required for the purpose of carrying out its provisions.

The transfer to Municipal management of Government Schools within Municipal limits, of which mention was made in last year's Summary, has not made so much progress as the Chief Commissioner had hoped it would, the delay being due to difficulties experienced in settling the terms of transfer. The object of the transfer is to foster in Municipal Committees a genuine interest in the advance of Education, and, through them, to stimulate private contributions to Municipal Schools. It was originally proposed that Primary Schools only should be so transferred, but the Chief Commissioner has now decided to include Middle Schools (not being European Schools) in the scheme.

District Councils and Local Boards.

9. When the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1883, was introduced, certain areas which were considered too remote or backward for the immediate exercise of local self-government were excluded from the operation of the Act under the terms of Section 36. These were the Mandla District, the Lakhnadon Tahsil in the Seoni District, the Behir Tahsil in the Balaghat District, and the Sironcha Tahsil in the Chanda District, the remaining portions of the three last named districts being brought under the Act. During the year under report the whole of the Seoni and Balaghat Districts have been brought within the operation of the Act, District Councils being appointed in them, and Local Boards constituted in the Lakhnadon and Behir Tahsils. The Mandla District with its large aboriginal population and the distant Sironcha Tahsil in the Chanda District are, accordingly, the only portions of the Province (certain Zamindaris excluded) to which the Educational and Road Schemes promulgated for the guidance of local bodies do not apply.

Education is the most important of the matters with which these local bodies have to deal. They have the management of all rural schools for boys as well as of a few Middle schools not situated in Municipal towns. It appeared to the Chief Commissioner desirable that the encouragement of private

educational enterprise should be transferred, as far as possible, from the representatives of the Government in the Education Department to the representatives of the people, and arrangements have accordingly been made for placing the administration of grants to private rural schools managed on the grant-in-aid system in the hands of District Councils.

As stated in last year's Summary, the Public Works Department lays out and constructs all new lines of road, and maintains communications of a higher class than ordinary fair weather roads. The maintenance of the latter is undertaken, on behalf of the District Council, by the Deputy Commissioner of the district with the assistance of Local Board members, the necessary funds being allocated by the District Council, which works out the programme of roads laid down in the Road Scheme which has been prepared and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for each district.

A tendency to concentrate all business in the hands of the District Council at head-quarters has been sometimes observed, and the Chief Commissioner has on more than one occasion pointed out the importance of utilizing the services of the Local Boards more freely and of encouraging the members of these Boards to take a more active interest in local affairs by increasiug their powers and responsibilities. Apart from their ordinary duties, they can do much to promote works of public utility by private individuals, such as the construction of wells and tanks.

Police.

10. The result in the Central Provinces of the special enquiry into the working of the Police in the various provinces of India, which was ordered by the Supreme Government, has been satisfactory, inasmuch as it confirms the opinion previously expressed by the Chief Commissioner that, apart from the dacoities committed by the proclaimed dacoit Tantia and his imitators, organized or professional crime is remarkably rare here, and shows that the Central Provinces Police have not lost their control over the criminal classes. The crime of these Provinces consists mainly of petty burglaries and thefts, the number of which varies with the character of the seasons, rising with the pressure of bad harvests, and falling with the relief afforded to the poorer classes when harvests are good.

The total number of offences in 1889 was 25,849 compared with 25,118 in the previous year, and the most marked feature of the crime returns for 1889 is an increase in the number of petty burglaries. An unfavourable monsoon in 1888 was followed by failure of the winter rains. In aggravation of this came an extremely severe and prolonged epidemic of cholera, with the usual result that in the wilder parts of the country whole villages were not infrequently abandoned for a time by the panic-stricken inhabitants, whose huts and grain-stores were left in the meanwhile to the mercy of hungry pilferers.

The chief Police event of the year under report was the capture in Indore territory of the proclaimed dacoit Tantia, who was convicted of dacoity with murder and executed. This has been followed since the close of the year by the breaking up of the gang of dacoits led by Bondrya, one of Tantia's principal lieutenants, who, on Tantia's capture, essayed to take his place and defy the authorities after the manner of his old leader. Bondrya and two of his followers were mortally wounded in an attempt to resist capture. The districts

which these dacoits used to harry are now secure, and this result is chiefly due to the energy with which the present Agent to the Governor-General for Central India has insisted on the co-operation of the Indore authorities with the Police of the Central Provinces in marking down and surrounding the dacoit gangs which had hitherto found a safe refuge in Native State territories. On the Central Provinces side of the border, the Nimar Police have broken up a dangerous gang of Mahomedan Bhils, who are believed to have been connected with some of the dacoities in that district popularly attributed to Tantia. By these operations order has been restored in the only portion of the Central Provinces in which organized dacoity had obtained a footing.

Reforms in the internal organization of the force are being effected as funds permit. The scheme for establishing a well-armed and properly trained Reserve at the head-quarters of certain districts has now been settled and brought into operation. The Police arrangements in the Zamindaris of the Chhattisgarh Division, the revision of which was reported last year, are calculated to strengthen the hands of the local authorities in dealing with any influx of the criminal classes which may follow the completion of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line through Chhattisgarh. Something has also been done to improve the prospects of the lower grades of the constabulary by devoting to the increase of their pay the savings effected by a reduction in the number of the Mounted Police. But difficulty is still experienced in obtaining fit recruits for Police service, as the rise of wages earned by agricultural and private servants coupled with higher prices tends to diminish the desire for employment in the constabulary.

Criminal Justice.

11. The total number of persons brought before the Magistrates for enquiry or on trial was 41,450 compared with 38,479 in the preceding year, the percentage of convictions being 56·3 and 57·8 in the two years respectively. The number of cases disposed of by the Courts of Session was 122 against 132 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions to persons disposed of being 73 against 70 in that year.

The Magistracy was strengthened by the establishment in a few places in the interior of districts of new benches of Honorary Magistrates. The policy of the Administration during the past few years has been to establish benches of Honorary Magistrates in all towns in which persons suited for the office could be found, and in this way to relieve Tahsildars, who have important duties to perform as Revenue officers, of petty Criminal work which can be satisfactorily disposed of by Honorary Magistrates. There are now 213 Honorary Magistrates compared with 109 in 1887, and the percentage (to total) of persons disposed of by Tahsildars has fallen from 38·6 in 1887 to 31·9 in 1889, while in the same period the percentage disposed of by Honorary Magistrates has risen from 27·3 to 31·8. Benches have now been established in almost all places in which they are required, and the task has been imposed on Deputy Commissioners of seeing to their gradual education and improvement by associating a Stipendiary Magistrate with them, when this can be arranged, and by close supervision of their work. Orders have been issued that police cases should not, as a rule, be sent to inexperienced Honorary Magistrates; but when a Bench has learnt its work and shown capacity in dealing with trivial cases, the class of cases made over to it for disposal is raised. The work of the more experienced benches is spoken of very favourably.

In the Central Provinces, the Deputy Commissioner of a district, who is the Chief Magistrate in it, is generally invested, under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death. The enhanced powers which Deputy Commissioners exercise under this Section enable them to deal adequately with habitual offenders, and they are required to take up cases in which the existence of previous conviction shows that a severe sentence is called for. It has at the same time been clearly and repeatedly laid down that the systematic examination and criticism of the work of the Subordinate Courts is the most important duty of the Deputy Commissioner. It has been pointed out that he should only take up really important cases himself, leaving all the rest to be disposed of by the subordinate magistracy. The Chief Commissioner is satisfied that a much closer supervision is now exercised by District Magistrates over the criminal work of their subordinates than formerly, though there is still room for improvement. The punishments awarded by inexperienced Magistrates are very apt to be either unsuitable or inadequate, and it is here in particular that the guidance and advice of the Deputy Commissioner are so essential.

Prisons.

12. The numbers of the Jail population and the results of Jail administration in 1889 were unfavourably affected by the circumstances of the year. The increase of crime, due to the pressure of short crops and high prices, swelled the number of admissions. The newly admitted convicts were in a more debilitated condition than usual. The prevalence of cholera (lingering in some districts for months) affected the general health of the prisoners. The high price of cereals increased the cost of maintenance. From every point of view the year was one of exceptional difficulty.

The total Jail population was 19,377 against 18,184 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 4,552·90, compared with 4,146·69 in that year. The increase in the daily average is not exclusively due to the larger number admitted, for the sentences awarded in 1889 were on the whole heavier than in the preceding year, and accordingly convicts admitted to the jails remained longer under confinement.

Releases under the Remission Rules increased from 310 to 410—a good result, which is in part due to a more thorough appreciation by the convicts of the value of the rules.

The number of prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment again shows a distinct improvement, for although the percentage of sentences of 6 months and under (76) has not altered, sentences not exceeding one month (1,825) were fewer by 108 than in the preceding year, while sentences in excess of 6 months rose from 1,721 to 1,893.

Nearly 12½ per cent of the convicts admitted were previously-convicted criminals. Jail officials were unable to bring forward a single case in which the Police had failed to recognize a previously-convicted offender before he was sent to jail, and this is a satisfactory indication of the efficiency of the Police arrangements for the registration and identification of old offenders.

The number of punishments inflicted on prisoners rose from 2,701 to 3,514, or by 813; and the ratio per cent to the number of prisoners from 21·26 to 25·79. If, however, the minor penalties included under the head of

"Other punishments" are excluded, there was a decrease in punishments. Under "Other punishments" are included "warnings": and it appears that nearly half of them were of this description. The subject of Jail punishments has received renewed attention in connection with the proposals of the Jail Commission: and there is no doubt that if the proposal of that Commission—that minor prison offences should be distinguished from serious ones in the annual returns—is adopted, the number of serious offences in the jails of these Provinces will be found to be small. A large number of the so-called "offences" are merely lapses, due to ignorance of rules or to a want of that attention to matters of routine which by habit soon becomes mechanical. With an increase in admissions to jail, the number of novices who require to be trained by means of warnings and minor penalties is of course multiplied.

The total number of convict officers has increased from 282 to 308. At present they are employed only in the Central Jails and at Sambalpur: but the system will ere long be extended to District Jails. The Superintendents of the Central Jails are unanimous in their opinion that convict warders when employed as work-overseers and on night duty are as good as, if not better than, paid warders. The Chief Commissioner would like to see an effort made to secure the services of pensioned sepoys for the posts of Warders and Turnkeys, and the Inspector-General of Jails has been directed to take this matter up.

The cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners has risen from Rs. 2,53,167 in 1888 to Rs. 2,81,471 in 1889. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 61-0-10 and Rs. 61-13-2 in the two years respectively. The increased expenditure is partly due to the larger daily average prison population, and partly to the rise in the price of cereals, combined with the distribution of full diet to all short-term prisoners throughout the year. In addition, there was special expenditure connected with the outbreak of cholera in several jails. As a rule, Jail Superintendents exerted themselves successfully to effect economy in the purchase of food-grains. A system of storing grain in bins, has proved a success wherever attention has been paid to the necessary details, and the special attention of Deputy Commissioners has bee n called to the financial importance of assisting Superintendents in purchasing grain at first hand in the agricultural markets.

The average profit per head of prisoners sentenced to labour increased from Rs. 14-10-8 in 1888 to Rs. 18-7-0 in 1889: a result which was hardly to be expected in a year characterized by so much sickness. The Nagpur Central Jail has now its distinctive industry—Form-printing: while the Jubbulpore Jail continues to weave tent-cloths and small carpets. Castor-oil pressing is the leading industry of the Raipur Central Jail.

Cholera appeared in 9 jails, attacking 112 prisoners: and was especially troublesome in Nagpur, Sambalpur, Bilaspur, Hoshangabad and Saugor. 65 deaths resulted from the epidemic. Deducting these from the total of 225 deaths, the remainder—160—is smaller by 8 than the total prison mortality in 1888, although the prison population was so much larger in 1889. The daily average number sick was however 121·53 as compared with 115·98 in the preceding year.

With a view to ascertaining whether any connection can be traced between the rainfall of a year and the general sickness or health of prisoners, the Chief Commissioner has obtained from each Jail Superintendent charts showing the rainfall of each year for 10 years, and the rise and fall of sickness and mortality generally and under each of the principal diseases. The result shows that the variations in death rates bear no traceable relation to the rainfall as recorded in inches. The general health of the population as affected by the character of the season and crops seems to be the most potent factor in the mortality among the short-term prisoners, who form the bulk of the convicts.

A scheme for improving the pay of the Jail officials and for substituting Warder guards for the police guards employed at all District Jails was submitted to the Government of India in February 1889, and has been sanctioned since the close of the year. The scheme, though it does not provide for a revision of salaries upon the liberal scale suggested by the Jail Commission, was based upon the recommendations of Dr. Lethbridge made on the occasion of his visit to these Provinces. Owing to the saving of the cost of the Police guards, the scheme involves no actual increase in expenditure, but, on the contrary, a slight saving.

A revised Jail Manual embodying all recent orders of the Government on the subject of Jail Administration is now under preparation.

Civil Justice.

13. With a view to affording further relief to Tahsildars from the burden of Civil work, the Chief Commissioner, by a Resolution issued in February 1889, directed that advantage should be taken of the provisions of Section 11 of Act XVI of 1885 to invest a larger number of Naib-Tahsildars with the Civil powers referred to in that section. Three new Munsiffs' Courts were also created. The number of Courts open at the close of 1889 was thus raised to 191, as compared with 178 at the close of the preceding year.

While the number of tribunals increased, the work to be done by them diminished during the year. The total number of suits instituted (including re-institutions) in 1889 was 100,330, against 110,479 in 1888, being a decrease of 10,149 or 9·2 per cent. In fact, the institutions and re-institutions were fewer than in any year since 1883. Even in the districts where for years past the institutions had been almost uniform there was this year a heavy falling off. This fall in litigation was wide-spread, being shared by 14 out of the 18 districts. It appears to be rightly attributed, in the main, to the severe epidemic of cholera which swept over the Province and for a time suspended all concern for other matters.

The result of the investment of more Naib-Tahsildars with Civil powers was that the percentage of suits disposed of by this class of Courts rose from 28·7 to 31·9 : while the disposals by Munsiffs sunk, despite the augmentation of the number of these officers, from 27·5 per cent to 23·9. The relief afforded to Tahsildars was not as great as it might have been, or as it will be, because the reform did not come into effect till towards the middle of the year, and the powers given to Munsiffs were at first limited to those of a Tahsildar of the 2nd Class.

The average duration of cases and the average number of hearings both increased. This result is probably in some measure due to the circumstances

of the year, and to the smaller proportion of those petty cases which are ordinarily disposed of at one hearing.

As a result of the decrease in original suits the number of appeals diminished, the total being 7,092 as against 7,934 in 1888. As, however, the reduction in litigation was chiefly in the class of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, the Courts of Commissioners did not share in the decrease of appellate work which was experienced by the District Courts of appeal; nor was the relief to the latter in any way considerable.

The number of applications for execution presented during the year was 80,591, as compared with 84,238 in 1888. The number of judgment-debtors arrested but released without imprisonment was only 549 as against 1,664 in the previous year, while the number actually imprisoned was only 93 as against 351. This decrease is due to the operation of Act VI of 1888.

Registration.

14. The number of Registration Offices open (82) was one in excess of the number in the previous year. The number of registrations was 28,676 against 27,383 in that year. Receipts rose from Rs. 95,546 to Rs. 1,00,697, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 43,209 to Rs. 40,298.

The increase in gross income is chiefly due to the operation of the Revised Schedule of Fees which was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1888. It is also partly due to the larger number both of Registrations and of Miscellaneous operations which characterized the past year. The advance in the business of the Department is slow but certain, and has not, apparently, been in any way checked by the revision of the Schedule.

The bulk of the registering work is now done by Special Salaried Sub-Registrars who earn a commission in addition to their pay. With the increase in their receipts from the latter source, due to the growth of Registration business, it has been found possible to reduce the rates of commission and to substitute paid officers, who do their own copying work, for Sub-Registrars assisted by Moharirs. The results are traceable in the diminished expenditure of the Department on Establishment and Commission.

The number of applications for search of, and for copies of, the Registration records during the last three years has been 2,446, 2,621 and 2,703, indicating a tendency to increase. The Chief Commissioner has recently sanctioned an alteration in the form of Index to the records, which will facilitate search by the public and enable Government officials who desire information as to encumbrances, in connection with agricultural advances or the sale of land in execution of decree, to obtain it more speedily.

Survey and Settlement.

15. The record of work done by the Settlement Department in 1889-90 is satisfactory. The completion of the re-settlement of the Sambalpur district was reported last year, and in the two remaining districts (Raipur and Bilaspur) of the Chhattisgarh Division the work of re-settling the Khalsa areas which are being regularly assessed and also the Zamindaris, has made substantial progress.

In Mandla the Summary Settlement of Malguzari villages was continued and sanction was accorded to the revised revenue demand proposed for villages covering an area of 874 square miles.

Survey preparatory to assessment has been completed in the Narsinghpur district and pushed forward in some other districts. In four more districts cadastral work was started.

In June last the survey and assessment on a ryotwari system of 185 square miles of waste lands situated in the Charwa pargana of the Hoshangabad district was completed. Only a portion of these lands has been taken up as yet by cultivators. When the whole area has been allotted, the increase of revenue resulting therefrom is estimated at upwards of half a lakh of rupees.

A Settlement Code has been prepared under the orders of the Chief Commissioner for the guidance of officers employed in Settlement work. The principles, as approved by the Government of India, on which Settlement operations are being conducted in these Provinces, and other necessary orders are set out in the Code, whereby uniformity of procedure will be secured.

Forests.

16. The most important change in the organization of the Department which has occurred during the year under report was the appointment in October 1889 of a second Conservator. The Provinces have been divided into two Conservator's charges, the Southern Circle comprising the districts of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions together with the districts of Chhindwara and Seoni; the Northern Circle comprising the remaining districts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions. The extent of the forest area in the two circles is 9,949 and 10,077 square miles respectively.

One Division excepted, all Forest Divisional charges are reported to have been re-organized, being divided off into Ranges, Sub-Ranges, and Forest Guards' beats. A good and clear distribution of duties and responsibilities is essential to successful administration, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that this has now been satisfactorily provided for in the re-arrangement of the charges of all classes of the Forest staff.

The Classification of the Reserved Forests distinguishes reserves under strict conservation or to which it has been decided to extend strict conservation as soon as possible (known as Class A) from other Reserves (known as Class B). The aim of the Forest Department is to add, from year to year, to the A Reserves by transfers from Class B, until the area brought into Class A is sufficiently large to meet in the future the requirements of all tracts which are likely to draw upon it for the supply of forest produce. Material progress has been made during the year in effecting such transfers.

Three parties of the Forest Survey Branch carried on the survey work previously started in the Raipur, Jubbulpore and Chanda Districts, and a fourth party began work in Bhandara. The topographical survey of forest areas in Hoshangabad and Betul has been continued under Colonel Wilmer, and skeleton traces showing the forest growth and soils of 404½ square miles of the forest area surveyed have been furnished by that Officer to the Department.

A Working Plans Officer was appointed, and began work in the Northern Circle towards the close of the year. This Officer has now (October 1890) been transferred elsewhere on promotion, and the Chief Commissioner fears

that owing to the more pressing need of having competent Officers in charge of Divisions, it may not be possible for him to depute another officer of the Central Provinces Staff to continue the work.

An additional area of 246,365 acres was brought under organized protection from fire, raising the total area so protected to 2,387 square miles, equivalent to 35 per cent of the Class A Reserves.

The Forest Revenue of the year was Rs. 11,56,181 against Rs. 11,80,405 in the previous year, the expenditure in the two years respectively being Rs. 6,20,729 and Rs. 5,99,599. The surplus accordingly fell from Rs. 5,80,806 to Rs. 5,35,452. The demand for Government timber was stagnant owing to the large stock of private timber still lying in the local markets, and receipts decreased under this head. On the other hand, the revenue from grazing showed a considerable increase. The increase of expenditure is due to the higher cost of establishments, but these are still inadequate for the proper working of the Department.

17. The re-modelling of the Excise arrangements of the Province, begun in 1887, was brought to a close early in the year under report. In place of a number of badly supervised and comparatively costly sadar distilleries, which contended in vain against illicit distillation in their outlying attached areas, there are now a much larger number of outstills: but, as a matter of fact, the drinking facilities of the population have at the same time been materially restricted by large reductions in the number of shops. Facilities for drinking are determined not by the number of places at which liquor is manufactured, but by the number of places at which it is sold. This is the point on which the Chief Commissioner has most strongly insisted, and, moreover, while substituting outstills for those sadar distilleries which had proved to be failures, the Administration has directed that no outstill shall be established or continued in any place where there is not clear proof of a normal and permanent demand for liquor. This enquiry into the *raison d'être* of the older stills is now going on, and 200 of them have been closed since the 1st April 1890. The number of shops was reduced during the year from 8,055 to 7,569, and since its close 466 more shops have been closed. This reduction in the number of shops could not possibly have been effected but for the decentralisation of the sources of supply. To have reduced shops while extending or maintaining sadar distillery areas would merely have stimulated illicit distillation. The mhowa grows in every village, and only the local outstill-vendor can prevent its flowers being utilized for the manufacture of the weak country liquor ordinarily consumed in the Central Provinces. Excise.

The reasons why Sadar Distilleries had failed and why outstills were necessary in these Provinces are the absolute closure of internal district communications in the rains in all black soil tracts, the large aboriginal element or strain in the population, to a considerable proportion of whom cheap mhowa liquor is a daily necessary for food and worship, the absence of large towns, the distance between village and village, and the impossibility of providing adequate supervision at many remote centres. The Sadar Distillery system had a fair and prolonged trial in the Central Provinces; and it was not till experience had shown that it could not, with the existing establishments and local conditions, be properly worked in small townlets and rural tracts, that it

was decided to restrict it to the larger centres of population. The working of the revised arrangements is being closely watched and improvements in matters of detail are being introduced as opportunity offers.

The systems under which the revenue from opium and ganja is administered remain unchanged.

Education.

18. The Chief Commissioner's policy has been to place the system of education in these Provinces upon a sounder basis, by giving a more practical and modern turn to the studies in Middle and Primary schools and by paying increased attention to discipline and moral training.

The Kindergarten system has been introduced into a fair number of Primary schools. The study of the elements of agriculture has received much attention in schools of the same grade, and the subject has proved a popular one. It is intended when possible to establish school gardens, that the boys may by working in these get practical lessons also. The teaching of drawing is being pushed on: but it will take some time yet before the supply of trained teachers is equal to the demand. During his cold weather tour the Chief Commissioner examined a large number of schools, and drew the attention of the Inspector-General to the want of proper sets of Drawing Cards for the pupils to copy. This defect is being remedied. The Primary School teachers are now being instructed at the Normal School in the system of "hand and eye training"—adapted from the Slöjd system by Mr. Ricks, Inspector of Schools, of the London School Board—which consists in teaching wood-work, modelling in clay and in cardboard, upon the basis of a knowledge of drawing. Physical training has received considerable attention, and the Chief Commissioner found in the course of his inspection when in camp that Drill was a most popular subject both with masters and with boys. The Inspector-General of Education has suggested that the best boy in each class should drill his own class, and is working out a scheme of holding periodical gatherings of scholars for athletic contests.

The itinerant Instructors in Physical science have nearly finished their work. All the High and all the important Middle schools have been supplied with the necessary physical apparatus, mainly by private subscriptions. The Agricultural and Engineering classes made good progress during the year. It is in contemplation to affiliate the Engineering class with the Roorkee institution, with a view to sending successful students to obtain the Roorkee certificates: and to utilise the Agricultural class as a means of giving a practical side to the teaching of agriculture in Primary schools. The Law class opened in the Jubbulpore College has been well attended.

Inter-school rules and conduct cards have been introduced as a help to the maintenance of a higher moral standard. A class for the training of Secondary School teachers was opened in the Nagpur Normal School in June 1890: and the services of a trained European Superintendent have been obtained through the agency of the Secretary of State. The boarding-house attached to the Jubbulpore College has been enlarged and improved, and the Monitorial system has been introduced into it. Finally, the Result-grant Code has been revised with reference to subjects of a technical character.

While the instruction given in the schools has thus proceeded on wider and more practical lines, the plan of popularising education by giving those who are most interested in it a more direct control over the management of the schools, has received further extension. The steps taken in this direction have been already referred to in the sections of this Summary relating to Municipal and Local Board administration.

Although the year was an abnormally unhealthy one and the strength of schools and attendance were much affected by severe epidemics of cholera, fever and influenza, there was an increase in the number of pupils as well as in the number of schools. On the 31st March last there were 1,830 schools with 1,08,200 pupils, as compared with 1,824 schools and 1,07, 357 pupils on the corresponding date of the previous year.

The special feature in the returns is the increase in the Fee-receipts. While scholars increased by a fraction per cent, the increase in Fee-receipts exceeds 12 per cent. The total receipts are Rs. 74,400 as compared with Rs. 66,160 in the previous year. Of this advance of Rs. 8,240, as much as Rs. 1,299 is contributed by Aided Primary schools. These satisfactory results must be mainly atttributed to the exertions of School Committees and to the growing interest taken in education. They justify the hope that the transfer of the supervision of aided schools to District Councils will lead to such economy in the administration of the Grant-in-aid fund as will render it possible to considerably increase the number of schools aided.

The total average cost of educating each pupil has increased from Rs. 5-5-11 to Rs. 5-11-4: and the cost to Government from Rs. 2-0-1 to Rs. 2-1-10. Owing, however, partly to the re-organization of the Inspectorate whereby a saving was effected to Provincial revenues, and partly to the increased realizations from the Education cess in the districts whose re-settlement has been completed, the expenditure from Provincial funds decreased from Rs. 3,60,134 to Rs. 3,51,034, or by Rs. 9,100. The receipts from "other sources" (which include subscriptions) rose from Rs. 1,57,523 to Rs. 1,63,647.

The Chief Commissioner has had under his consideration a scheme for giving the Upper Primary and Middle School Examinations a more practical character by making a "pass" in them essential for admission to the lower grades of the Government service, and rules on the subject have been recently issued.

A pleasing feature in the record of the year's work is the readiness with which private persons have come forward to help the Department to provide the necessary apparatus for instruction in Physical science, and the popularity which the Kindergarten lessons and the study of drawing and agriculture have attained.

19. The number of dispensaries of all kinds open at the end of the year 1889 was 104. The number of out-patients treated was 840,087, and of in-patients 8,156. Medical.

The vaccination returns exhibit a considerable falling off in the total number of operations. The decrease was partly due to the exceptional prevalence of sickness during the year, but there seems reason to believe that in some districts

the diminution of work done was also partly due to the defective working of the staff. The following extract from the Chief Commissioner's Resolution on the Report of the Vaccination Department for the three years ending 1889-90 shows what steps were taken during that period for its improved administration :—

"In the first year of the period under review the requirements of the Chhattisgarh Division, where arrangements were backward, received special attention. The vaccination staff was here reorganised and strengthened to enable it to undertake the work of the Zamindaris in that Division as well as that of the Khalsa, and the superintending charges were also revised so as to include the Khalsa, Zamindars and Feudatories of Chhattisgarh in a single scheme for the purposes of superintendence. In the same year, with the view of securing a full measure of supervision by Superintendents throughout the Province, the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the adoption of a standard of work for each district, prescribing the number of villages to be visited and the number of vaccinations to be seen daily by each Native Superintendent; and Civil Surgeons were instructed to regulate the tours of their Superintendents. Further steps in the direction of improved administration were taken in 1888-89, when rules framed by the Superintendent-General for the appointment, pay, promotion, &c., of the Vaccination Establishment for the whole Province were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, and the whole staff of Vaccinators and Superintendents (excluding vaccinators employed in Feudatory States, Municipalities and Cantonments) was organized as a single establishment divided into grades."

Public Works.

20. As will be seen from the detailed account in Chapter IV, Part II, the expenditure on Public Works during the year largely exceeded that of the past. Works have been pushed on with much activity, and the results as described show that considerable progress has been made of a satisfactory kind. In connection with the Road Scheme, which was referred to at some length in the Report of last year, excellent progress has been made. Estimates were sanctioned during the year for roads aggregating 706 miles in length, of which 327 miles were constructed; and surveys for 630 miles of new roads, or of roads to be raised in class, were undertaken, work on which will be commenced as funds permit.

Many of the new roads connect important villages and grain marts with the Railway and will be useful as feeders to the Railway system, affording facilities to traffic which were much required. In the Feudatory States of the Chhattisgarh Division work has been started on the system of roads devised for them, and it is anticipated that a considerable impetus will be given to trade by the opening up of large tracts of country, hitherto practically inaccessible to wheeled traffic, which will now be brought into easy communication with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Considerable attention has also been paid to the requirements of the District Court-houses, and extensive additions and alterations have been carried out to several of them, which will prove of benefit to the public attending the Courts as well as to the officials employed in them.

The new Court-house at Jubbulpore has been fully completed, and was occupied before the close of the year. It is a substantial building and is conveniently arranged for the several offices accommodated in it. Good progress has been made with the new Residency at Nagpur, and it is probable it will be ready for occupation early in 1891. The old Residency will then be used for certain Government Offices, and the Bungalows in which they are at present located will be available to the public. The requirements of the Jail and

Police Departments in the matter of new buildings have not been lost sight of. A good deal has been done in providing suitable accommodation for the subordinate officials of the former and in constructing Station-houses for the latter. Much is still required for both, and it will take time before all wants are fully met.

The progress made in the construction of the extension of the Nagpur Water Works is satisfactory. The estimates for this scheme were only sanctioned in July 1889 and the works were opened by the Chief Commissioner in August of this year. The scheme is undoubtedly a great boon to the residents of the Civil Station, as well as to those in the higher parts of the city where the want of water has been much felt. Water schemes are being prepared for other towns in the Provinces, and it is encouraging to observe how desirous Municipalities are to improve their water-supply.

The out-put from the Warora Colliery fell short of that of the previous year by 16,312 tons. The decrease is attributed to a falling off in the demand, owing to the Railway traffic having been slack, and partly to insufficient labour. The financial results of the year are, however, satisfactory, as the net receipts represent a return of Rs. 7·77 per cent on the Capital outlay.

The Umaria Colliery has improved during the year, the out-put and sales having been greater than in the preceding one. The net receipts show a return of 4·68 per cent on the Capital outlay, and as a considerable expenditure chargeable to that head has been incurred on No. 4 Pit which is still incomplete, it is not unlikely that better results will be shown next year when coal is raised from the new winnings which will be available on the completion of No. 4 Pit.

Feudatory States.

21. There are fifteen Feudatory States in the Central Provinces, of which fourteen are situated in the Chhattisgarh Division and one (Makrai) in the Nerbudda Division. Six of them are managed by Government officers owing to the minority or misrule of the Chiefs. In seven more Government has come to the assistance of the Chiefs and saved them from the consequences in which physical incapacity, abuse of power or mismanagement must end, by the appointment of approved Diwans who are associated with the Chiefs in the administration of the States and on whom, under the supervision of the officers in political charge, the responsibility rests of introducing order and securing efficiency of management. In two cases only (Bamra and Khairagarh) is the administration of the States carried on by the Chiefs themselves without any assistance from Government. The condition of the States under Government management is satisfactory. Their finances have been placed on a sound footing, debts are being paid off, revenue is being set free for the construction of public buildings and the development of communications, and the general administration has been rendered more efficient. Satisfactory progress has also been made in the introduction of financial and other reforms in the States to which Diwans have been appointed. Much attention has been paid to the reform of the Land Revenue system, especially in the direction of preventing the arbitrary ejectment of landholders from their villages, and of substituting fixed demands for fixed terms of years for the old system of short leases rendered oppressive as well by the levy of premiums paid in advance (Nazarana) and forced loans, as by insecurity of tenure. Land Revenue Settlements are being

revised on terms which are fair to the agricultural classes and profitable to the States concerned, and a simple system of Forest conservancy is being gradually introduced. Judicial and Police Establishments have been re-organized where funds permit, and the system of direct taxation is under revision. Education and Vaccination have also received their due share of attention. Much remains to be done, especially in States the Chiefs of which are wedded to old habits of extravagance and indifference to reform, but difficulties are being gradually overcome and order introduced. Two young Chiefs are being educated at the Rajkumar College at Jubbulpore and will be trained in due course to take an active part in the administration of their States. Wherever possible, the Chiefs themselves and members of their families are aided and encouraged in qualifying themselves for the conduct of State business.

NAGPUR :
The 12th December 1890.

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PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.

1. At pages 1 to 24 of the Administration Report for 1882-83 will be found an account of the following subjects drawn up for standard reference :—

1.—Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.
2.—Historical Summary.
3.—Form of Administration.
4.—Character of Land Tenure.
5.—System of Survey and Settlement.
6.—Civil divisions of British Territory.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

Chief Commissioner.

2. Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, B. A., C. S., C. S. I., acted as Chief Commissioner for 2 months and 14 days, Mr. A. Mackenzie, B. A., C. S., C. S. I., holding charge of the office of Chief Commissioner for the remaining portion of the year.

8.—Relations with Feudatory States.

3. Of the 15 Feudatory States in the Central Provinces, fourteen are in the Chhattisgarh Division; Makrai is in the Nerbudda Division.

As was the case last year, six of these States, *viz.*, Patna, Kalahandi, Sarangarh, Raigarh, Kawardha and Sakti, continued under direct Government management during the year under report. They were all heavily encumbered when Government assumed the management of them. Sarangarh and Patna have been entirely cleared of debt, the financial arrangements of the other States now stand on a sound basis, and in all of them the general administration has been placed on a satisfactory footing.

In five States, *viz.*, Bastar, Sonpur, Rehrakole, Nandgaon and Chhuikhadan, the administration is conducted by a Diwan on behalf and in the name of the Chief, and under the control of the Political Agent. Since the close of the year the appointment of a Diwan in Makrai, a small Feudatory State in the Hoshangabad District, has been found necessary.

Two of the States, Bamra and Khairagarh, are directly administered by their own Chiefs. So also was the Kanker State till towards the close of the year, when the continued mental illness of the Maharajah of Kanker rendered it necessary to appoint a Diwan to administer the State on behalf of the Chief.

4. In the Chhattisgarh Feudatories the crops of the year were everywhere very good. The rain-fall was abundant and timely, and no where did the rice crop fall below an average—in some States it was a bumper one. The failure of the cold season rains affected the rabi crops which are largely grown in the Western States, but they also were fair in many places. The good effects of the abundant harvests were, however, much marred by an epidemic of cholera (which raged in all the States and most severely in the Eastern Feudatories), and by a severe murrain in the Western States.

5. The general remarks which follow (paragraphs 6 to 9) apply to the Feudatories of the Chhattisgarh Division.

Land Revenue.

6. Recent years have witnessed important reforms in the land management of many States, and especially of those under direct management. The pernicious system of short leases with heavy nazars or premiums paid in advance, and subsequent capricious demands in the form of benevolences and forced loans, which was practised in many States, has now been replaced by fixed demands for an adequate period of five or more years, with direct encouragement to the farmers to improve their lands, in the form of a protected *status* or guarantee against arbitrary ejectment or enhancement, conferred on those who have either founded their villages or greatly improved them by the expenditure of capital or labour. The land revenue in all States under direct management has now been settled on this basis, and some of the Chiefs who manage their own States, *e. g.*, Khairagarh, appreciate its advantages and have adopted it.

Surveys.

In view to future land revenue settlements being based on accurate statistics of area, quality of soil and other advantages, arrangements have been made for the appointment of patwaris, and the survey of cultivated land by them has been started in several States, and considerable progress has been made in this work in Nandgaon and Sakti. Kawardha has been completely surveyed.

Forests.

7. The urgent and increasing necessity of protecting the State forests from waste, denudation, and dhya cultivation has received special attention in most States, and in many of them an adequate establishment to protect the forests from unlicensed cutting has now for the first time been appointed.

A system of Forest conservation based on payment for everything cut and removed, with concessions in the form of special licenses to agriculturists hitherto accustomed to obtain forest produce free of any charge, and to the poorer classes who deal in firewood, bamboos, &c., has been introduced.

Taxation.

8. During the year an enquiry was made into the present non-agricultural cesses which press heavily in many States on the poorer classes of artizans, such as weavers, whose trade is in a depressed condition; and the advisability of substituting for these cesses a Pandhri tax modelled on the tax of the same name in the British districts, and graduated according to income, has been considered, with the result that the proposed reform has been accepted by most of the Chiefs and present administrators of the States. It will be adopted in all the States under direct management, and also in several of those administered by their own Chiefs. Attention has also been attracted to the heavy duties levied in some States on the exportation of home produce, such as gur, ghee, oilseeds and cattle, and which add an adventitious obstacle to the great natural ones of distance from markets and imperfect communications. The removal of these obstructions to trade will, it is hoped, give stimulus to the development of the more backward States which have recently come under the direct control of the Political Agent, such as Bastar and Kanker.

Education.

9. In many States there has been good progress in Education, but in some, owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring efficient teachers, arising from the remoteness and reputation for unhealthiness of those States, it has not been so satisfactory. Arrangements, however, are now being made to train the men needed for the purpose at the head-quarters of each State, and this, it is believed, will remove a difficulty which has been long felt in this matter.

Vaccination.

Vaccination has been carried on with vigour in most States, but in others, owing to the absence of adequate professional supervision, the results achieved are not invariably good.

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8 (a).—Self-Governed Feudatories.

10. *Makrai* (Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad).—The administration of this State, especially in Police matters, has been found to be unsatisfactory, and it has been necessary since the close of the year to associate an approved Diwan with the Raja in its management.

Area in square miles	... 155
Population	... 16,764
Tribute	... *Nil.*

11. *Bamra* (Political Agent).—The Political charge of this State was towards the close of the year transferred from the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, to the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories. The revision of the land revenue assessment and the advent of the railway have caused an advance under nearly every head of revenue, so that the total income has risen from Rs. 36,969 to Rs. 41,264. The expenditure has increased from Rs. 37,297 to Rs. 41,128. One of the principal sources of revenue is that derived from the forests, which the railway will now bring within trading distance of the timber markets. Raja Sudhal Deo, C. I. E., has been engaged this year in connecting his chief town Deogarh with the railway, which lies at a distance of 48 miles, and 23 miles of this road have been finished. The absence of complaints from this State shows that the Raja's administration is popular, and that the welfare and the contentment of the people are carefully considered.

Area in square miles	... 1,988
Population	... 81,286
Tribute	Rs. 1,500

12. *Kanker* (Political Agent).—It is to be regretted that the mental disease from which the Raja was reported to be suffering last year has not yet shown signs of improvement. In the hope of his speedy recovery no changes were made during the year in the administration of the State. Owing, however, to the continued illness of the Raja, a Diwan was appointed shortly after the close of the year. The income and expenditure of this State are stated at Rs. 50,879 and Rs. 49,240 respectively, as compared with Rs. 49,970 and Rs. 52,146 in the preceding year. Owing to the state of the Maharajah's health, no administrative improvements have been undertaken. Important subjects needing attention are the settlement of the land revenue, local taxation, the reform of the Excise and Abkari arrangements, and the construction of the road to Raipur. The present opportunity will be fully utilized for putting things on a sound basis and for introducing a system of administration which will, it is hoped, commend itself to the Raja when he is able to resume the duties of his position.

Area in square miles	... 1,429
Population	... 63,610
Tribute	... *Nil.*

13. *Khairagarh* (Political Agent).—This State continues to make fair progress, and its educational and medical establishments at Khairagarh and Dongargarh are doing good work. The road from the railway at Dongargarh to Borla, in the Kawardha State, has been partly aligned and surveyed. The Raja is a fairly enlightened ruler and understands that gaontias who have founded or improved their villages cannot any longer be treated as if they had no rights or beneficial interest in their lands. He has accordingly introduced rules for conferring a protected status on gaontias of long standing who have sunk capital in their villages. A small party of patwaris working under an Inspector is employed in measuring the cultivated area of a portion of this State, with a view to its being regularly settled. The income of the year was Rs. 2,26,097 as compared with Rs. 2,14,720 in the preceding year, and the expenditure Rs. 2,47,387 as compared with Rs. 1,21,902.

Area in square miles	...	931
Population	...	... 1,66,138
Tribute	...	Rs. 70,000

14. *Bastar* (Political Agent).—The income of the State was Rs. 1,77,276 compared with Rs. 1,41,046 in the preceding year, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,49,073 against Rs. 1,42,704. The principal increase was under the head of forest licenses issued to fell timber, &c., the revenue from which rose from Rs. 53,413 to Rs. 76,749. The State operations in timber have been curtailed with a view to their entire cessation, as it is believed that the teak forests are exhausted and need rest. The chief want of this State is a suitable land revenue settlement. Existing arrangements, which are but a renewal of the old settlement which expired 2 years ago, are based on a plough assessment, which is most unsatisfactory, as the area cultivated by a plough varies considerably in every village. With a view of obtaining other and more precise information regarding the ordinary size of the holdings and the average area of a "plough," the survey of a number of typical villages in each parganna has been undertaken and will shortly be completed. At the close of the year, 140 villages had been thus surveyed, and the statistics obtained will afford a sound basis for the approaching settlement.

Area in square miles	...	13,062
Population	...	... 1,96,248
Tribute	...	...Rs. 3,056

At the close of the year, when the State was inspected by the Commissioner and the Political Agent, the administration of the Diwan, Mr. Ganpat Rao Gokle, was found so defective and lacking in energy and control over his subordinates, some of whom were inexperienced and injudicious and not always well chosen, that he was removed from his post, and Rao Saheb Gopinath Guru, the Superintendent of Patna, who had shown considerable energy and capacity in his management of the Kalahandi State, was appointed to succeed him. Considerable progress has been made during the year in the construction of a new road near Telin Ghât, the place where the main road to Raipur descends from the Bastar plateau to the plains of Chhattisgarh, and hitherto the main obstacle of trade with the Raipur District. The Police force, which was formerly under the Tahsildars, has been reorganized and placed under the supervision of Inspectors.

15. *Nandgaon* (Political Agent).—During the year a summary settlement was made for three years, resulting in an increase of income of Rs. 32,489. Survey operations have been commenced with the view of making the next settlement a regular one. The limitation of the expenditure in the Raj

Area in square miles	...	871
Population	...	... 1,64,339
Tribute	...	Rs. 70,000

family, referred to in the last Administration Report of the Central Provinces, has now established a financial equilibrium. The income of the year was Rs. 2,06,722 as against Rs. 1,76,300 in the preceding year. There has been an increase under every head of revenue except Law and Justice—the result of a decline in civil litigation, which was brought about by the good crops and the cholera epidemic. Existing arrangements for education, vaccination and medical treatment are ample, and the State institutions have all done good work. This State has been exceedingly well managed by the Diwan, Mr. Ramkrishn Rao, who has shown much capacity in the performance of his duties. The Raja Bulram Dass has improved a good deal, takes an active part in the administration of his State, and renders much assistance to the Diwan.

16. *Chhuikhadan* (Political Agent).—The improvement in the administration of the State which was hoped for in former reports, has not unfortunately been realized during the year under review. The Chief still devotes the greater portion of the revenue of his State to the comforts and luxuries of himself and his family, and is the most reactionary and least amenable to advice of all the Chhattisgarh Chiefs. In the early part of the year, without any intimation of his intention to the Political Agent, he settled a considerable number of his villages on increased jamas and collected heavy nazarana. The Commissioner's advice that the excessive nazars should be refunded, has not yet been taken. The income of the year is stated at Rs. 56,497 as against Rs. 53,937 last year, and the expenditure at Rs. 56,076 as against Rs. 52,909. There has been an increase under every main head of revenue, but it is chiefly under land revenue. No progress in Education or road-making is reported. The Police, Jail, and other Establishments are very inefficient; and as the officials are inadequately remunerated by small grants of land rent free, the time which they should devote to their duties is given to cultivation. It is also to be regretted that the Chief's eldest son, who is now of mature years, does not render any real assistance in the administration of the State.

Area in square miles	...	154
Population	...	... 32,979
Tribute	...	Rs. 15,000

17. *Sonpur* (Political Agent).—In this State a very great improvement has been effected in Civil and Criminal Justice. The inefficient and unpaid punchayets of former days have been replaced by properly paid and well trained judges. The Police force has been reorganized and placed in a state of fair efficiency by an ex-Inspector of Government Police. The sons of the Raja take part in the State administration, the eldest being a Magistrate and a Civil Judge, and the second son the State Superintendent of Police. There is need of a new settlement, as the ryoti payments have remained the same as they were more than 20 years ago, before the railway had reached this part of the country, when agricultural produce was much less valuable than it is at present. The State sacrifices a good deal of revenue by not revising its ryoti demands. The total income of the year is stated at Rs. 71,804 against Rs. 51,469, and the expenditure at Rs. 75,761 against Rs. 54,043 in the preceding year. On the whole, though much remains to be done before the administration of this State can be considered satisfactory, there can be no doubt that there has been a considerable improvement since the appointment of the present Diwan, Mr. Banmali Misr, who has

Area in square miles	...	906
Population	...	... 1,78,701
Tribute	...	Rs. 9,000

evinced tact and judgment in a difficult position. Raja Niladhar Singh Deo Bahadur has shown every desire to avail himself of the advice given to him on several important occasions, and is conscious of the benefits produced by the reforms introduced by his Diwan.

18. *Rehrakole* (Political Agent).—The administration of this State made fair progress during the year. The different departments have been brought into working order, and a feeling of security has been restored to all classes. Some of the landholders who had left the State owing to the excessive demands of former years, have now returned. Efforts are being made to make a better use of the vast timber resources of the State by improving the road from Sambalpur to Sonpur and by floating timber down to the adjoining open country in the Sonpur State and to the timber marts on the Mahanadi and East Coast. The slender resources and indebtedness of the State prevent much being done in the way of improvements, though public buildings are much needed. During the year the Raja, who for many years past had been almost totally blind from cataract, was operated on by the Civil Surgeon of Sambalpur, and his eyesight has been restored to him.

Area in square miles	... 833
Population ...	... 17,750
Tribute ...	... Rs. 800

The State was visited during the year by the Political Agent, who proceeded to the border and endeavoured to settle the long pending boundary dispute between the Rehrakole and Atmalik States. Unfortunately the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals could not arrange to be present on that occasion, and the matter has not yet been finally settled.

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8 (b).—Feudatory States under Government management.

19. *Patna* (Political Agent).—The income of the year is given at Rs. 1,15,641 as against Rs. 93,937 in the preceding year, and the expenditure at Rs. 93,298 as against Rs. 1,01,719. Considerable reductions in the State Establishments were made during the year, but it will be necessary to make further reductions. The progress made in this State since it was taken under Government management is most gratifying, but the establishments kept up are perhaps somewhat in advance of its present resources. A good fair-weather road, connecting the capital town of Bolangir with the Sambalpur District and the railway, has made good progress during the year, about 13 miles having been finished, and work is going on on another section of about 7 miles.

Area in square miles	... 2,399
Population ...	... 2,57,959
Tribute ...	Rs. 8,500

A system of forest conservation has now been introduced into this State. An establishment has been appointed to watch and protect the State forests from unlicensed cutting, and a suitable scale of forest dues has been imposed. In order that the introduction of forest rules should not press unduly on the poorer classes who earn a livelihood by dealing in forest products or articles made of them, annual commutation fees and special licenses at very low rates have been fixed for their convenience. During the year the present land revenue settlement was renewed for a period of 5 years, and arrangements are being made for a survey of all cultivated lands, with a view to the villages being

regularly settled at the next settlement. This survey will, it is expected, be completed before the expiration of the term of the present summary settlement.

The young Maharaja Ram Chander Deo continued his studies at the Jubbulpore Rajkumar College, and his industry has been highly commended by the Principal. Arrangements have been made for the better supervision of the Police of the Zamindaris attached to the State.

The State was administered by Mr. Trimbuk Rao Sathe, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, during the greater portion of the year, and owes a great deal to him for its present satisfactory condition and for the improvements that have been effected in its administration during the last *three* years.

20. *Kalahandi* (Political Agent).—The income of the State amounted to Rs. 1,32,037 and its expenditure to Rs. 1,03,473 (including a sum of Rs. 8,884 paid to the Patna State in complete liquidation of the debt due to that State). A financial equilibrium has now been established. The crops were excellent, and large quantities of rice and oilseeds were exported to the Jeypur country by the Amapali ghât, which was made easy for wheeled traffic. It is also proposed to improve roads to Parbattipur, a commercial centre in the Vizagapatam District, and to Baligara in the Ganjam District. Meanwhile considerable progress has been made with the new roads from Raipur through Khariar to Bhawani Patna.

Area in square miles	...	3,745
Population	...	... 2.24,548
Tribute	...	Rs. 12,000

The clay soils of this State are well adapted for the growth of wheat, pulses, cotton and oilseeds as well as rice, and much of it is also suitable for sugar. With the influx of capital and the arrival of more energetic cultivators, which is sure to follow the advent of the railway to Raipur, the vast resources of this State will rapidly expand. A demand has already sprung up for its timber, and a small revenue has been realised from this source.

The crops were good, trade brisk, and the condition of the people prosperous, but the State was afflicted by one of the severest epidemics of cholera that it has ever known. The registered mortality amounted to 6 per cent of the total population ; but this, it is feared, does not represent the whole of it, for it is the custom in this part of the country for the people to abandon their homes and fly to the jungles at the appearance of cholera, and many of them perish where they take refuge, and these deaths are not ordinarily reported.

Much good work was done by the Dispensary and Vaccination establishments under the direction and supervision of Honorary Surgeon-Major J. E. Harrison.

The young Raja continued his studies during the year at the Rajkumar College at Jubbulpore, and his zeal and industry have been highly commended by the Principal of that institution.

21. *Sarangarh* (Political Agent).—This State continued to be well administered in every branch by Mr. Raghunath Rao. During the year a system of Forest conservancy was introduced which will, it is expected, protect the State forests from waste and denudation. Education has made considerable progress. There were 15 schools open during the year with 989 scholars, and the girls' school at Sarangarh is among the best in the Province. The road leading from Sarangarh through Chanderpur to Raigarh has been aligned and surveyed by the Executive Engineer and will, it is expected, be

Area in square miles	...	540
Population	...	... 71,274
Tribute	...	Rs. 3,500

put in hand after the rains. The recent revised settlement is reported to be working smoothly, and no difficulty whatever is experienced in collecting the land revenue. Every branch of the administration has now been overhauled and placed in good working order. The income of the State was Rs. 55,864, the expenditure Rs. 45,797, and the balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,364. It was mentioned in last year's Review that the young Chief Bhowani Pratap Singh had died during the year now under report. He was succeeded by his cousin Lal Raghubar Singh, a young man of mild and placid disposition, but unfortunately, like many of his race, addicted to intemperate habits, whereby he has injured his health and is incapable of much sustained attention to business.

22. *Raigarh* (Political Agent).—The control of this State was transferred to the Political Agent shortly before the close of the year. Its income has continued to rise and has now reached Rs. 99,844. The increase of revenue has been principally under the head 'Forests,' owing to the demand created by the railway. On the completion of the railway works this may fall off, but a demand for exportation will probably soon arise. The debt of the State has been reduced by nearly Rs. 50,000, and there is now a reasonable prospect of the State being able to supply itself at no distant date with the public buildings it so much requires. Proposals are about to be submitted for strengthening the Police force and for its better distribution. The Raja Ganshiam Singh died during the year, leaving a son, Lal Bhup Deo Singh, aged 22 years, whose right of succession to the Chiefship has been acknowledged but who has not yet been formally installed as Chief. Lal Bhup Deo Singh is intelligent and appears anxious to acquire a knowledge of State affairs. He is well behaved and takes part in the administration of the State, exercising Magisterial powers.

Area in square miles	...	1,486
Population	...	...1,28,943
Tribute	...	Rs. 4,000

23. *Kawardha* (Deputy Commissioner, Bailaspur).—The income of the year amounted to Rs. 98,650. There was an increase under all heads. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,05,182, and the excess over income was met from last year's balance. The normal expenditure of this State is well within its income, and the heavy expenditure of the year was caused by the construction of that part of the road from the railway at Bilaspur to Mandla which passes through this State and over the Chilpi ghât. The Forest revenue has increased, owing to the introduction of proper arrangements for protecting the forests from unlicensed cutting and for collecting forest dues. Education is making good progress, and the new dispensary at Kawardha proved extremely useful during the cholera epidemic. The services rendered by the present Superintendent, Mr. Balwant Rao Gadgil, to this State are many and important. He has introduced order in the land revenue and forest administration, and under his management the State has made much progress and has been able to spend large sums in useful public works.

Area in square miles	...	798
Population	...	... 86,362
Tribute	...	Rs. 32,000

24. *Sakti* (Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur).—The income of the year is stated at Rs. 24,693, and the expenditure at Rs. 22,316. There has been an increase under all heads of revenue except Excise and Pandhri. The falling off in the former is due to the closing of certain shops situated within 2 miles of the Bilaspur border, and in the latter to

Area in square miles	...	138
Population	...	... 22,819
Tribute	...	Rs. 1,300

the departure of numerous contractors formerly employed on the railway. The forest revenue has risen largely since the introduction of a new system of forest conservancy. In 1888 the State was summarily settled for 5 years, and a field survey is now in progress in order that a regular settlement may be made at the end of that period. The sons of the ex-Chief show no appreciation of their position, nor have they made any effort to qualify themselves for taking part in the administration of the State. The ex-Chief continues to live at Raipur. The State has made good progress during the year and has been well administered by the Tahsildar, Ganpat Rao, who takes a keen interest in his charge.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—*Survey and Settlement.*

The information which is given under this head is for the season 1889-90, but the figures must be taken as only approximately correct, since complete reports of the season's work are not as yet available.

2. The two large zamindari estates (Phuljhar and Borasambar) in the Sambalpur district which remained to be settled last year, were resettled during the year under report. The revenue demand or takoli was raised from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 8,650, or by 5 per cent. Patwaris have been appointed for these two estates, and the zamindars' payments on their account will amount to Rs. 2,900. The resettlement of Sambalpur has thus been completed at a total cost of only Rs. 72 per square mile.

3. In the Raipur district, the balance of the area to be regularly assessed at the commencement of the season amounted to 986 square miles. Of this area, 961 square miles, including 718 mahals, were reassessed during the year, the gain in revenue amounting to Rs. 37,283, being at the rate of 85 per cent. In the parganas situated in the west of the district, which were summarily assessed between the years 1884 and 1887 and which are being surveyed by patwaris working on the halkabandi system, *i. e.*, each within the limits of his own circle, an area of 905 square miles was surveyed, leaving a balance of 343 square miles. In 10 out of the 16 Zamindari estates of this district revised assessments have been made and sanctioned, with effect from the 1st July 1889. The resettlement of the remaining 6 Zamindari estates are in progress.

4. The total area to be assessed in the Bilaspur district was 3,155 square miles. During the seasons 1887-88 and 1888-89 a total area of 2,236 square miles was assessed. In the present year 1889-90 an area of 909 square miles (including 559 mahals) was assessed, with the result of a revenue enhanced by Rs. 57,030. Proposals for the resettlement of 12 out of the 13 zamindaris in the Bilaspur district were submitted and sanctioned during the year under report. The financial results of their resettlement have been to raise the takolis, which include payments under the heads of Land Revenue, Excise, Forests and Pandhri, from Rs. 13,477 to Rs. 35,912, or by 166 per cent. 48 patwaris have been appointed by Government for these estates, and the zamindars' payments on their account will amount to Rs. 2,113.

5. The cadastral survey by Patwari agency in the Jabalpur and Damoh districts was completed during the year under report. As stated in the Report for 1888-89, the work of assessment was commenced in these two districts during that year. During the year fair progress in assessment work has been made in both districts.

6. Survey preparatory to assessment was continued in the Saugor, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, and Nagpur districts,

and the outturn of the season (except in the case of Narsinghpur) compares very favourably with that of the previous season, as the following figures will show :—

	1888-89. Outturn in square miles.	1889-90. Outturn in square miles.
Saugor ...	856	1,078
Seoni ...	496	822
Narsinghpur ...	802	262
Hoshangabad ...	940	1,310
Betul ...	92	405
Chhindwara ...	714	878
Wardha ...	836	782
Nagpur ...	518	1,115

The outturn in Narsinghpur represents the balance which remained for completion at the beginning of the year. The survey of this district has been finished. In four districts (Nimar, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat) cadastral work was started, the area surveyed in each case being as follows :—

	Square miles.
Nimar ...	748
Chanda ...	414
Bhandara ...	203
Balaghat ...	286

In Balaghat and Nimar the full staff of patwaris was working, but in the other two districts traverse operations had not been completed at the beginning of the season, and cadastral work could not be started throughout the whole area. The traverse survey has, however, been finished now.

7. The summary settlement of malguzari villages in the Mandla district was continued, and revised jamas were proposed and sanctioned for villages covering an area of 874 square miles. The increment gained amounted to Rs. 10,684.

2.—*Waste lands.*

8. The survey and assessment on a ryotwari system of the waste lands situated in the Charwa pargana, in the western portion of the Hoshangabad district, was completed in June 1890, the operations having extended over 18 months.

The area available for colonization was found not to be so large as had been expected, but it amounted to 185 square miles, or in all 92 villages, which have been divided into 5,689 survey numbers, varying from 15 to 40 acres in area, of which 1,517 were previously occupied, 3,321 were available for occupation, and the balance 851 consist of land reserved for public use by the ryots, and is termed *minhai*.

The assessment of the 1,517 survey numbers of occupied land, covering an area of 19,572 acres, has resulted in an enhancement of revenue amounting to Rs. 13,480 ; of which Rs. 10,000 will be realizable from July 1st 1890, and the rest in five years' time.

When the 3,321 survey numbers of land hitherto unoccupied come to be allotted under the assessment just effected, the total addition to the land revenue of the district will be over Rs. 56,000; 1,075 of these have already been allotted, covering an area of 25,000 acres and bearing an assessment of Rs. 22,500.

The total expenditure incurred on these operations has been Rs. 13,526-12-3, which falls at the rate of Rs. 73-1-10 per square mile.

9. Progress continues to be made for the better management of waste land and patch cultivation in Government forests preparatory to their being regularly settled on a ryotwari system, and the extension of the patwari system to tracts of this kind in the Seoni, Chhindwara and Betul districts has borne good fruit.

An area of 40 square miles was demarcated and surveyed, thus completing the survey of ryotwari and leased villages in the Seoni district; rent rates have been proposed and sanctioned, and the areas are now ripe for assessment.

Rent rates have also been proposed and sanctioned for the Betul and Chhindwara districts, where, however, demarcation survey has still to be completed.

3.—*Wards Estates.*

10. The following information under this head is for the year ending September 30th, 1889. During this year the private estates managed by Government, on account of the minority, indebtedness or admitted incompetence of their owners, numbered 126, with a gross area of 6,957 square miles, and an income of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees.

11. The estates which were relinquished from management cover an area of about 350 square miles, and return an income of Rs. 1,18,000. The areas of those which were brought under management is 283 square miles, and the income Rs. 33,400.

12. The total number of estates under management on the 30th of September 1889 was therefore 137, with a gross area of 7,240 square miles, and an income of over 15 lakhs of rupees.

13. The management of twelve estates was relinquished. The most important one was that of Pitehra, in the Saugor district, which was handed over to its proprietor in a flourishing condition on his attaining majority. The Mohtur estate, in the Chhindwara district, was released from management for a similar reason. Eight* estates which had been taken up owing to the indebtedness of their proprietors, were handed back to them with a clear balance sheet. The Lamkana (Jabalpur) and Hatta (Balaghat) estates, which had been also taken up for indebtedness, were thrown up, the former because the proprietors in defiance of their agreement with Government had been contracting fresh liabilities, and the latter because the proprietor refused to subject himself to the provisions of the Court of Wards Act and be formally declared disqualified from further borrowing while his estate remained under management. It should be observed, however, that the present proprietor of the Hatta estate has only lately succeeded to it, and is reported to be a careful manager. The debts were contracted by his predecessor, in whose lifetime the estate was brought under management.

*Sanbarrah (Damoh).
Konda Mardangarh (Jabalpur).
Timarni. Umerdha. } Hoshangabad.
Birmal. Bargarh. Chakarkend. Pada. } Sambalpur.

14. On the other hand, 11 estates were brought under the management of the Court of Wards during the year, six on account of the minority of their proprietors, and five on account of indebtedness, the proprietors having applied to be declared, under the Government Wards Act, incapable of managing their affairs. The most important of these estates is the zamindari of Gandai, in the Raipur district, which has an area of 203 square miles.

15. Good progress has been made in bringing under the Government Wards Act estates which were originally taken up under an agreement leaving the proprietors legally capable of contracting fresh debts and so nullifying the interference of Government. At the close of the year there were only seven estates held under these conditions. Of these, two have since been brought under the Court of Wards Act. The management of one has been relinquished, its debt having been practically cleared off. The relinquishment of two others is under consideration. In two cases management is for special reasons continued, although the proprietors have refused to apply to be formally disqualified under the Act.

16. The total income of the year of estates managed throughout its whole period was Rs. 15,06,962. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,99,548. If to this expenditure be added the amount of advances outstanding and of expenditure on capital account, the total is brought up to Rs. 18,49,008. The year closed with an uninvested balance of Rs. 5,69,290. The balance uninvested at the close of the preceding year was Rs. 6,90,421.

The largest item in the expenditure on capital account was repayment of debt, which accounted for Rs. 2,49,382. A sum of Rs. 1,42,370 was invested in Government securities, two-thirds of which was contributed by the Bhonsla estate in the Nagpur district. Investments in loans to private persons amounted to Rs. 1,36,684. Only Rs. 68,906 were spent in estate improvement. Having regard to the balances which existed at the close of the year to the credit of a large number of estates, this is an inadequate recognition of the responsibilities of the Court of Wards for the well-being of estates under its management, apart from the pecuniary interests of their proprietors. There is reason to believe that in some districts too narrow a construction was placed on the authority of the Court of Wards to spend money on estate improvement, and clear instructions have lately issued on the subject. In particular, emphasis has been laid on the field which exists in most districts for the outlay of surplus funds in improving the water-supply of villages.

In the matter of collection of the rental demand, as in previous years, the Chhattisgarh Division shows remarkably well and the Nagpur Division satisfactorily. The collections in Chhattisgarh are surprisingly good, considering that rice only yielded a 10-anna crop and that the wheat harvest was still poorer. The collection of current demand was, taking the Province as a whole, 92 per cent, while of arrears over a third was collected. The bad rabi harvests in the Jabalpur and Narbada Divisions account to some extent for the poor collection of arrears, but it was no doubt also due to carelessness on the part of the collecting staff in some cases. In Narsinghpur, rents were pitched too high on sir land leased out, and this has since been rectified.

As in previous years, the amount of Tenancy litigation conducted by the Court of Wards was insignificant and consisted chiefly of suits for arrears of rent, which numbered 689 (one-third of these were in the Narsinghpur district), of which 652 were successful.

The cost of management amounted to Rs. 1,23,618, which sum includes Rs. 33,000 levied at the 2 per cent rate, to cover the value of time and labour spent by Government officers in affairs connected with Estate management.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

1.—*Legislative Authority.*

1. The Legislative authority for the Central Provinces is the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

Acts passed.

2. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature passed during the year 1889 which affect the Central Provinces are as follow :—

(*a*) Acts specially applicable to the Central Provinces :—

Act XVI of 1889.—An Act to amend the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881, and the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1883.

Act XVII of 1889.—An Act to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.

Act XVIII of 1889.—The Central Provinces Municipal Act.

Act XIX of 1889.—The Central Provinces Village Sanitation Act.

(*b*) Acts applicable to the Central Provinces in common with other parts of, or the whole of British India :—

Act I of 1889.—The Metal Tokens Act.

Act II of 1889.—The Measures of Length Act.

Act IV of 1889.—The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

Act VI of 1889.—An Act to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Probate and Administration Act, 1870, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and to make provision with respect to certain other matters.

Act VII of 1889.—The Succession Certificate Act.

Act VIII of 1889.—An Act to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.

Act XII of 1889.—An Act to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

Act XIII of 1889.—The Cantonments Act.

Act XV of 1889.—The Indian Official Secrets Act.

Act XX of 1889.—An Act to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatics).

3.—*Police.*

Amount of crime.

3. The crime statistics of the year 1889 fully support the view which the Chief Commissioner expressed in a report to the Government of India, dated the 17th December 1889, that the crime of the Province consists mainly of petty burglaries and thefts, which rise and fall in response to the character of the seasons and the pressure on the poorer classes. An unfavourable monsoon in 1888, followed by failure of the winter rains, increased the pressure on the poorer classes in a large number of districts. Then came an extremely severe and prolonged epidemic of cholera, which in the wilder parts of the country frequently led to a general abandonment of the affected villages, from which the inhabitants sometimes kept away for weeks, leaving their houses and grain stores entirely unprotected. The returns accordingly show no changes of importance under the more heinous forms of crime, but an increase—mainly in petty burglaries—under the head "Serious offences against property." The increase is common to all the districts in which the staple crop was bad. In the few districts where there was a fairly good crop, there is either no increase or an actual decrease in crime of this description.

The number of offences reported during the past 5 years under each of the six major classes into which crime is divided, is given in the following table :—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c. ...	230	304	300	281	256
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ...	1,150	1,160	1,203	1,169	1,242
Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only ...	4,911	5,754	7,321	5,899	6,433
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	161	199	222	119	135
Class V.—Minor offences against property.	11,703	13,051	16,305	14,631	14,508
Class VI.—Other offences (excluding public and local nuisances) ...	1,578	1,832	1,781	1,732	1,560
Total ...	19,733	22,300	27,132	23,831	24,134
Also Class VI.—Public and local nuisances..	1,822	1,401	1,133	1,287	1,715
GRAND TOTAL ..	21,555	23,701	28,265	25,118	25,849

Heinous offences.

4. The following Statement shows the number of the more serious offences against the person committed during the year :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murders ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murders ... „ dacoits ...	...	1	2	3	1	...
Murders ... „ robbers ...	20	17	20	18	...	2
Murders ... „ poison ...	6	...	3	10	7	...
Other murders ...	100	90	115	98	...	17
Total ...	126	108	140	129	...	11
Attempt at murder ...	18	18	21	24	3	...
Culpable homicide ...	20	28	23	22	...	1
Rape ...	75	61	47	71	24	...
Administering stupefying drugs ...	7	13	11	13	2	...
Total ...	246	228	242	259	17 net increase.	...

Two of the murders by dacoits were committed in the Hoshangabad District by the gang of the proclaimed dacoit Bondrya. The murders by robbers occurred chiefly in the districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur. The murders by poison were all unimportant cases; none of them were committed by professional poisoners. Seven of the 'other murders' were committed in the Sambalpur district, owing to a belief that the victims had brought cholera into the district by witchcraft.

Dacoity.

5. Under this head 32 cases were reported during the year: four of these were however declared false, so that only 28 true cases remain to be accounted for. They were distributed as shown below :—

Nimar ...	9
Saugor ...	7
Hoshangabad ...	2
Bilaspur ...	2
Sambalpur ...	2

and one in each of the districts of Mandla, Chanda, Narsinghpur, Balaghat, Damoh, and Jubbulpore. It is believed that one of the Hoshangabad, and three of the Nimar dacoities were committed by Bondrya and his gang; whilst in the Saugor district four, or possibly five cases, were the work of bands of dacoits from Native States across our border. The most important police event of the year was no doubt the capture of the proclaimed dacoit Tantia in August 1889 by Holkar's officers in Indore Territory. The operations against Tantia had been pushed with earnestness. The most ready assistance was given to our police by Holkar's officials, the two forces working together most cordially; and, although the whole merit of the capture is justly ascribed to Rissaldar-Major Isri Pershad and his men, some credit is due to the police of the Central Provinces for preventing the dacoits from breaking back across the reserved forests of Nimar, as they would probably have done had they seen any chance of success Tantia was convicted of dacoity with murder and executed in the month of December.

6. In the following Statement the results of Police action in respect of both persons and property during the past two years are shown :— Police action.

	1888.	1889.
Cognizable crime.		
Total offences in columns 4 and 6 of Statement A. ...	25,522	26,150
Total investigated (including expunged cases) ...	16,989	17,719
Percentage of cases investigated to reported ...	66·56	67·76
Do. convicted to investigated ..	52·93	54·91
Do. do. to tried ..	79·56	80·37
Number of persons arrested by police (column 21 of Statement A)	16,252	17,601
Do. do. by order of Magistrate (column 22 of do).	2,300	2,139
Total number arrested ...	18,552	19,740
Percentage of persons discharged without trial to persons arrested by police ...	3·70	2·89
Do. do. put on trial to arrested ...	97·43	97·94
Do. do. convicted to arrested by police ...	74·66	74·84
Do. do. do. to total arrested (column 23 of Statement A) ...	69·65	70·53
Do. do. do. to tried ...	72·32	72·64
Do. do. acquitted to tried ...	25·77	25·28
Non-cognizable cases.		
Total cases in which police were employed ...	371	327
Property stolen and recovered.		
Stolen in cognizable cases ...	5,29,050	5,32,827
Recovered ...	1,98,541	1,88,304
Percentage recovered ...	37·	35·

The increase of reports, and of the number of cases investigated, signifies a larger amount of work, which, added to the trouble attendant on an unhealthy season with cholera, might have given results less favourable to the police than the returns of the previous year. There has not, however, been any falling off; on the contrary, each of those percentages which are recognized as tests of the working of the police shows some improvement.

There is, however, reason to believe that in some districts too free a use has been made of the discretionary provisions of Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, and that, to escape trouble and the risk of punishment or reprimand, subordinate police officers occasionally refuse to investigate cases in which they anticipate failure, but which ought to be investigated.

Strength of Force.

7. The strength of the Police force for general duty at the end of 1889 was :—

1	Inspector-General.
18	District Superintendents.
2	Assistant District Superintendents, 1st grade,
4	„ „ „ 2nd „ A. Division.
5	„ „ „ „ „ B. „
37	Inspectors.
5	European Constables.
91	Sub-Inspectors.
151	Chief Constables.
1,036	Head „
6,836	Constables.
86	Boy Orderlies.
102	Mounted Police.
6	Opium Detectives.
Total for general duty ...	8,380

There was also a body of Railway Police employed on those portions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Bengal-Nagpur Railway which run through the Central Provinces, whose number is given below :—

4	Inspectors.
8	European Constables.
21	Head „
254	Constables.
Total Railway Police ...	287

As compared with the previous year, the above figures represent a net increase in the Foot Police of 22 Sub-Inspectors, 13 Chief Constables, 30 Head Constables, and 62 Constables on general duty; also a decrease of 89 Mounted Constables; whilst the Railway Police show an increase of 8 officers and 68 men. The increase of men for general duty, however, is in part only nominal, and is caused by the introduction of the scheme for enrolling the Clerical Establishments under the Police Act for executive duty.

The reduction of the Mounted Police was sanctioned in August 1888, and has been given effect to during the past 12 months: 89 Sowars have been reduced in order to contribute funds for the increase of the pay of the lowest class of Foot Police.

Distribution of the Force.

8. No change was made in the distribution of the force during the year. Since the close of the year the final sanction of the Chief Commissioner has been accorded to a scheme for establishing armed and trained Reserves at certain District Head-quarters. These Reserves will be provided for by an addition of 75 men to the whole force in the Province, together with a general redistribution in all districts.

Zamindari Police.

9. In the larger and more remote Zamindaris of the Chhattisgarh Division the Zamindars maintain and supervise their own Police. The other Zamindaris in this Division are under the control of the regular Police.

10. The conduct of the force on the whole has been good, though the number of punishments inflicted, both by Magistrates and Departmental superiors, has increased. The difficulty of finding fit recruits for Police service is increasingly felt. The increase of wages to all classes of agricultural and private servants, together with the rise in prices, tends to make other kinds of service preferable to that in the Constabulary.

4.—*Criminal Justice.*

Number of cases reported.

11. The following figures show the total number of cases reported and the total number returned as true for each of the last three years:—

	Reported cases.	Cases rejected under Section 203, C. Cr. P.	Cases declared false.	True cases.	Percentage of true to reported cases.
1887 ...	28,056	3,168	465	24,423	87·1
1888 ...	27,482	3,456	412	23,614	85·9
1889 ...	27,585	2,790	349	24,446	88·5

Number of offences brought to trial.

12. The number of offences affecting the human body increased from 7,316 to 7,348, and of those against property from 9,025 to 9,503. The increase of the former is without doubt due in some measure to the establishment of more Honorary Magistrates' Courts. A larger number of trivial assault cases and the like are brought forward when facilities are afforded for bringing differences into Court for settlement. The number of offences against property is even now far below that in 1887, and the increase of 500 is due probably to the epidemic of cholera, in consequence of which the inhabitants of whole villages in certain parts of the country were found to have deserted their houses and grain stores, which thus fell an easy prey to any person who chose to steal.

Strength of Magistracy.

13. Among Stipendiary Magistrates there has been a decrease of two in the Second class, and an increase of three in the Third; among Honorary Magistrates there are three more in the First class, eleven fewer in the Second, and thirty-one more in the Third. Altogether there is one more Stipendiary Magistrate, while there are 23 more Honorary Magistrates.

New Benches of Honorary Magistrates have been established in Mohgaon, Pandhurna, Sohagpur and Bisrampur.

Work of Magistracy.

14. The total number of persons disposed of by the Magistrates was 40,352 against 37,403 in the preceding year. The percentages of distribution

amongst the various classes of Magistrates for the past three years are compared below :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
District Magistrates ...	5·2	5·4	4·9
Assistant Commissioners, Extra-Assistant Commissioners at Head-quarters, and Cantonment Magistrates .	27·8	29·3	29·9
Other Stipendiary Magistrates ...	39·7	33·3	33·2
Honorary Magistrates ...	27·3	32·0	32·0

The proportion of work done by Honorary Magistrates was greatest in Raipur, where they disposed of 1,710 persons out of 3,491.

Results of trials.

15. During the year, 41,450 persons were brought before the Magistrates for enquiry or on trial. Of these, 23,319 were convicted or committed, whilst 16,896 were acquitted or discharged. The percentage of convictions again fell, being 56·3 as against 57·8 in 1888 and 60·3 in 1887. Acquittals were more numerous in Hurt and Assault cases, such as are largely tried by Honorary Magistrates.

Courts of Session tried 238 persons as against 252 in the previous year, and the percentage of convictions rose to 73 as compared with 70 in 1888 and 60 in 1887.

Punishments.

16. The total number of persons punished has risen from 21,767 to 22,781. The percentage of persons sentenced to fine only has fallen from 58· to 55·8, while that of persons whipped only has risen from 5·9 to 6·7, and that of persons imprisoned only from 27·3 to 29·5. The District reports show that most Deputy Commissioners are careful to impress upon the subordinate Magistracy the importance of imposing appropriate punishments. It is satisfactory to note the improvement that has taken place in this respect. But there is room for still further improvement.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

17. The amount paid to witnesses for their expenses fell from Rs. 10,112 to Rs. 4,636, although the number of witnesses was considerably greater. In view of this fact the Officiating Judicial Commissioner suggests that the rules were worked in too parsimonious a spirit. The Chief Commissioner does not, however, think that the average rate of payment per witness is a fair criterion of the adequacy of these payments. There can be no doubt that in former years the practice of the Central Provinces as compared with that of Bengal and the larger provinces was most extravagant. In the vast majority of cases no payments to witnesses are really called for. If the rules are reasonably applied and payments made under them to witnesses in important Police and Sessions cases, all that is necessary will be done. In some of the reports the amounts expended *per recipient* are shown, and appear to be quite sufficient.

Appeals.

18. The following figures show the number of appeals disposed of by the several classes of Appellate Courts in 1889 as compared with the disposals of the two preceding years :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
To District Magistrates ...	1,410	1,573	1,492
„ Courts of Session ...	1,090	1,189	1,160
„ Judicial Commissioner ...	140	185	158

The percentages of appeals rejected and sentences confirmed to appeals disposed of were as follows in each of the last three years :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	78	88	62
In Sessions Courts	74	79	72
In District Magistrates' Courts	66	62	68

Revision and confirmation.

19. The number of persons involved in cases taken up and disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner on revision was 1,316 against 1,167 in the preceding year.

During the year 54 sentences of death were referred to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation. In 32 cases the sentence was confirmed, in 13 modified, and in 7 reversed, and 2 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

5.—*Prisons.*

Admissions.

20. The admissions of the year compare thus with those of the three preceding years :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Convicts ...	10,449	8,706	9,566
Under trial ...	5,079	4,877	5,408
Civil ...	706	352	133

The total Jail population has risen during the past year, but still remains less than it was in the previous year; the figures for the last three years being 20,181, 18,184 and 19,377. The increase in the number of convicts and under-trial prisoners admitted is, without doubt, due to the increase of crime, caused by high prices, unfavourable seasons, and the presence of cholera. The decrease in the number of civil prisoners is marked and satisfactory.

The daily average prison population has risen from 3,739·79 in 1887 to 4,146·69 in 1888, and 4,552·90 in 1889. This increase in the daily average number of prisoners in Jail is due not only to the increase of admissions, but also to the passing on convicts of somewhat heavier sentences involving longer residence in Jail.

Sentences.

21. Although there has been an increase in the total number of admissions, there has, at the same time, been a decided decrease in the number of very light sentences not exceeding one month. There has been a slight increase in the sentences of from 1 to 3 months, and a heavy increase in sentences of from 3 to 6 months. Taking the above three classes together the percentage of convicts sentenced to 6 months and under is 76, the same as in the previous year. During a season of scarcity, such as that which has just passed, when a number of poor casuals were arrested for stealing grain or food, it was hardly to be expected that the proportion of light sentences would show any decrease. The number of sentences for terms exceeding 6 months' imprisonment has increased as compared with either of the two preceding years. The sentences of transportation for a term of years have also increased; whilst the number of sentences of transportation for life, and of sentences to death, have decreased.

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Punishments.

22. The following table shows for the past 3 years the total number of prisoners, the number of punishments inflicted on them, and the ratio of the number of punishments to the total number of prisoners in each Jail:—

Jails.	Total number of prisoners.			Total punishments.			Ratio of punishments per cent to total number of prisoners.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Nagpur	1,791	1,882	1,947	1,168	634	1,341	65·21	33·68	68·88
Jubbulpore	2,349	2,268	2,333	749	763	391	31·89	33·64	16·76
Raipur	2,320	1,906	2,219	460	308	447	19·83	16·16	20·14
Saugor	755	739	808	39	56	161	5·17	7·57	19·92
Bhandara	505	388	371	5	62	43	0·99	15·98	11·59
Chanda	490	340	253	97	34	111	19·79	10·00	43·87
Wardha	337	343	271	173	89	128	51·33	25·94	47·23
Balaghat	495	235	262	123	58	76	24·84	24·68	29·01
Sironcha	51	28	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	325	252	384	74	116	59	22·77	46·03	15·36
Seoni	329	273	308	86	33	23	26·14	8·85	7·47
Mandla	361	212	275	115	122	89	31·86	57·55	32·37
Chhindwara	302	250	236	214	165	87	70·86	66·00	36·86
Betul	358	301	272	13	20	120	3·63	6·64	44·12
Hoshangabad	602	704	684	47	77	127	7·81	10·94	18·56
Narsinghpur	712	564	694	26	50	79	3·65	8·86	11·38
Nimar	341	409	411	21	18	113	6·16	4·40	27·49
Sambalpur	1,043	798	876	118	63	60	11·31	7·89	6·85
Bilaspur	738	809	1,013	39	33	59	5·28	4·08	5·82
Total ...	14,204	12,701	13,628	3,567	2,701	3,514	25·11	21·26	25·79

Punishments have increased in number, and the percentage also shows a rise from 21·26 in 1888, to 25·79 in the past year. If, however, the minor penalties described as "other punishments" (including warnings) are left out of account, there was a decrease in punishments.

Expenditure.

23. The cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners has risen from Rs. 2,34,758 in 1887, to Rs. 2,53,167 in 1888 and Rs. 2,81,471 in 1889; whilst the average cost per prisoner during the same three years was Rs. 62-12-4, Rs. 61-0-10 and Rs. 61-13-2, respectively. The total expenditure has thus increased by Rs. 28,304 during the year, and the cost per head by Rs. 0-12-4. The following table compares the figures for the past three years:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Total cost.			Cost of each prisoner.								
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.			1888.			1889.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations ...	97,213	1,10,655	1,28,699	26	4	11	26	13	6	28	5	2
Establishment ...	78,462	83,039	84,978	20	15	8	20	0	4	18	10	8
Police Guard ...	13,592	10,578	10,509	3	10	2	2	8	9	2	4	11
Hospital charges ...	4,177	6,660	7,061	1	1	10	1	9	8	1	8	10
Clothing ...	20,321	19,726	23,840	5	12	0	5	0	0	5	7	10
Contingencies ...	20,993	22,509	26,384	5	9	9	5	6	10	5	12	9
Total ...	2,34,758	2,53,167	2,81,471	62	12	4	61	0	10	61	13	2

This slight increase of cost per head is due to the rise in the price of cereals, the increase in the number of Burmese convicts, whose diet costs more than that of Hindus, and the fact that short-term prisoners received the highest scale of diet during the whole year instead of during three quarters of it as in 1888.

The out-break of cholera in 9 of the jails increased the expenditure under clothing, hospital charges and contingencies.

To set off against this expenditure is a larger store of grain in hand at the close of the year than at the commencement, the difference being valued at Rs. 7,249.

Manufactures.

24. In most jails there has been improvement in the working of the manufacture departments. The net cash earnings have risen from Rs. 37,253 to Rs. 46,466; and the excess of credits, including raw material and manufactured articles and machinery, &c., over debits, shows an increase of profits from Rs. 57,551 in 1888 to Rs. 79,414 in 1889, or an average increase per labouring prisoner of Rs. 3-12-4. The Nagpur Central Jail has now its distinctive industry —Form-printing, while the Jubbulpore Jail continues to weave tent-cloths and small carpets. Castor oil pressing is the leading industry of the Raipur Central Jail.

Vital statistics.

25. With an increased jail population to deal with during a year which has been admittedly most unhealthy, it is natural that there should be a greater number of admissions into hospital than in the previous year. Deaths also increased from 168 to 225, but the ratio *per mille* of the daily average number sick was less. In the two largest Central Jails, Nagpur and Jubbulpore, the daily average number sick, the total number of deaths, also the percentage of sick, and of deaths, show a most satisfactory decrease. The figures of the Raipur Central Jail correspond more closely with those of the preceding year; whilst in most of the District Jails the larger number of sick and of deaths testify to the general unhealthiness of the year.

The marked improvement in the vital statistics of the two great Central Jails in so sickly a year is no doubt partly due to the prohibition to transfer weakly prisoners from District Jails, but medical supervision has also been more strictly exercised, and the improvement is partly due to this.

The increase in the number of deaths is due to the cholera epidemic which attacked nine of the Jails, and was most fatal in Nagpur, Hoshangabad and Sambalpur. If the number of deaths from cholera (65) be deducted from the total, there would remain only 160 as compared with 168 deaths from a smaller jail population in the previous year.

6.—Civil Justice.

26. The number of Courts open at the close of 1889 was 191 as against 178 open at the close of the preceding year. Details for the two years are given in the margin. There was one more Court (of Tahsildar) at Borasambhar, Munsiffs were newly appointed at Tirora, Warora and Burha, and Civil Judicial powers were given to 3 Naib-Tahsildars in the Nagpur District, 1 in Chanda, 3 in Wardha, 1 in Jubbulpore, 1 in Saugor, 1 in Damoh and 1 in Narsinghpur. The Asirgarh Small Cause Court was closed in July. These are the more important changes in the Civil Judiciary.

	1888.	1889.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1
Do. Commissioner ...	4	4
Do. Deputy Commissioner ...	18	18
Do. Civil Judge ...	11	12
Do. Assistant Commissioner.	36	34
Do. Tahsildar ...	51	52
Do. Munsiff ...	18	21
Do, Naib-Tahsildar ...	31	42
De. Small Cause Court Judges and Registrars ..	8	7
Total ...	178	191

Number of suits.

27. The number of suits again decreased, and this year the decrease was more marked. The numbers for the last three years are:—

1887.	1888.	1889.
1,11,855	1,10,479	1,00,330

The decrease has been attributed, firstly, to the epidemic of cholera, and also in the Nerbudda Division to the failure of crops. On the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, is of opinion that in that district the two successive good cotton crops has increased the prosperity of the poorer classes and enabled them to meet their obligations.

Value of suits.

28. Though the total number of suits has diminished, the value as computed under the Court Fees Act has risen to Rs. 81,53,966 from Rs. 79,91,259 in 1888. It was noticed in last year's Report that the average values of suits had a tendency to increase with the development of the country and the increase of trade. This tendency is again observable in the figures for 1889. It may, however, also be explained by the decrease of litigation due to the causes already mentioned, which naturally occurred in the petty suits for money due—the most numerous class of all.

Suits between landlord and tenant.

29. With the decline of other litigation the number of suits between landlord and tenant has also decreased, though not proportionately. In fact the percentage of these suits to the whole number is gradually rising. In 1887 this percentage was 9·4, in 1888 10, in 1889 10·5. The probable explanation of this is the increasing knowledge of the tenant class of their rights under the Tenancy Act.

Distribution of work.

30. The percentage of suits disposed of by Small Cause Courts remained the same as in 1888; the percentage of those disposed of by Naib-Tahsildars increased, while the percentage of those disposed of by Munsiffs decreased. The percentage of suits disposed of by all these Courts taken together was 67·6 as against 68 in 1888. The amount of work done by Tahsildars was slightly less than in 1888, that done by Assistant Commissioners and Civil Judges appreciably more. These results naturally follow from what has already been noted—the investiture of several Naib-Tahsildars with Civil Judicial powers, the appointment of more Munsiffs, and the increase in the average value of the suits instituted. The new Munsiffs did not begin to work till the middle of the year. Otherwise the relief afforded to Tahsildars' Courts would have been much greater.

Duration of suits.

31. The following figures show the Provincial durations and average number of hearings for the last two years:—

		1888.	1889.
Duration of suits ...	Contested ...	53·5	55·1
	Uncontested ...	34·2	34·9
Average number of hearings.	Contested ...	3·1	3·6
	Uncontested ...	1·7	2·0

Thus the figures for 1889 compare unfavourably with those for the preceding year. The average duration and the average number of hearings have both increased in both contested and uncontested cases.

The Judicial Commissioner observes that no objection need be taken to the average duration of suits being as long as it is, or even longer, if only it can be

shown that the longer duration has tended to the convenience of parties and the saving of time and labour to the Courts; but that when the longer duration is due to the ineffectual issue of process after process, and the same suit comes again and again before the Court only to be postponed because a summons has not been served, or the Court has no time to go on with the case, or the witnesses have not attended though duly summoned, the lengthened duration is a sign that there is want of grasp and system and that the working of the Court concerned is not satisfactory. These remarks have the Chief Commissioner's concurrence. Greater importance attaches to the number of hearings than to the actual duration of a suit, and the increased number of hearings in the past year is probably in some measure due to the smaller proportion of those petty cases which are ordinarily disposed of at one hearing.

Appeals.

32. The number of appeals has decreased this year from 7,934 to 7,092. This nearly corresponds with the decrease in original suits. The number of first appeals from orders has increased. It is satisfactory to note that the District reports show that Deputy Commissioners of districts in which there is also a Civil Judge have not overlooked the importance of so distributing appeals as to enable them to satisfy themselves as to the working of all their subordinate Courts.

Duration of appeals.

33. The average duration of appeals has decreased, both in Divisional and District Courts. In six districts—Wardha, Balaghat, Saugor, Mandla, Narsinghpur and Nimar—there was an increase in the average duration.

Work of Judicial Commissioner.

34. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court the number of regular appeals fell from 947 to 929, and of miscellaneous appeals from 69 to 62. The average duration in this Court in the former was 139·7 as against 129·5, and in the latter 106·7 as against 108·5.

Execution of decrees.

35. The number of applications for execution presented during the year was 80,591, of which 10,374 were left pending at the end of the year. The figures for 1888 were 84,238 and 9,578, so that although the number of applications decreased considerably, more were left pending than at the end of 1888.

Satisfaction was obtained in full in 15,691, and in part in 15,134, whilst 36,822 proved wholly infructuous.

The amount realized by process was Rs. 11,73,009, and the amount realized without process was Rs. 17,799. The number of judgment-debtors arrested but released without imprisonment was only 549 as against 1,664 in the previous year, while the number actually imprisoned was only 93 as against 351. Results such as these were anticipated in last year's Report owing to the introduction of Act VI of 1888.

Miscellaneous.

36. The fees levied for the service of processes amounted to Rs. 2,06,207; and the charges incurred in their execution to Rs. 84,732. The corresponding figures for 1888 were Rs. 2,19,987 and Rs. 82,217. This increase in the charges is due to the strengthening of establishment found necessary.

7.—*Registration.*

Registration offices.

37. The number of Registration offices was 82 compared with 81 in the previous year, the increase being due to the division of the Wardha Sub-

district and the consequent creation of a new Sub-office at Deoli. The experience of the past two years has tended to show that the sub-division of the larger registration areas and the opening of new offices tends, especially in the more populous and advanced districts, perceptibly to increase registration.

Registration staff.

38. The following changes in the Registration staff were made during the year. The *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of Arvi and the special unsalaried Sub-Registrar of Ashti, in the Wardha District, were replaced by special salaried officers; while the schoolmaster of Deoli (also in the Wardha District) was appointed *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of this newly formed Sub-district. Finally, the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of Ramtek was replaced by a special salaried officer.

The details of Registration Establishment during 1889-90 as compared with that of the previous year are shown below :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
I. Registrars ...	18	18
II. Sub-Registrars—		
1. *Ex-officio* ...	35	33
2. Special salaried ...	17	20
3. Unsalaried—		
(*a*). Special ...	4	3
(*b*). Schoolmasters ...	7	8
Total Sub-Registrars ...	63	64
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT...	81	82

1,279 registrations were effected by schoolmasters acting as Sub-Registrars, as against 1,070 in the previous year. In only one instance (Chimur) was the work really bad,—a fact due to the incompetence and neglect of the Headmaster. This neglect extended to his school work also and led to his dismissal. In Barmhan and Deori, the work done was excellent. Indeed Deori was one of the best, if not the best Sub-office in the Provinces.

General results.

39. The general results of the year's operations as compared with those of the previous year may be summarized as follows :—

(1). The total number of documents registered rose from 27,383 to 28,676, showing an increase of 1,293 registrations, or 4·7 per cent. The increase extended both to compulsory and optional registrations.

(2). The gross receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 95,545-10-1 to Rs. 1,00,696-11-0, an increase of 5·4 per cent. The increase extended both to regular fees and miscellaneous receipts.

(3). The expenditure fell from Rs. 43,208-15-6 to Rs. 40,298-8-4.

(4). The percentage of expenditure to income fell from 45·2 to 40·0.

(5). The net income rose from Rs. 52,337 to Rs 60,398, or from 54·7 per cent to 59·9 per cent of the gross receipts.

The chief features of the year are therefore the increase in registrations, both compulsory and optional, and the rise in net income consequent on larger gross receipts and diminished expenditure.

40. The following Statement shows more generally the progress of registration under the main heads during the last seven years : — General analysis of Registrations.

Year.	Sale of immoveable property.	Mortgages of immoveable property.	Leases.	Registrations affecting moveable property.	Wills.	All other Registrations.	Total.
1883-84 ...	4,472	8,806	4,100	3,825	141	1,036	22,380
1884-85 ...	4,686	8,395	4,009	3,886	155	1,158	22,289
1885-86 ...	4,881	9,487	4,337	4,173	164	1,203	924,605
1886-87 ..	5,470	10,814	3,540	4,354	168	1,349	25,695
1887-88 ...	6,158	11,167	4,170	4,326	210	1,514	27,545
1888-89 ...	6,257	11,071	3,903	4,329	195	1,628	27,383
1889-90 ...	6,777	11,429	4,247	4,262	216	1,745	28,676

Under all heads except leases and registrations affecting moveable property the totals of the year under review are larger than they have been in any preceding year, and the figures appear to show that there is a steadily progressive extension in the operations of the Department.

41. The receipts from Registration fees rose from Rs. 57,993 to Rs. 60,998, while the receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 39,698 as compared with Rs. 37,553. As at the same time the expenditure has fallen from Rs. 43,209 to Rs. 40,298, the net income of the year is Rs. 60,398, the highest ever reached. Financial results.

The increase in income is due partly to the fact that the Revised Schedule of fees was in force during the whole year instead of during 10 months as in 1888, and partly to the increased number both of registrations and miscellaneous operations which characterised the past year.

The value of the property affected by registered documents rose from Rs. 98,58,640 to Rs. 1,02,16,265, the value of the immoveable property dealt with alone amounting to Rs. 95,59,082.

The incidence of Registration fees rose, as was anticipated in last year's Report, from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 2-2-0 in consequence of the longer operation of the new fees.

8.—*Municipal administration.*

42. The number of Municipalities in existence during the year 1888-89 was 57, the figures for the several Divisions being :— Number and constitution of Municipalities.

Nagpur	20
Jubbulpore	12
Nerbudda	21
Chhattisgarh	4
Total ...	57

There were 629 members on the Municipal Committees, 4 being shown as *ex-officio* (in Pachmarhi), 167 as nominated, and 458 as elected.

Income.

43. The total income of all the Municipalities in 1888-89 was Rs. 10,18,312, as compared with Rs. 9,58,616 in the previous year. The increase of over Rs. 59,000 shown by these figures was mainly due to larger receipts from Octroi. Income from Markets and from Bazar dues was also considerably more than in the preceding year. On the other hand, receipts from subscriptions to Dispensaries, from rents of land and public gardens, and from the tax on wire-drawing levied at Burhanpur declined to a noticeable extent. This last is due to the rate of the tax having been reduced under the Chief Commissioner's orders.

The increase in Octroi duty is general, but is most marked in the towns of Jubbulpore and Nagpur. It is attributed in the first case to the replenishment of grain stores, and in the second to the adoption of a Revised Octroi Schedule.

The source of Municipal income which is next in general importance to Octroi is Bazar taxation. In most towns this takes the form of fees levied from the traders who set up their stalls in the bazar: but in the Nagpur Division, and in the Municipalities of Damoh and Hatta in the Jubbulpore Division, a tax is levied on the articles brought to the bazar for sale. The income obtained in both these ways amounted to Rs. 75,105 in the year under review; being nearly Rs. 11,000 more than the total realised in 1887-88.

Expenditure.

44. The total expenditure of Municipalities in 1888-89 was Rs. 9,87,864 as compared with Rs. 10,15,207 in the preceding year—a decrease of over Rs. 27,000. The reduced outlay was shared in by 24 towns. The only main heads under which there was an increase of expenditure are "Refunds of Octroi" and "Public Safety" (lighting of streets). The towns of Nagpur and Raipur increased their outlay upon street-lighting.

The cost of works connected with the Public Health diminished by over Rs. 20,000: but this is mainly due to the fact that there was special expenditure on Water-works in Jubbulpore in the previous year. Conservancy and Drainage works together absorbed Rs. 1,67,289, or Rs. 3,317 more than in 1887-88. The increased outlay on drainage works in Raipur is noticeable.

Sanitary Board.

45. The appointment of the Sanitary Commissioner to act with the Superintending Engineer, and with District and Divisional officers as a Sanitary Board, and the submission by him of Inspection Reports upon each town that he visits, have placed the supervision and reform of conservancy in Municipalities on a sound practical basis.

Miscellaneous.

46. The decrease in subscriptions to Dispensaries reported from many towns is to be regretted; and the Committees have been impressed with the importance of making serious efforts to increase the income from this source. "There is a strong belief in the minds of the public (writes the Commissioner of Chhattisgarh) that medical aid should be given by the Government. "It is difficult to overcome this strange prejudice. Many of the people are very "liberal in regard to charitable objects, and many of them believe thoroughly in "the utility of this particular charity: yet the Dispensaries are too often "grudgingly supported." The orders issued by the Administration with regard to giving gratuitous relief only to persons who cannot afford to pay for medicines have in some places been misunderstood, and in other places have not yet been acted upon. In the few places where vigorous action has been taken on these orders, the results have been very satisfactory.

9.—*Local Boards.*

Local Self-Government Act.

47. At the time of the introduction of the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1883, certain areas which were considered too remote or backward for the exercise of local self-government were excluded from the provisions of the Act, under the terms of Section 36. These were the Mandla District, the Lakhnadon Tahsil in Seoni, the Behir Tahsil in Balaghat, and the Sironcha Tahsil in Chanda; the remaining portions of the three last-named districts being brought under the Act. The introduction of an improved system of executing local works referred to below, rendered it undesirable that the public works of different portions of a district should be carried out by different agencies, and the Chief Commissioner therefore took up the question of extending the Local Self-Government Act to the areas above enumerated. No change was made in Sironcha, which is isolated in situation and inhabited by people of different race and language from the rest of the district; but Behir and Lakhnadon could, it was found, be safely granted the self-government which has worked successfully in the other tahsils of the districts to which they belong. Arrangements were therefore matured for constituting Local Boards in those two tahsils, and forming District Councils for the entire districts of Balaghat and Seoni. The District Council of Balaghat came into existence on the 22nd April 1889, and the Seoni District Council on the 23rd August 1889.

Meetings of District Councils and Local Boards.

48. All the District Councils met more frequently and many of the Local Boards less frequently during the year (1888-89) than the Rules require. Greater regularity in holding the prescribed number of meetings in each year and greater regularity in attending those meetings will, the Chief Commissioner believes, come by degrees. And it is encouraging to find evidence that many of the members of District Councils and Local Boards take a real interest in their duties, and assist District Officers with sound and practical advice on local matters.

Education.

49. Of the matters with which local bodies have to deal, there is none in which they render more efficient service to the State than the encouragement and supervision of Primary Education. The interest taken in this subject by Local Board members is active and satisfactory; and their services are of solid assistance to the Educational Department. The enthusiasm of District Councils for educational progress tended, at first, to divert too large a share of their available resources to this object, and to reduce the funds available for a civilising agency of equal if not superior importance—the development of communications. It was found necessary to reduce the estimates of several districts under the head of Education when passing the District Fund Budgets for 1888-89, so as to give effect to certain orders issued by the Chief Commissioner in November 1887, on the subject of the limits of appropriation of funds for Educational purposes; and it was at the same time pointed out that the reduction of establishments or school classes which this change involved should, if necessary, be met by increased private subscriptions. The advice thus given has been generally acted upon, the amount of private subscriptions having increased from Rs. 4,694 in 1887-88 to Rs. 9,876 in 1888-89. These figures do not include a considerable sum subscribed for buildings and prizes which does not appear in the public accounts.

Putting aside certain isolated instances of friction and failure—due for the most part to the Councils concerned allowing themselves to be swayed by the prejudices of individual members—it may be said that the Educational adminis-

tration of District Councils was fairly successful during the year. The Chief Commissioner has now taken steps to place the administration of schools (other than European) managed on the grant-in-aid system in the hands of the Councils. He considered it anomalous that the encouragement of private educational enterprise should rest upon Provincial revenues and Departmental authority, instead of being in the hands of the representatives of that section of the public from which the Educational cess is raised, and which contributes so freely to schools established by Government.

Dispensaries.

50. It is satisfactory to observe that the receipts from subscriptions to these institutions have increased, although the increase is not so great or so general as was to be expected from the introduction of rules which were prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for the guidance of Municipal and other local bodies, requiring that well-to-do applicants for relief should pay for medicines dispensed to them.

Pounds.

51. The control of Pounds is in the hands of District Councils. The system of management is not uniform, the agency employed for their immediate working being in some cases the Police, in others Schoolmasters, and in others Malguzars. The Chief Commissioner has expressed the opinion that there is nothing to be gained and much to be hazarded by taking away the management of Pounds from the Police. Schoolmasters who do their work properly cannot, he thinks, have time to attend to the working of Pounds: and Malguzars are not unlikely to keep their own cattle free of the Pounds, while impounding the cattle of their tenants. He has refrained, however, from laying down any hard-and-fast rule on the subject, as difference of local circumstances may necessitate difference of treatment.

Roads.

52. In consequence of the inability of District Councils to carry out the road schemes prepared under the orders of the Chief Commissioner for their districts, owing to their having no competent agency at their disposal, a scheme was promulgated in November 1888 whereby the execution of all the public works of the District Councils has been taken over by the Administration. All the work in each district requiring professional skill is placed in the hands of the Sub-Divisional Public Works Officer. For the execution of all works not immediately requiring professional skill and direction, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, with his subordinate staff of all grades, is the responsible executive agency; but the services of Local Boards are to be largely employed in the supervision of works.

The effect of this change of agency is not seen in the expenditure on Roads in 1888-89, otherwise than as a reduction of the total, for the reason that properly planned surveys and estimates had to be made before work could be begun. In the meantime no money has been thrown away on ill-considered undertakings. The subjoined figures compare the expenditure on Roads in 1887-88 and 1888-89:—

	Original works.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88 ...	89,050	73,201 ...	1,62,251
1888-89 ...	63,867	85,938 ...	1,49,805

The Reports of the Commissioners of Divisions show that the change in system has been acknowledged by almost all the District Councils to be a distinct gain.

10.—*Military.*

Regular forces.

53. As reported last year, the re-organization of District Commands has effected considerable changes in the distribution of the forces stationed in the Central Provinces. The Saugor District became the Nerbudda District, losing Nowgong and receiving Hoshangabad from the Nagpur Command. The Detachment of Native Infantry at Hoshangabad has, however, since been withdrawn. The Nagpur District, which has its head-quarters at Kamptee, and includes the Stations of Raipur, Sambalpur, and Sitabaldi (Nagpur), was transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Army, but Sambalpur continues to be garrisoned by Madras troops.

During the past year the 23rd Bombay Regiment has replaced the 4th Bombay Regiment in the Nagpur Command. The 2nd Madras Lancers and the 16th Bombay Regiment continue at Kamptee, and the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment has replaced the Middlesex Regiment at that station. Brigadier-General Anderson, C. B., continued in the Command of the Nagpur District. In the Nerbudda District the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, which replaced the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment at Jubbulpore last year, continues at that station, and the 1st Bengal Cavalry and 7th Bengal Infantry continue at Saugor. Brigadier-General Barnard still commands the District.

Auxiliaries.

54. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifles were for the greater portion of the year under the command of Colonel C. H. Grace, M. S. C. On taking furlough on the 20th April 1890, he was succeeded by Colonel T. A. Scott, B. S. C.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles continued during the year under the command of Mr. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the line, who has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Both the Corps were inspected during the year by Brigadier-General Anderson, C. B., Commanding the Nagpur District, who expressed much satisfaction with their efficiency and discipline.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—*Agriculture.*

1. The total area of the Central Provinces is 1,15,936 square miles, of which 29,435 square miles are held by Feudatory Chiefs, for whose territories no statistical information is available. Of the remaining area (86,501 square miles) 20,052 constitute the Forest estates of the Government, in which at last Settlement proprietary rights were reserved by the State. The area held by private persons (who are British subjects) is 66,482 square miles, of which 45,174 square miles are held by small proprietors or "malguzars" (whose proprietary rights in the Sambalpur district are limited to their home farms); while the balance (21,275 square miles) is included in the large estates or talukas which are the property of the class of landholders known in these Provinces as "zamindars."

The tracts for which any statistical information of even approximate accuracy is available are those included in the malguzari area and in the zamindari estates of two districts, Bhandara and Balaghat. The patwari system, which affords the only agency by which statistics can be obtained, is in process of extension both to cultivated areas in Government forests and also to zamindari estates, but some years must necessarily elapse before accurate statistics can be obtained in respect of such areas.

In the year under report, when Settlement operations were in progress in some form or other in all the districts of the Provinces, the statistics have been of necessity based to a large extent on estimates, and can therefore only be accepted as rough approximations; in Sambalpur, however, the statistics are those obtained from the records of the recently concluded Settlement and are therefore accurate.

2. The returns for the year, over the area for which information is available, show that out of a total of 3,04,17,561 acres 1,42,19,037 acres were cropped, that is to say, 46 per cent of the whole; if however current fallows are added to this, the total cultivated area amounts to 1,57,57,050 acres, or a little over 51 per cent of the whole.

Detail of crops.

The proportion of cultivated to waste and forest land varies very much in different districts.

In Wardha it is about 66 per cent of the total area, in Raipur and Saugor about 40 and 46 per cent respectively, while in Chanda it is only about 22 per cent.

3. The areas under the principal crops were as below :—

Food grains—

	Acres.
Wheat	40,97,924
Rice	39,48,712
Others	43,42,022
Total ...	1,23,88,658

Other crops—

		Acres.
Oil-seeds	.. ..	13,53,419
Cotton	... ...	7,28,996
Other fibres	.. ...	28,852
Sugar-cane	... ...	53,508
Tobacco	... ...	21,619
Other kinds	.. ...	5,35,124
Total	...	27,21,518
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,51,10,176

The double cropped area was 8,91,139 acres, and thus the area actually under cultivation is 1,42,19,037 acres as above stated.

Wheat cultivation is not confined to any Division of the Provinces; but the Northern districts, and especially the Nerbudda valley, grow by far the largest amount of wheat. In Chhattisgarh and in the Nagpur country wheat cultivation is gaining ground. Rice is the chief staple of Chhattisgarh and of those of the Southern districts which are traversed by the Wainganga river; but it is grown in all districts, though in some cases to a very small extent. Cotton is chiefly grown in Nimar, on the Khandesh border, and in the Wardha district, adjoining the Berars; but a considerable amount is to be found in the Nagpur, Chanda and Chhindwara districts. Bhandara and Balaghat are the only districts where there is no cotton grown.

2.—*Weather and Crops.*

Rain-fall.

4. The following table shows the rain-fall of the year under report and compares it with that of the previous year and with the average of the past 23 years.

District.	April and May 1889.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November 1889 to March 1890.	Total rain-fall 1889-90.	Total rain-fall 1888-89.	Average rain-fall of past 23 years.
Saugor ...	1·04	10·33	12·28	29·59	1·59	·44	·34	55·61	57·22	46·59
Damoh ...	·45	8·74	9·13	22·26	3·78	3·15	·61	48·12	51·50	49·33
Jubbulpore ...	1·06	9·67	20·29	31·01	2·22	1·66	1·57	67·48	44·11	57·53
Mandla ...	1·33	12·97	15·78	20·48	5·56	3·63	2·11	61·86	44·21	52·18
Seoni ...	1·56	12·61	21·50	13·59	5·57	4·12	·60	59·45	48·39	51·17
Narsinghpur ...	1·31	21·07	18·05	20·30	2·75	2·85	1·37	67·70	43·54	53·78
Hoshangabad ...	1·14	11·04	12·55	22·34	2·76	1·62	·31	51·76	43·63	47·45
Nimar ...	·10	5·18	6·77	10·34	3·45	·61	·08	26·53	22·65	33·12
Betul ...	3·48	9·06	9·62	17·14	7·64	3·43	·24	50·61	34·49	43·72
Chhindwara ...	1·76	7·95	8·83	7·98	7·08	3·19	...	36·79	32·07	44·16
Wardha ...	·10	7·66	17·93	12·53	3·32	8·58	..	50·12	33·69	40·97
Nagpur ...	1·25	7·66	9·58	11·19	6·10	3·53	·26	39·57	36·14	45·60
Chanda ...	1·00	8·03	20·11	17·38	10·71	1·63	·10	58·96	42·95	50·09
Bhandara ...	1·05	7·55	14·09	16·84	5·36	2·27	·11	47·27	59·13	53·92
Balaghat ...	1·55	9·23	22·32	27·51	5·55	2·46	1·07	69·69	58·03	66·62
Raipur ...	·81	7·85	9·97	18·90	4·97	2·58	·56	45·64	46·74	51·80
Bilaspur ...	·41	8·12	12·06	15·69	8·06	1·06	1·03	46·43	40·21	45·71
Sambalpur ...	1·39	10·11	28·16	21·78	7·42	7·30	4·06	80·22	57·48	77·86

5. The rain-fall of the year was above the average in every district except Damoh, Nimar, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Bhandara and Raipur; and exceeded that of the previous year in every district except Saugor, Damoh, Bhandara and Raipur, where it was slightly less than last year.

In Narsinghpur it was 14 inches above the normal, and in Jubbulpore and Wardha 10 inches.

The heaviest falls were in Jubbulpore and Saugor in August; and in Narsinghpur the rain-fall of June was exceptionally heavy. With these exceptions the rains up to the end of September were timely and fairly even, with short intervals but no long breaks. In October there was a cessation of rain until the very end of the month, when very heavy rain fell in several districts, notably 8 inches in Wardha; and after this the cold weather rains failed.

6. Rice yielded a good crop in all rice districts except in Bhandara, Nagpur and Raipur, where it was fair; and owing to the very timely character of the rain-fall cotton was excellent again, although a little damage was caused by the late rain of October. Juari, til and tur were better than they had been for years.

7. The late October rain enabled the sowings of the spring crops to be successfully carried out, but the failure of the cold weather rains again prevented the wheat harvest from being a satisfactory one, though it was better than in the year preceding. Linseed, however, gave a better yield than for many years past.

Prices.

8. The poor spring harvest of 1889 resulted in a universal rise in the price of wheat in the June quarter, but in December prices fell slightly and the fall was maintained, so that by the end of March prices were much the same as in the preceding year. Though the wheat harvest of 1890 was, as stated above, not satisfactory it was better than the preceding one, and the tendency to a rise was checked by this as well as by the diminished demand for wheat in foreign markets.

The juar harvest was a good one, and juar at the end of March had generally fallen in price.

The price of gram has continued to rise, but in the districts where gram is most grown the prices fell at harvest time.

Price Current 1889-90.

[In seers and chhataks per rupee.]

District.	Year.	June.				December.				March.			
		Wheat.	Gram.	Juari.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juari.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juari.	Common rice.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Saugor ...	1888-89 ...	17 6	22 10	...	8 10	14 13	17 1	..	10 4	16 3	21 12	...	9 8
	1889-90 ...	15 15	19 0	...	9 4	16 12	19 6	24 0	10 10	16 12	20 3	23 6	10 0
Damoh ...	1888-89 ...	21 13	26 11	...	11 7	16 0	17 2	...	11 7	20 0	26 11	...	12 10
	1889-90 ...	14 2	18 7	...	11 7	16 0	24 0	21 5	14 2	19 3	24 0	21 5	13 5
Jubbulpore ...	1888-89 ...	17 0	25 0	...	10 12	13 4	17 12	18 0	10 0	15 12	20 0	21 0	10 8
	1889-90 ...	15 0	17 12	16 8	9 12	15 0	18 0	22 0	11 0	16 4	21 0	18 12	12 8
Mandla ...	1888-89 ...	24 0	32 8	...	14 0	16 0	24 0	...	12 0	19 0	27 8	...	11 0
	1889-90 ...	16 0	19 0	...	10 0	16 8	20 0	...	15 0	19 8	30 0	...	17 0
Seoni ...	1888-89 ...	20 6	22 6	...	14 15	14 15	19 8	...	13 9	16 10	19 8	...	12 4
	1889-90 ...	16 9	19 8	...	12 2	17 15	16 0	...	13 9	18 11	16 9	...	13 9
Narsinghpur ...	1888-89 ...	16 14	25 5	...	10 15	12 15	17 10	...	10 14	14 10	19 13	...	10 6
	1889-90 ...	13 8	18 11	...	10 6	15 3	19 13	..	13 13	16 5	22 0	16 3	12 10
Hoshangabad ...	1888-89 ...	15 0	22 15	...	9 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	9 0	14 0	20 8	...	8 8
	1889-90 ...	15 0	18 0	...	7 8	15 0	19 0	23 0	10 8	16 8	24 0	22 0	10 0
Nimar ...	1888-89 ...	14 4	17 4	14 9	11 7	14 4	14 3	16 8	11 7	14 4	15 2	19 1	11 7
	1889-90 ...	13 8	...	19 1	10 9	16 0	...	24 13	11 7	15 1	16 2	27 9	11 7
Betul ...	1888-89 ...	17 8	20 0	17 7	9 2	13 9	18 4	17 7	10 0	15 9	20 0	17 7	10 0
	1889-90 ...	15 0	16 0	17 7	10 0	16 2	15 9	19 3	11 11	17 4	17 4	19 3	10 13
Chhindwara ...	1888-89 ...	21 0	22 0	20 9	11 7	16 14	21 11	20 9	11 7	15 3	19 0	20 9	10 0
	1889-90 ...	14 0	16 14	18 0	10 0	16 14	15 3	24 0	13 5	15 3	15 3	24 0	11 6
Wardha ...	1888-89 ...	18 7	16 0	20 0	13 5	17 2	17 2	24 0	11 7	17 2	20 0	20 0	11 7
	1889-90 ...	16 0	17 2	20 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	26 11	10 0	18 7	...	24 0	...
Nagpur ...	1888-89 ...	17 8	18 12	18 12	12 8	16 4	19 11	19 11	12 3	16 4	20 0	21 4	12 8
	1889-90 ...	16 4	16 4	18 12	11 4	15 10	17 8	21 4	8 12	15 10	15 0	21 4	8 12
Chanda ...	1888-89 ..	15 0	14 9	20 2	14 8	18 10	19 3	23 6	14 7	17 15	20 0	23 6	14 7
	1889-90 ...	15 0	19 3	20 0	12 13	17 3	19 3	23 5	12 13	17 3	20 0	18 0	12 13
Bhandara ..	1888-89 ...	20 0	20 0	...	15 0	18 12	18 12	...	16 4	17 8	23 12	...	15 0
	1889-90 ...	16 4	17 8	...	11 4	18 12	16 4	...	13 12	18 12	21 12	...	11 4
Balaghat ...	1888-89 ...	21 0	21 10	...	17 14	18 6	19 3	...	17 14	19 11	21 10	...	17 14
	1889-90 ...	15 12	15 10	...	14 0	15 12	16 13	...	17 14	18 6	19 3	...	16 9
Raipur ...	1888-89 ...	24 0	18 0	...	18 8	19 11	16 0	...	15 15	22 13	17 0	...	17 10
	1889-90 ...	19 11	15 0	...	14 12	20 13	16 0	...	14 13	21 14	21 0	...	16 0
Bilaspur ...	1888-89 ...	23 11	22 5	...	16 15	17 12	14 0	...	11 4	22 7	16 12	...	16 15
	1889-90 ...	17 12	14 10	...	13 8	18 15	13 10	...	18 0	23 11	16 12	...	22 12
Sambalpur ...	1888-89 ...	20 9	18 0	...	15 12	14 0	13 8	...	17 8	16 10	...	...	16 10
	1889-90 ...	12 4	10 8	...	14 0	13 2	10 2	...	22 12	19 4	14 4	...	21 4

3.—*Horticulture.*

District gardens.

9. There was no change in the number of Public gardens maintained from Provincial funds, which remained at 14; of which 12 are at district head-quarters' stations, the other two being the Maharaj Bagh at Nagpur and the Public Gardens at Pachmarhi. The net cost to Government of the twelve district head-quarters' gardens during the year has been Rs. 2,396-7-4. The net cost has been gradually decreasing, and during the current year was less by Rs. 744-9-4 than it was during 1888-89. This is the result of the most stringent economy. Expenditure has been rigorously limited, although this has involved in the case of many gardens the sacrifice of all pretensions to an ornamental character.

10. Many of these gardens are serving a most useful purpose as centres for the distribution of fruit trees in their districts. The number of trees distributed during each of the past three years has been considerable, as is shown below:—

Year.	Given gratis.	Sold.	Total.
1887-88	5,060	6,805	11,865
1888-89	3,722	5,071	8,793
1889-90	3,643	6,600	10,243

The gardens which did most in this direction were those at Raipur, Sambalpur, Seoni, Saugor and Damoh. Three-quarters of the plants distributed during the past three years have been sent out from the two first-named gardens, which have from the beginning taken the lead in this respect.

There are no experiments of much interest to record.

Maharaj Bagh.

11. The Maharaj Bagh continued to be well managed, though the failure of several interesting experiments, one of which was the growth of the American insecticide plant (*Pyrethrum cinerarifolium*) is disappointing. The garden is a very popular resort for Europeans and Natives, the average number of visitors continuing to be about 1,000 a day. On festivals the gardens are crowded with sight-seers. The menagerie is the great attraction. The net cost of the garden to Government during the year was Rs. 3,614-6-1, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 6,512 and the receipts to Rs. 2,597-9-11. This is exclusive of the Superintendent's pay, which is all debited to the Experimental Farm. The Farm, the Agricultural Class, and the Museum are in his charge, as well as the Maharaj Bagh. Complaints are made of the increasing scantiness of the water-supply. The water is brought from the Telinkheri tank by stone-pipes which were laid down in the days of Native rule, and are falling out of repair.

Pachmarhi gardens.

12. The principal fact to be mentioned in connection with the public garden at Pachmarhi is the ruin of the flourishing mulberry plantation, which had been established with a view to experiments in silk growing. The young trees were promising exceedingly well, but in December last they were one night wantonly cut down to the ground by some one who has managed to elude discovery. Fresh trees are now being planted, but it will take two years to make up lost ground.

Nagpur Experimental Farm.

13. On the Nagpur Experimental Farm a good kharif crop was gathered, but the spring harvest was exceedingly poor. The cold weather rains failed entirely, and the wheat crop received no rain whatever from sowing to harvest time. Good rain fell at sowing time, and hence the outturn was better than that of the preceding year, when also there was a failure of the cold weather rains. The average outturn of wheat for the season was less than 400 lbs. per acre; but the outturn was reduced by the growth of wheat experimentally on a number of very poor fields which would certainly not be cropped with it by native cultivators.

14. The principal crop of the kharif season was cotton. As in previous years, the variety most largely grown was Upland Georgian. Seed of this variety has been largely distributed in the Wardha district, and the cultivators seem to have taken to it, growing it, however, as a mixture and not pure. It is, however doubtful whether sufficiently careful trials have been made in the past with the indigenous cottons of these Provinces and the Berars; this point has been taken up and careful experiments are being made during the current year. During the year under report the second best field on the Farm was one of a local variety—Hinganghat bani—which gave an outturn worth Rs. 45 per acre. One field of Upland Georgian ran up to Rs. 49, but the outturns of this variety generally lay between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30.

Experiments.

15. The most interesting of the experiments with cotton was that in which the seed was cleaned for sowing by the use of sulphuric acid instead of being rubbed in cowdung. The use of sulphuric acid (costing 12 annas) apparently increased the outturn in two trials by Rs. 9 and Rs. 7, per acre respectively. The experimental plots to all appearances were strictly comparable. A similar experiment, also in duplicate, was tried in 1887-88, when sulphuric acid gave an increase in one case only. But the trial in which the increase occurred was the more reliable of the two, and there certainly seems ground for expecting a substantial increase in profit from the use of this process. Careful trials are being made during the current season. As in previous years bone dust added very little to the outturn of cotton. The crops responded well to the application of cattle dung manure, the expenditure of Rs. 10 per acre yielding a fair profit.

16. A trial was made of sorgho as a sugar producer, but without satisfactory results. The amount of crystallised sugar obtained was exceedingly small, and taking the syrup as the final product, the outturn was not worth more than Rs. 20 per acre, against which has to be set the cost of boiling.

17. Ensilage with juar and guinea grass again proved successful. The experiments showed that of the weight of green stuff put into the silo, 67 per cent would be recovered in good condition as ensilage.

18. Three careful trials were made of the effect on wheat of green soiling with hemp. In two cases no increase was gained, whereas in the third case the increase was very considerable. The season was of course greatly against the success of this experiment, as rain is absolutely necessary in order to bring about the decay of the hemp and facilitate the assimilation of its nitrogen by the wheat crop.

19. A six years' experience has now been gained of the series of experimental plots which have been permanently set apart for the continuous growth of wheat with various manures. The plots have been looked after with great care, and a sufficient time has now elapsed to eliminate differences due to previous treatment.

The results show very clearly the uncertainty of manuring for wheat. To exert an effect manure must of course become dissolved; in other words, its effect is dependent on the amount of moisture in the soil. In years of good rainfall the use of manures will result in very large profits;—on the other hand, if the rainfall be scant the manure is useless, and may be even harmful by attracting white ants. During the year under report not a single manure repaid its cost. It is not extraordinary that in these Provinces the manuring of wheat land should be very rarely practised.

20. One obvious deduction to be drawn from these experiments is that the utility of manures might be enormously enhanced by irrigation, and in future years one of the series of plots will be irrigated. Irrigation has not been used hitherto on the Farm because it is so very rarely practised in these Provinces, and it has been considered advisable to restrict the experiments to the lines followed by local agriculture. During the year under report, however, water was applied to three small plots on which hand-picked wheat was sown, and the results were very remarkable. The seed was hand-dibbled at the rate of only 18 to 25 lbs. per acre. Three waterings were given—one before sowing and two to the growing crop in December and January. The outturns per acre amounted to 23 maunds, 24 maunds and 28 maunds, respectively, worth from Rs. 64 to Rs. 82. The season was exceptionally favourable for irrigation, as owing to the absence of rain there was an entire absence of fungoid disease, which is commonly supposed to be the great hindrance to the irrigation of wheat on black soil. But experiments in irrigating manured crops of wheat will be regularly made in future.

Agricultural Class.

21. The Agricultural Class attached to the Farm is now in a flourishing condition. The number of entries, which fell off last year, has now risen to our full requirements, a considerable number of the students coming from out-districts and being boarded at the class. The results of the Final examination of last March were on the whole very satisfactory. If it does nothing else, the Class will supply a great want of Government in these Provinces, *viz*: a number of trained candidates for employment in the Revenue and Court of Wards Departments.

4.—*Forests.*

22. The forest area under the control of the department has been slightly reduced, as shown below:—

	On 1st April 1889.	On 31st March 1890.	Difference.
Reserved Forests ...	19,712	19,708	—4
Unclassed State Forests...	325	318	—7
Total square miles ...	20,037	20,026	—11

In Bhandara, Chhindwara, Sambalpur, Mandla and Nimar certain additions have been made to the Reserved Forests, while in Hoshangabad, Damoh, Saugor, Sambalpur and Bhandara certain areas have been disforested, the net result being a decrease, as shown above, of 4 square miles in the area of Reserved Forests. The reduction of 7 square miles in the Unclassed Forests is due to re-computation. These forests are situated chiefly in Seoni (191 square miles), Balaghat (97 square miles), and Damoh (21 square miles).

Classification of areas.

23. As stated in last year's Report, the Reserved Forests are classified as—

A.—Reserves under strict conservation or to which it has been decided to extend strict conservation as soon as possible.

B.—Other Reserves classed as—

(1). Areas selected from time to time as available for the introduction or extension of cultivation.

(2). Other areas.

And the aim of the Forest Department is to add, from year to year, to the A Reserves by transfers from Class B, until the area brought into Class A is sufficiently large to meet in the future the requirements of all tracts which are likely to draw upon it for the supply of forest produce. Material progress has been made in effecting such transfers; for the area of the A Reserves, which stood at 4,010 square miles at the beginning of the year, had been increased at its close to *8,163 square miles.

* Since the close of the year this figure has been raised to 8,994.

Demarcation.

24. The area at present comprised in Class B (1) is 376 square miles, of which 194 are in Nimar, 176 in Mandla and 5 in Seoni; and the area in Class B (2) is 11,169 square miles, making a total area for the B Reserves of 11,545 square miles. The effect of the arrangements which are being gradually carried out in accordance with orders passed by the Chief Commissioner in November 1888, will be this—that the greater part of the B Reserves will, in course of time, be absorbed, the B (1) portions being given over to cultivation, and the B (2) being transferred to A.

25. The demarcation of boundaries has generally proceeded satisfactorily, and considerable progress is reported to have been made in the preparation of boundary registers, though the work is still in a backward state in all Divisions except Raipur, where it has been completed. The completion of these registers is a matter of much importance.

Forest Surveys.

26. Three parties of the Forest Survey Branch carried on the survey work previously started in the Raipur, Jubbulpore and Chanda Districts, and a fourth party began work in Bhandara. The topographical survey of forest areas in Hoshangabad and Betul has been continued under Colonel Wilmer, and skeleton traces showing the forest growth and soils of 404½ square miles of the forest area surveyed have been furnished by that Officer to the Department. Similar work was carried out in the Raipur District.

Appointment of a Second Conservator.

27. The most important change in the organization of the Department which has occurred during the year under report is the appointment in October 1889 of a second Conservator. The Provinces have been divided into two Conservators' charges, the Southern Circle comprising the districts of the Nagpur

and Chhattisgarh Divisions together with the districts of Chhindwara and Seoni; the Northern Circle comprising the remaining districts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions. The extent of the forest area in the two circles is 9,949 and 10,077 square miles respectively.

Forest Staff.

28. Although the controlling and superior Executive staff was strengthened during the course of the year, its effective working power was reduced owing to sickness and other causes, and it is not, in its present state, equal to the heavy strain of work put on it.

29. The following statement shows the details of the sanctioned strength of the permanent Executive and Protective Establishments, as they respectively stood at the commencement and close of the year 1889-90 :—

Designation.	Scale as sanctioned by the Government of India.		Actual apportioned strength as it stood on the 31st March 1889.		Actual apportioned strength as it stood on the 31st March 1890.		Remarks.
	No.	Monthly cost.	No.	Monthly cost.	No.	Monthly cost.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Sub-Assistant Conservators...	8	1,500	8	1,500	7	1,350	
Forest Rangers ..	44	3,190	29	2,095	28	2,005	
Foresters ...	177	4,955	153	3,730	176	4,915	
Forest Guards ...	1,299	9,805	1,299	9,805	1,299	9,805	
Hospital Assistant ...	1	30	1	30	1	30	
Total ...	1,529	19,480	1,490	17,160	1,511	18,105	

The staff of permanent Forest Rangers is still short, but care has to be exercised in appointing none but competent men to the responsible post of Ranger.

Punishments.

30. The percentage of punishments to total actual strength of the subordinate staff was 26·39 compared with 21·41 in the previous year. The increase is ascribed partly to the delinquencies of new hands, and partly to more rigorous exaction of duties. The conduct of Forest Rangers appears to have been generally good, but that of Foresters less satisfactory.

Forest offences.

31. The number of breaches of Forest Law reported was 8,837 against 7,494 in the preceding year, or an increase of 1,343. There was a considerable decrease in the reports of "unauthorized felling and removal of forest produce," but this was more than counterbalanced by a large increase in the number of cases of "grazing without permission" and of "other offences." The decrease in the first and the increase in the latter classes of offence occurred chiefly in the Southern Circle.

32. Of 9,389 cases disposed of, 8,261 were compounded, 218 were convicted in the Courts, 437 were acquitted by the Courts or not proved, and 473 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to tried was 75·4 against 75·6 in the preceding year.

Fire protection.

33. An additional area of 246,365 acres was brought under organized protection from fire, raising the total area so protected to 2,887 square miles,

equivalent to 35 per cent of the Class A Reserves. Failures amounted to 6 per cent of the area attempted, against 4 per cent in the preceding year. The only districts in which failure was marked are Bilaspur, Nimar and Raipur. The cost of successful protection per square mile was Rs. 13-7-3, against Rs. 13-0-7 in the previous year.

Of the forests not under special protection, 54 per cent escaped fire—a very satisfactory result. In the Hoshangabad and Nagpur Divisions no less than 97½ per cent escaped fire.

Grazing.

34. No change was made during the year in the rules for regulating grazing. Excluding the Hoshangabad and Betul Divisions, for which returns have not been received, it appears that an area of 1,320 square miles of forest was closed to all animals all the year round, and that an additional area of 140 square miles was closed either to certain animals (camels, goats and sheep) for the whole year or to all animals for a part of the year. In the Nagpur Division upwards of one half (245 square miles) of the Forest area is closed. Considerable areas are also closed in Chanda (318), Mandla (295), Nimar (151) and Seoni (110). In other Divisions the closed areas are comparatively insignificant in extent.

35. The number of cattle which grazed in the Government Forests fell from 3,198,621 in 1887-88 to 2,913,989 in 1888-89, and has now risen to 3,009,382. There was an increase, in round numbers, of 85,000 head in the Southern, and of 10,000 head in the Northern Circle. The decrease last year (1888-89) was attributed to the revision of the grazing rates in certain districts. These rates were revised district by district in communication with the District Officers and Commissioners of Division with full regard to local circumstances, and, in the Chief Commissioner' opinion, were in some districts lower than they ought to be even after revision. The increase of stock grazed in 1889-90 is pretty general, though more marked in some districts than in others; and there can be little doubt that stock owners are bringing their cattle back to the Government forests in preference to grazing them elsewhere, in spite of the higher rates now charged. This is satisfactory proof that, generally speaking, the fees are such as can be fairly demanded. The revenue from grazing amounted to Rs. 5,03,032 against Rs. 4,61,447 in the preceding year.

Departmental operations.

36. The quantity, in tons, of forest produce of all kinds cut and removed by departmental agency was 6,064, against 7,712 in the preceding year and 4,709 in 1887-88; but the surplus resulting from departmental operations was larger than in 1888-89 (Rs. 73,356 against Rs. 61,866). The demand for Government timber was stagnant, owing to the large stock of private timber still lying in the local markets.

Financial results.

37. The financial results of the year are compared below with those of the year preceding:—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Receipts	...	11,80,405	11,56,181
Expenditure	...	5,99,599	6,20,729
Surplus	...	5,80,806	5,35,452

The decrease in receipts is due to diminished receipts from the sale of timber cut departmentally and of timber removed by purchasers. The increase of expenditure is due to the higher cost of establishments.

5.—Mines and Quarries.

Warora Colliery.

38. The total out-put from the Warora Colliery during the year amounted to 1,16,618 tons against 1,32,930 in the previous year, or a decrease of 16,312 tons. The falling off was chiefly due to the difficulty in obtaining labour, but it was also to some extent attributable to a decrease in the demand.

39. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,11,835, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,87,700 equivalent to a net gain of Rs. 1,24,135, or a return of Rs. 7·77 per cost on a capital outlay of Rs. 15,98,173.

40. A fire occurred in the South-east 'Broken' stoppings of No. 4 Pit on the night of the 25th December, which was got under with much difficulty on the 27th of the same month. The origin of the fire was traced to the issue of stythe from one of the fire stoppings. The Warora Colliery will probably always be liable to outbursts of fire, owing to the tendency the coal has to spontaneous combustion. Precautions have been taken to ensure a careful watch being kept on the workings so as to discover the first signs of fire and prevent spread.

41. Bore holes are being put down to determine the position of the new pits which are required for an extension of the 'Winnings', but no conclusive information has as yet been secured from them.

Umaria Colliery.

42. The out-put of the Umaria Colliery increased to 57,926 tons as compared with 50,067 tons in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,24,183 and the receipts to Rs. 2,64,082 or Rs. 39,899 in excess; equivalent to 4·68 per cent on the capital outlay of the Colliery, which now stands at Rs. 8,74,000. A considerable portion of this is on account of No. 4 Pit, from which no coal has been won as yet.

43. The prospects of the concern have improved considerably during the year, and now that the demand is increasing and is able to be met, there are reasonable grounds for supposing that before long the profits of the undertaking will give a return on the outlay much about the same as in the case of the Warora Colliery.

44. The great difficulty at Umaria is to obtain enough labour. What there is at present is almost entirely imported, little, if any, being obtained from the immediate neighbourhood. The work is not of a kind congenial to the natives of this part of India, and they take to it with much reluctance, and a high rate of pay is necessary to induce them to go underground. A drift is now being made to the open which will remove one of the objections that labourers new to the Colliery have to Pit work. They will be able to walk to the workings by the drift instead of having to descend the shaft in a cage as hitherto, and it is expected that much advantage will result to the Colliery, in respect to the labour, by this arrangement.

45. The coal washer is now in full work, and the results obtained from it are quite satisfactory. It can turn out 70 tons of washed nuts per day of 12 hours, and the cost of the whole process is about 6½ annas per ton. It is found that from 2 tons of slack 1 ton of saleable washed coal is obtained. The balance gives about half a ton of 'duff' coal suitable for brick and lime burning, and a somewhat less quantity of 'dirt' which, so far as is at present known, is absolutely valueless. The coal washer has solved the difficulty of the small coal. Formerly, it was only possible to dispose of something like 10 per cent of the out-put of this quality, and then only by offering it at a very low price.

The washer, however, admits of 50 per cent of the slack being disposed of at a remunerative price. Being freed by the process of washing from iron pyrites and other impurities the quality is very good, and it meets with a ready sale.

46. A new pit, No. 4, is in satisfactory progress and it is probable that coal will shortly be won from it. All the pit head machinery is at site and a start has been made with the Engine house, &c.

47. There was an outbreak of cholera in the part of the bazar within Rewah territory, which extended to the Colliery bazar and caused a panic amongst the labourers. Fortunately it did not continue for any length of time. The water-supply in the bazar in which the disease first appeared was most defective, and the sanitary arrangements far from satisfactory. The benefits of the Colliery water-supply have now been extended to this part, and considerable attention paid to conservancy matters, latrines having been erected in suitable places and an establishment engaged for them.

Coal in Sironcha.

48. Messrs. Binny & Co. of Madras recently applied for a concession of about $\frac{1}{2}$ a square mile of land on the left bank of the Godavery near Cherla, in the Sironcha Tahsil. Should the coal from this field prove of good quality it should be of value to the East Coast Railway when that project is completed, as it can be cheaply transported down the Godavery.

Mohpani Colliery.

49. The Chief Commissioner visited during the year the Mohpani Coal Mines in the Narsinghpur District, and went over all the workings that are open. Two deep borings are needed in order to set at rest the question of the ultimate prospects of this field, *viz.* one in the Mulpi plain, either at or near the present No. 14 Boring, and another between the mines and Gadarwara Railway Station where it was the intention of Goverament some years ago to put one down. Work was started on it, but it was abandoned at a depth of 491 feet, whilst yet in alluvial deposits. The borings would be more or less of a speculation, but as the coal is known to dip below the alluvial plain north of the anticlinal ridge which bounds the Mohpani field on the North-west, it is perhaps worth while deciding whether the coal continues below the plain on the north or whether it ends abruptly against older rocks below the surface deposits. The total out-put of coal from this Colliery during the year was 18,094 tons.

6.—*Manufactures.*

Cotton Mills.

50. The position and working of the three Cotton Mills in the Provinces are shown in the following Statement:—

Place of working.	Date of establishment.	Proprietor. Limited Company or private.	Nominal capital.	Nominal Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.	Amount of cotton worked up during the year.	Description of goods.	Average daily number of hands employed in each mill. Men.	Women.	Young persons.	Children.	Total.
			Rs.				Cwt.						
Nagpur ... (The Empress Mills)	1st Jan. 1877.	Joint Stock Company Limited.	24,00,000	320	522	42,232	70,974	Cotton twist and piece-goods.	1,422	463	961	...	2,846
Hinganghat ... (Wardha District)	1st Feb. 1881.	Ditto.	3,50,000	60	...	18,248	23,836	Yarn.	180	110	308	94	692
Jubbulpore ... (The Gokuldas Balabhdas Mills.)	1885.	Ditto.	8,00,000	85	100	11,600	10,962	Yarn, cloth or piece-goods, Ganouty (coarse cloth).	319	62	65	50	496

All three Mills show an increase in output,—and, except in the case of the Empress Mills, in the amount of labour employed.

The three Cotton Presses which are working in the Wardha district disposed of 31,119 bales against 18,510 bales in the year preceding. The cotton crop of 1889 was again a very good one. The exports by rail of raw cotton from these Provinces during the year amounted to 2,82,806 maunds compared with 2,38,183 maunds in the preceding year—the Nagpur and Wardha districts contributing 1,57,353 maunds against 1,47,555 maunds in the preceding year.

7.—*Trade.*

Total traffic of the year.

51. The total rail-borne traffic of the year is compared below with that of the two preceding years, local or internal trade being left out of consideration :—

Description of Trade.	Weight in maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	41,88,897	43,56,389	42,76,838	3,32,51,483	2,81,40,014	2,72,10,981
Exports	1,35,76,848	1,68,27,230	1,23,08,997	3,75,84,097	4,87,09,953	3,99,69,816
Total ...	1,77,65,745	2,11,83,619	1,65,85,835	7,08,35,580	7,68,49,967	6,71,80,797

In the above table, from the figures of weight and value for 1887-88, the figures for Railway Plant and Rolling Stock have been excluded, as they are not included in the traffic returns for the two later years. The total trade of the Provinces with other Provinces during the year is less by 6 per cent than that of 1887-88 and by 21 per cent than that of 1888-89 : in value also the decrease of the year is large. At first sight it would seem that there has been a very material decline in trade during the year, but a further examination of the figures will show that the decline has not been so large or general as appears at first sight. Last year the traffic was exceptionally heavy, and the way to test the present year's trade is to compare it with the average as it stood up to last year. This is done below :—

Period.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Average of four years before 1888-89 ...	37,40,950	1,54,90,605	1,92,31,555
1888-89	*43,56,389*	*1,68,27,230*	*2,11,83,619*
1889-90	42,76,838	1,23,08,997	1,65,75,835
Difference more (+) or less (—) than the average figure	+5,35,888	—31,81,608	—26,55,720

The general rise in the imports, which culminated in the total amount of last year, has therefore received but a very slight check indeed, while, although the exports have fallen by a very considerable amount, *i. e.* by 20 per cent,

as compared with the average and 26 as compared with last year's exports, yet more than the whole amount of this decrease is covered by the diminution in the wheat exports.

In other words, the exports of all commodities taken together, except wheat, have increased, and although the Provinces have had less purchasing power by 1¼ crores than was the case last year, the amount and value of commodities imported have received but a very slight check.

That a poor wheat harvest should have a wide effect on trade in all branches is only to be expected when wheat forms the major portion of the export trade; and that the effect has not been far larger than has been the case is therefore matter for congratulation.

52. The extent of trade in the chief imports during the past three years is shown below:— Import traffic.

Commodities.	Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Coal and Coke ...	7,11,047	7,37,531	9,67,882	2,11,092	2,67,145	2,91,162
Cotton twist and yarn ... European ..	30,050	33,990	25,361	21,03,500	18,80,763	14,84,233
Cotton twist and yarn ... Indian ...	26,321	28,900	21,039	7,89,630	10,67,028	7,09,899
Cotton piece goods ... European ..	1,04,945	1,18,947	84,718	96,54,940	50,90,547	36,46,382
Cotton piece goods ... Indian ...	9,197	10,882	18,142	5,70,214	5,16,607	7,42,085
Metals ... Iron ...	1,66,391	2,38,117	1,43,490	7,38,360	10,84,527	7,29,070
Metals ... Others ...	35,387	27,291	35,019	12,07,012	7,54,398	10,02,346
Kerosine oil	93,787	1,08,401	1,30,301	6,91,679	4,75,913	5,82,374
Salt	12,32,437	12,63,903	12,79,156	43,13,529	43,67,848	42,76,073
Sugar ... Refined ...	1,32,712	96,322	84,220	14,84,715	8,39,939	8,51,982
Sugar ... Unrefined .	2,98,143	4,25,035	4,17,787	14,53,447	17,17,752	19,23,171
Tobacco	57,905	81,643	1,08,631	5,35,621	8,80,316	10,02,592
Provisions	1,93,517	2,08,975	1,92,863	15,10,629	13,29,252	31,76,405
Spices	36,310	73,882	57,184	5,80,960	9,72,230	7,83,697

It will be observed that there has been a decrease in manufactured cotton, metals, sugar, provisions and spices; and an increase in coal, kerosine oil, salt and tobacco.

Coal and Coke.—There is a large increase in the amount of coal imported; this indicates a still larger output in the Umaria Colliery. Bengal coal is imported far less than before, while foreign coal remains at a comparatively small amount.

Manufactured Cotton.—There has been a decline in the imports of twist and yarn, both European and Indian; but, on the other hand, it must be noticed that the output of indigenous mills has been larger, and a larger amount of locally made yarn has been exported.

The imports of European piece-goods are lower than for many years past. The fall is common to all blocks, but it is larger in the Nerbudda block, where the wheat harvest was poorest : and in the Nagpur block, where the wheat was better and the cotton crop very good, the decrease is comparatively small. On the other hand, the demand for Indian piece-goods has gone up considerably—from 10,000 to 18,000 maunds, the figure at which it stood some years ago.

Chhattisgarh has taken 3,000 maunds this year against 380 last year, and there is large increase in the imports in each block, except the Nerbuda block, where they are less than last year. Practically the whole of this increase comes from the Berars and Bombay town, which have profited somewhat at the expense of Manchester.

Metals.—Iron has dropped to its normal figure, after the large rise of the two past years: metals other than iron remain very much the same, and no detailed examination of the various heads seems necessary.

Kerosine oil.—There is another large rise in the imports of kerosine oil, and it is again common to all blocks, although very small in the Nerbudda block.

The imports for kerosine for the past six years have been :—

Year.		Quantity. Maunds.
1884-85	...	49,802
1885-86	..	75,933
1886-87	...	92,520
1887-88	...	93,787
1888-89	...	1,08,401
1889-90	...	1,30,301

Country oil for lighting purposes is certainly being rapidly displaced by kerosine.

Salt.—The steady figure at which salt remains is remarkable ; it is gradually regaining the standard at which it stood in 1886-87.

Sugar.—The decline in the demand for refined sugar, to which reference was made at some length in last year's Report, continues noticeable, and, except in the Nerbudda block, the demand for unrefined sugar has continued as high as ever, where it has not actually risen.

Moreover, the price of unrefined sugar having risen, more actually has been spent on it than was the case last year.

Tobacco.—The increase under this head is due to larger imports of unmanufactured tobacco from Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

Spices.—About 20 per cent of the trade in spices falls under the unspecified head of "Other spices," but by far the largest portion of the rest is contributed by *Betel nuts.* A most remarkable feature is the extraordinary difference in the imports of *chillies.* They have fallen from 17,451 maunds last year to 2,667 in the present year, most of the decrease being due to the fall in the imports of Bengal chillies, from 11,215 to 278 maunds.

53. A comparison of the trade during 1889-90 in the articles annually exported in these Provinces with that of the two preceding years is given below :—

Commodities.	Weight in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-87.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Coal and Coke ...	14,44,938	16,99,830	17,03,965	4,28,966	5,31,197	4,25,991
Cotton, raw ...	91,311	2,38,183	2,82,806	12,78,354	37,51,382	44,71,870
Wheat ...	78,97,546	1,06,16,337	46,12,992	1,77,69,478	2,37,88,800	1,09,55,856
Rice ...	6,96,499	9,61,890	7,18,424	22,63,622	33,66,615	24,69,582
Gram and Pulse ...	2,48,862	5,45,972	7,05,955	5,13,278	11,60,190	15,88,399
Juar and Bajra ...	72,650	84,964	2,27,843	1,54,381	2,01,790	5,26,887
Linseed ...	6,60,581	7,58,883	6,99,794	22,29,461	26,56,090	27,11,701
Tilseed ...	3,54,511	4,03,880	7,79,895	12,18,632	18,17,460	34,12,048
Myrabolams ...	3,44,363	3,03,696	3,42,208	5,59,590	5,31,468	8,76,908
Stick lac ...	72,303	77,857	51,257	6,01,019	11,67,855	6,40,712
Ghi ..	33,214	20,811	22,189	8,59,412	6,45,141	6,96,179
Hides ...	49,389	44,451	53,413	6,42,057	10,40,556	11,85,199

There has, it will be observed, been an increase under 8 out of the above 12 heads, but the decrease under wheat has been so large as to completely overshadow this increase, and turn it into a decrease of over fifty lakhs of maunds under these main heads.

Coal and Coke.—The increase under this head is not due to a larger output in the Warora mines, which, on the other hand, fell off a little, but to the large amount of Umaria coal imported into the Jubbulpore block and re-exported thence for railway use.

Raw Cotton.—It was anticipated last year that the export of raw cotton was likely to still further increase. This has actually been the case, and the exports of raw cotton stand for a second time the highest on record. This is entirely due to two harvests in succession being specially good.

The Nagpur and Wardha districts send about 4-7ths of the total amount and the Nimar district 2-7ths more. Bombay Port has taken 1,36,000 and the Bombay Presidency 1,05,000.

The extra amount exported has been taken by the Bombay Presidency in a larger proportion than by the foreign market—a natural complement of the slackness in the demand for European yarn and piece-goods.

Wheat.—In marked contrast to the exports of wheat last year, which were by far the highest on record, the exports of the year under review are by far the lowest yet registered.

The decrease is common to all blocks, as appears from the following Statement:—

Year.	Exports of wheat from block—					
	Jubbulpore.	Nerbudda.	Nimar.	Nagpur.	Chhattisgarh.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85 ...	12,55,302	62,14,883	1,60,952	14,13,320	7,46,673	97,91,130
1885-86 ...	10,36,459	42,58,838	1,67,044	7,09,004	7,82,201	69,53,546
1886-87 ...	7,99,748	47,07,439	2,00,411	8,57,304	10,31,711	75,96,613
1887-88 ...	8,16,747	46,75,431	1,82,509	12,56,278	9,66,581	78,97,546
1888-89 ..	17,48,782	54,96,921	1,50,104	16,69,845	9,50,685	1,00,16,327
1889-90 ...	9,15,071	22,88,455	68,479	9,05,243	4,35,744	46,12,992

The extraordinary falling off in the exports of the Nerbudda block is the most noticeable feature in this statement, but in the Jubbulpore block the figure is by no means the lowest on record; the remarkable relative difference between the two blocks is not to be accounted for by any difference in the wheat harvest, which was little, if at all, better in Jubbulpore than in the Nerbudda valley. It is evident that a good deal of this falling off in the wheat exported from the Nerbudda valley is to be accounted for by the fact that the wheat from the north of the Saugor district has gone to the Indian Midland Railway at Bina, in the Jubbulpore Block, instead of to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Kareli.

In Nimar and Chhattisgarh the exports are the lowest on record also, and in Nagpur the exports have not dropped much, as the harvest there was far better than elsewhere.

It is instructive to compare the wheat exports of the year 1889-90 with the average of those of the previous five years.

Period.	Exports from blocks—					Total.
	Jubbulpore.	Nerbudda.	Nimar.	Nagpur.	Chhattisgarh.	
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Average of past 5 years ...	11,32,200	50,70,700	1,73,000	11,81,150	8,95,500	84,52,550
1889-90 ...	9,15,071	22,88,455	68,479	9,05,243	4,35,744	46,12,992
Per cent below average ...	19 p. c.	54 p. c.	60 p. c.	23 p. c.	51 p. c.	45 p. c.

The area sown with wheat was smaller than usual, owing to want of rain at sowing time, the outturns were inferior, but still this does not account for the enor-

mous falling off noticed in the exports; and there can be no doubt that, quite apart from the poorness of the harvest, there was a check in the demand for Indian wheat in foreign markets. The further proof of this, if proof be needed, lies in the fact that for the first time for many years, in spite of the poverty of the crop, the prices have been no higher than in the previous year of plenty, and the gradual rise has received a check.

Looking back at the prices of wheat for the past few years, it becomes evident that the effect on the price of wheat of a good harvest is more than counterbalanced by the extent of the foreign demand, thus:—

Year.	Quality of harvest.	Exports, lakhs of maunds.	Price per maund.
			Rs. a. p.
1885-86	Poor	69	1 13 0
1886-87	Bad	76	2 3 0
1887-88	Poor	79	2 4 0
1888-89	Very good	100	2 6 0
1889-90	Very poor	46	2 6 0

So long then as exports rose, prices rose, whatever the quality of the harvest, but with an exceptionally poor harvest they have ceased to rise, and the only explanation is that the diminution of foreign demand has not been limited by decrease in supply, but has become independently less.

The last spring harvest could not influence, except by prospects, the trade of the year, but there seems to be some reason for anticipating a recovery in the export trade.

Rice.—The export of rice is not of commercial importance, except in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh blocks.

Owing to deficient rain-fall in the Raipur district of Chhattisgarh, the exports of rice from that block are very small indeed. In Nagpur, on the other hand, they have maintained a fairly high figure, as will be seen from the following table:—

Years.	Exports from	
	Nagpur block.	Chhattisgarh block.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
1885-86	5,20,650	7,91,165
1886-87	1,49,442	5,95,761
1887-88	2,68,857	4,08,875
1888-89	3,29,107	6,23,169
1889-90	3,20,904	3,83,445

In no year since 1885-86 have the crops been really good in both blocks at once.

The rice exports from the Jubbulpore block have declined from 41,000 in 1885-86 to 9,000 in 1889-90.

Gram and Pulse.—There is another very substantial increase in the amount exported of these crops, due to a good harvest.

Juari.—Last year's crop was an exceedingly good one, and the exports have reached a higher figure than ever before, and as a natural consequence imports of juari stand at a low figure.

Linseed.—Though the harvest was fair in certain tracts, yet the smaller cultivation of linseed—the result of poor harvests following on each other—seems to have reduced the exports beyond all hope of immediate recovery, and there is this year a further decrease in the amount exported.

In 1884-85 as compared with the present year the exports expressed in thousands of maunds stand as follows for the several blocks :—

	Jubbulpore.	Nerbudda.	Nimar.	Nagpur.	Chhattisgarh.
1884-85 ...	4,20	2,37	17	10,52	9,06
1889-90 ...	55	44	2	3,41	2,57

Cultivators appear to be reluctant to risk much area to so precarious a crop.

Til.—Til was a success this year, and a great revival is to be observed in the export trade, indeed the exports of the year, are the largest yet registered.

Up to the present, the largest exports of til were those of 1886-87, which aggregated 6,77,975 maunds; this year they amount to 7,79,895. The fluctuations in exports are most noticeable from the Chhattisgarh block, as they vary from 4,000 maunds in 1884-85 to 1,07,000 in the present year.

The two past years have given a considerable stimulus to til cultivation.

Internal trade.

54. The internal or local trade exceeded that of the previous year by 3,21,875 maunds in weight and Rs. 6,27,074 in value; but this increase is almost confined to the Chhattisgarh block. The railway extension in Chhattisgarh has begun to tell, and, as might be expected, the increase is first to be found in local trade, the expansion of foreign trade being of necessity more gradual.

General.

55. The results are then not so unsatisfactory as the statistics would at first sight seem to show.

The Provinces are, it is true, only a crore and a quarter to the good, as against two crores last year; but on all commodities other than wheat they have got a balance in their favour of 93 lakhs more than was the case last year, and their total expenditure on imports has been very little less. To partially balance the great loss in wheat, there have been the highest exports on record of cotton, til, juari and gram; and the general conclusion is that a single bad wheat harvest, even if accompanied by a depressed market for wheat, does not by itself have very much effect on the general prosperity of the Provinces.

8.—*Public Works.*

56. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year amounted to Rs. 32,70,657 as compared with Rs. 22,15,964 in the previous year.

The main heads of expenditure and the amount under each are as follows :—

		Rs.
Imperial Military ordinary	...	1,42,076
Do. Civil do.	...	6,686
Provincial Roads and Buildings	...	18,13,669
Incorporated Local Funds	...	1,86,512
Contribution Works	...	2,28,228
Wardha Coal State Railway, including Warora Colliery—Capital	...	—*31,227*
Do. do. Revenue	...	5,73,432
Umaria Colliery Capital	...	44,470
Do. Revenue	...	2,24,183
Guaranteed Railways (Land)	...	138
Do. (Establishment)	...	82,490
Total	...	Rs. 32,70,657

57. The excess expenditure in the current year over that of the previous year amounts to Rs. 10,54,693, and the principal differences occur under three heads, *viz.* Provincial (Rs. 6,56,488), Incorporated Local Funds (Rs. 1,75,762), and Contribution Works (Rs. 2,12,188). The Establishment charges during the year came to Rs. 3,47,769, equivalent to 20·60 per cent on the Provincial expenditure. In the previous year the same charges were 34·51 per cent on the outlay.

58. The only works of any importance done under the head Imperial Military were carried out at Kamptee, *viz.* the re-roofing of the Station Hospital and the conversion of C. and D. ranges of Family quarters into Barracks for single men. The former was well advanced, and the latter completed by the end of the year.

59. Orders were received from the Government of India to make over the Military Works at the Stations of Kamptee, Nagpur, Asirgarh and Khandwa to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, and this was accordingly done from the 1st of April last. The important Military buildings at Kamptee, Jubbulpore and other stations in the Central Provinces where troops are located have all been constructed by the Engineering Staff of the Local Administration, and it is a matter for regret that it should now be found necessary to discontinue an arrangement which has been in force for so long, which has worked so well, and, on the whole, so economically.

60. The total expenditure under Original Works Civil Buildings, Provincial, amounted to Rs. 4,27,504 as against Rs. 2,14,070 in the previous year. The following were the chief works in progress or completed during the year :—

I. The Circuit House at Jubbulpore referred to in last year's Report was fully completed in the early part of this year.

II. The old Residency at Nagpur has long been considered undesirable as a dwelling house, and successive Chief Commissioners have taken

up the question of constructing a new one in a better and more healthy situation. The subject had attracted the attention of Sir Charles Crosthwaite when Chief Commissioner, and he had proposed to concentrate a number of the Government offices in the old Residency. It was not however till 1887 that the matter was represented to the Government of India. Proposals were then submitted for the construction of a new Residency and for the location in the old building of certain public offices. With the exception of the Secretariat, the Government offices in Nagpur are miserably housed and inconveniently scattered, most of them being accommodated in rented buildings quite unsuited to the purposes to which they are adapted, and much working power is lost by the want of concentration, while the house accommodation left is insufficient for the wants of the European community. The sanction of the Government of India was obtained to a new Residency being built, and a design was prepared, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,03,325 was sanctioned in July 1889. An excellent site commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country and conveniently situated with respect to the town and Civil Station has been selected on a spur of the low hills on the left of the Takli Road. By the end of the year the superstructure of the main building had been raised to a height of ten feet, the out-houses were nearly finished, and a branch from the main road to the new site was under construction.

III. The District Court House at Jubbulpore was completed during the year and was occupied in March last. The building was designed by Mr. Henry Irwin, C. I. E., formerly of these Provinces and now Consulting Architect to the Madras Government. Some departures have been made from the original design from economical motives, and although the building is not so handsome in appearance or so pleasing in effect as it would have been had Mr. Irwin's design been adhered to, it is still very fine and imposing. It is substantial in design and execution, and well adapted for its purpose. With the exception of the Telegraph, Education and Public Works, all offices of the departments at Jubbulpore, which were formerly located in various scattered and inconvenient buildings, are now suitably accommodated within the new Court House. Excellent Record racks, on the pattern of those of the Financial offices of the Government of India at Calcutta, have been erected at a cost of about Rs. 16,000. With the exception of the gangways, which are of teak, the whole construction is of iron. The racks afford 12,384 lineal feet of corrugated galvanized iron sheeting which, it is calculated, will fully meet all the requirements.

IV. Additions and alterations were carried out to the Court House at Mandla at a cost of Rs. 11,350. Extensive additions were made to the Court Houses at Bilaspur, Raipur and Hoshangabad, and on a smaller scale to the Court Houses of Nagpur, Bhandara and Wardha. New Tahsilis on the standard plan were commenced at Khandwa and Sohagpur, and also at Jehangir in the Bilaspur District. Addi-

tions and alterations were also carried out to the Tahsilis of Warora, Hinganghat, Sakoli and Bargarh.

V. An office for the Forest officials at Hoshangabad was commenced and good progress made.

VI. Extensive works were carried out in the Central Jails of Nagpur, Raipur and Jubbulpore, principally in connection with worksheds, quarters for Jail subordinates and verandahs to Barracks; and a considerable expenditure was incurred on District Jails also. Among the works done in the latter, the construction of a new circumvallation wall to the Damoh Jail, at a cost of about Rs. 10,000, may be mentioned. The Reformatory for boys at Jubbulpore made good progress, and will shortly be ready for occupation.

VII. Station-houses for the Police were built at the following places: Mul, Khorai, Soorkhi, Seoni, Lanji, Bilaspur, Itarsi and Bankheri, and others were commenced at Talodi, Chamursi, Segaon, Chicholi and Hoshangabad.

61. The total outlay under Original Works Communications amounted to Rs. 6,40,920. Considerable progress was made in giving effect to the Road scheme, details of which were given in the Report for last year. Estimates have been sanctioned for roads, to be carried out by the Public Works Department, from Provincial or other funds, aggregating 706 miles in length, of which about 327 were completed during the year, and others were under construction. Surveys for 630 miles of new roads were undertaken during the year, construction on which has either already been commenced or will be as funds permit.

The table below gives the number of miles of road maintained in 1888-89 and 1889-90:—

Class.	Mileage in 1888-89.	Mileage in 1889-90.	Average cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
Metalled Roads ...	1,194¾	960¼	335	*N. B.*— There was an error of 6 miles in the figures previously reported for metalled Roads and of 44 miles in the case of unmetalled Roads for 1888-89.
Unmetalled Roads ...	6,013	6,343½	22	
Total ...	7,207¾	7,303¾		

The above table shows that a total length of 96 miles of new road were constructed during the year under review, but in addition to this, 21 miles of metalled road and 210 miles of unmetalled road were raised in class, making a grand total of 327 miles of road constructed or raised.

The decrease in metalled roads is due to certain roads having been reduced in class.

62. The expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs of roads amounted to Rs. 3,80,770 as compared with Rs. 3,84,720 in the previous year.

The roads on which the expenditure was principally incurred are as follows:—

	Rs.
Eastern road	29,816
Great Northern road	93,375
Jubbulpore-Mandla road	23,009
Saugor-Kareli road	30,282
North-West road	37,245

63. *Contribution works.*—The estimate amounting to Rs. 3,00,601 for the extension of the Nagpur Water Works was sanctioned in July 1889, and very rapid progress has been made with the works.

The Reservoir at Ambajheri contains an ample supply of water, but it is not situated at a sufficiently high level to command the higher parts of the City and of the Civil Station by gravitation, and the available 'head' is so small that several portions of the City embraced by the pipe system are very inadequately supplied. So far back as 1871 it was under contemplation to extend the benefits of the Ambajheri scheme, which had then just been completed, to the Civil Station and high parts of the City; but owing to the large expenditure which the Municipality had incurred on the Ambajheri works it was not found possible to provide funds for supplementing it by a pumping scheme. The proposal was occasionally revived in the long interval which has occurred since then, but the difficulty of obtaining money has always stood in the way of giving practical effect to it. In 1887 a severe outbreak of cholera occurred in a part of the Civil Station called the Khalassie lines, which demonstrated in an unmistakable manner the great danger the whole community incurred from a defective water supply in one locality. Under the orders of the Chief Commissioner a Committee was assembled in that year to discuss ways and means. It was proposed to supply by a pumping scheme the residents of the Civil station, numbering 11,000 persons. An estimate, roughly prepared, amounting to Rs. 1,54,000, was drawn up by the Public Works Department, and the annual cost of maintenance was put at Rs. 5,000. The Municipal Committee, however, represented that the scheme as prepared was not sufficiently comprehensive, as parts of the City containing a population of not less than 30,000 persons were wholly unprovided with Ambajheri water and in other parts the supply was fitful and inadequate. This led to a re-consideration of the scheme, and in August 1888 Mr. Penny, Executive Engineer, submitted an approximate estimate for a revised project which embraced the Civil Station and the higher parts of the City. The population supplied under it was calculated at 28,000, and the cost at Rs. 2,25,000. This also was not considered sufficiently comprehensive, and a special meeting of the Municipal Committee assembled in January 1889 decided that the extension should provide for the Civil Station, the population of which is estimated at 13,123 persons, and for the higher parts of the City which are inadequately or not at all supplied by the gravitation scheme having a population reckoned at 30,722 persons. The scheme was prepared accordingly. It is designed to supply the European population of the Civil Station with 30 gallons per head in 12 hours, and the Native portion of the Civil Station and

of the City with 8 gallons in the same time. An allowance has also been made for a daily supply of 60,000 gallons for the use of the Railways. The total population supplied is 44,000 and the full requirements are 70,144 cubic feet per 12 hours. The works were vigorously pushed, having been started before the final stage estimate was sanctioned, and were so far advanced during the year that they were opened by the Chief Commissioner in August 1890.

Water-works schemes for Harda and Khandwa are still under consideration, and it is hoped they will shortly be disposed of.

The scheme for Burhanpur has been approved of in Stage II, and the final estimate is now under preparation. A scheme for Raipur is also being worked at, but the difficulty lies not only in obtaining a satisfactory source for a supply, but in the provision of funds to meet the necessary outlay. It is possible that both admit of satisfactory solution.

The water-works at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Hinganghat were efficiently maintained throughout the year by the Public Works Department. A Town Hall, estimated to cost Rs. 26,852, is being constructed at Jubbulpore by the Public Works Department. The design is a very handsome one, and the building will be an ornament to the town when completed, besides supplying a want that has been long felt by the Native community for a suitable place in which to hold public meeetings, and for the accommodation of the Municipal offices.

9.—*State Railways.*

64. The Wardha Coal State Railway is under the control of the Administration.

The outlay on, and receipts from the Warora Colliery are included in the accounts of the Railway, as both concerns are under the same management. The financial results during the year as compared with the preceding year are given in the following Statement:—

Year.	Miles open.	Train miles run.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Percentage of expenses on earnings.	Financial results.		Per train miles.		
						Net profit.	Percentage of profits on capital expenditure.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Profit.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				
1888 ...	45	85,196	8,71,430	6,73,410	77·28	1,98,020	2·79	10·23	7·90	2·32
1889 ...	45	87,356	8,62,694	5,63,073	65·26	2,99,621	4·25	9·87	6·44	3·42

The decrease in expenditure is chiefly due to—

(1) small number of sleepers renewed during the year;

(2) short out-put of coal owing to decrease in demand for the same on the part of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur Railways.

There is a decrease in earnings also, due principally to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway taking less coal than in 1888.

65. The Revenue expenditure of the Line for the year 1889, as compared with that of the previous year, is as follows :—

Heads of accounts.	Outlay 1888.	Outlay 1889.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations ...	82,992	44,321	...	38,671
Locomotive expenses	50,874	48,595	...	2,279
Carriage and wagon expenses... ...	23,831	24,177	346	...
Traffic expenses	24,511	24,183	...	328
General charges	46,081	23,748	...	22,333
Special and Miscellaneous expenditure ...	6,523	5,491	...	1,032
Warora Colliery expenses	4,38,589	3,92,557	...	46,041
Total ...	6,73,410	5,63,072	346	1,10,684

The decrease under the head of Maintenance of Way and Works and Stations, is principally due to the smaller number of sleepers renewed during the year, than in 1888.

The decrease in Locomotive expenditure is due to the fact that fewer repairs were required by the running Locomotives, most of which underwent heavy repairs in 1887, and also in the commencement of 1888.

There are petty increases and decreases in Carriage and Wagon and Traffic Departments' expenses, which do not call for any special remarks.

The abnormal decrease in General charges is due to the fact that since the separation of the Railway and Colliery accounts, *viz.*, from the 1st January 1889, the Colliery is debited with a share on account of General charges, and pays, in accordance with the rules, all extras debitable to works done for it in the Railway shops.

The small decrease in special and miscellaneous expenditure is due to the diminished coal traffic and consequent reduction in mileage earnings by Home live stock.

The decrease in Warora Colliery expenses is chiefly due to decrease in out-put of coal.

66. The earnings of the year compared with those of last year show as follows :—

Heads of accounts.	Earnings 1888.	Earnings 1889.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching earnings	40,712	44,843	4,131	...
Goods do.	1,88,487	1,87,541	..	946
Telegraph do.	1,062	1,091	29	...
Sundries do.	86,175	99,317	13,142	...
Warora Colliery earnings	5,54,994	5,29,902	...	25,092
Total	8,71,430	8,62,694	17,302	26,038

The increase in coaching earnings is due to increased passenger traffic.

There was a small falling off in goods traffic in general, especially in coal traffic, in this year. The tonnage lifted was 1,24,770½ tons against 1,34,326½ tons in 1888.

The increase in Sundry earnings is due to :—

(1). Increase in mileage of Wardha Coal State Railway rolling stock (wagons) run on Foreign lines.

(2). Increase in profits on account of supervision charges debited to Colliery for works done in Railway shops.

The decrease in Warora Colliery earnings is due to decrease in sales of coal.

67. The following Statement shows the weight of and the earnings from the principal commodities carried over the line during 1889 as compared with the previous year:—

Description of commodity.	Quantity.		Receipts.		Quantity.		Receipts.	
	Previous year.	1889.	Previous year.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Coal ...	1,18,476·37	1,09,804·92	1,22,196	1,13,225	...	8,671·45	...	8,971
II.—Cotton, raw ...	1,914·57	3,754·24	5,899	10,572	1,839·67	...	4,753	...
III.—Cotton, Twist and Yarn.	925·02	952·64	3,794	3,919	27·62	...	125	...
IV.—Cotton Piece-goods ...	267·99	326·18	1,393	1,745	58·19	...	352	...
V.—Drugs and Chemicals ...	116·06	25·43	508	127	..	90·63	...	381
VI.—Dyes and Tans ...	108·57	211·88	342	560	103·31	...	218	...
VII.—Grains ...	6,902·73	4,871·76	8,545	6,371	...	2,030·97	...	2,174
VIII.—Hides and Skins ...	130·55	51·19	446	190	...	79·36	...	256
IX.—Horns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
X.—Jute ...	312·57	414·70	1,014	1,236	102·13	...	222	...
XI.—Lac ...	0·49	11·98	2	27	11·49	...	25	...
XII.—Leather manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII.—Liquors ...	8·45	6·85	44	37	...	1·60	...	7
XIV.—Metals ...	477·69	446·88	1,172	1,268	...	30·69	96	...
XV.—Oils ...	381·62	543·52	976	1,550	161·90	...	574	...
XVI.—Oil-seeds ...	12,279·61	15,686·37	15,317	19,088	3,405·76	...	3,771	...
XVII.—Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVIII.—Paper and Paste Board...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.—Provisions ...	630·92	633·66	2,449	2,519	2·74	...	70	...
XX.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	568·67	34·44	500	44	...	534·23	...	456
XXI.—Salt ...	4,279·85	4,476·14	10,441	10,866	196·29	...	425	...
XXII.—Saltpetre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIII.—Silk, raw ...	0·36	0·15	7	2	...	0·21	...	5
XXIV.—Silk Piece-goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXV.—Spices ...	90·22	126·70	343	473	36·48	...	130	...
XXVI.—Sugar ...	370·90	518·61	1,111	1,620	147·71	...	509	...
XXVII.—Stone and lime ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIX.—Timber ...	981·80	864·17	2,885	2,449	...	117·63	...	436
XXX.—Tobacco ...	44·04	48·20	185	186	4·16	...	1	...
XXXI.—Umbrellas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII.—Wool ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII.—All other articles of merchandise (*a*) ...	4,454·09	4,425·55	8,693	9,146	...	28·54	453	...
Total ...	1,53,723·02	1, 48,236·16	1,88,182	1,87,220	6,098·45	11,585·31	11,724	12,686

(*a*) Includes Ballast and Revenue Stores.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1. The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90 :— Accounts.

Heads.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance on 1st April 1889 ...	52,95,384	...
Revenue and Service Heads.		
Imperial Revenue and Expenditure ...	64,43,861	8,84,920
Provincial Revenue and Expenditure ...	76,45,640	59,36,204
Local Revenue and Expenditure ...	9,33,506	8,28,334
Debt and Remittance Heads.		
Excluded Local Funds Revenue and Expenditure ...	1,73,232	1,72,034
Civil Deposits ...	41,07,061	39,43,129
Municipal Funds ...	11,78,949	11,70,247
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ..	37,43,397	37,19,478
Accounts with Native States ...	1,827	375
Departmental Accounts ...	2,656	2,140
Provincial Advance and Loan Account ...	86,034	3,60,896
Cash Remittances and Adjustments ...	78,93,203	78,94,032
Remittances by Bills—Local and Foreign ...	20,09,233	20,47,850
Foreign Remittances ...	23,31,500	31,83,141
Bills and Miscellaneous Accounts with other Governments.	31,94,433	37,41,316
Post Office Department ..	46,83,604	4,63,560
Telegraph Department ...	23,550	1,40,715
Accounts Current between Civil and Marine ..	...	409
Military Department ...	88,404	34,87,566
Public Works Department (including State Railways) ...	48,95,769	1,11,05,586
Remittance Account between England and India ...	756	194
Cash Balance on 31st March 1890 ..	...	56,49,873
Total ...	5,47,31,999	5,47,31,999

It will be seen that the Debt head "Government Stock Notes" has now disappeared from the accounts of this Administration. This has been done under orders of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and the outstanding Stock Note balance has been transferred to the Bombay accounts.

The head "Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.," has also disappeared, but in its place a new head, "Provincial Advance and Loan Account," appears. This head has been introduced with reference to Government of India Resolution, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 13, dated the 1st January 1889, and it includes exactly the same transactions as formerly appeared under the old head "Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c." Further remarks in regard to this Resolution will be found in paragraph 18 of this Chapter under the head "XII—Interest."

2. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,50,76,601, and the total expenditure to Rs. 96,49,639. These figures show a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to Rs. 54,26,962. The distribution of the revenue Total Revenue and Expenditure.

and expenditure under the three heads of Imperial, Provincial and Local is as follows, including the Provincial receipts and expenditure of the Public Works Department:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	64,43,861	8,84,920
Provincial ...	76,99,212	77,49,873
Local	9,33,528	10,14,846
Total ...	1,50,76,601	96,49,639

Provincial Contract.

3. The arrangements with the Government of India for the administration of the Provincial Services, which were made for a period of five years from the 1st April 1887, remained in force in their entirety during the year under review, but they will have to be reconsidered next year, as the present Provincial Contract will expire on the 31st March 1892. It may be remarked, however, in connection with this subject, that the Government of India made a special requisition upon this Administration for the sum of three lakhs, owing to the (at the time) financial exigencies of the Imperial Exchequer. This contribution was to have been paid from Provincial Revenues during the year under review, but it has since been determined to make the adjustment in the accounts of the current year, viz., 1890-91.

The following Statement exhibits the actual figures of Provincial revenue and expenditure of this Administration for the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals. 1888-89.	Actuals. 1889-90.	Expenditure.	Actuals. 1888-89.	Actuals. 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL HEADS.			1. Refunds, Land Revenue ...	1,682	1,396
			Do. Divided Heads...	13,323	12,255
I.—Land Revenue (whole Provincial) ...	63,09,331	66,53,394	2. Assignments... ...	3,282	3,269
IV.—Stamps (¾ Provincial) ...	11,81,391	12,05,080	3. Land Revenue (whole Provincial)... ...	11,89,045	12,22,346
V.—Excise (¼ Provincial) ...	6,11,034	6,38,215	6. Stamps (¾ Provincial) ...	35,274	29,626
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	1,68,391	2,12,173	7. Excise (¾ Provincial) ...	18,090	14,300
VIII.—Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial) ...	2,06,888	2,28,493	10. Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial)	140	95
IX.—Forest (⅛ Provincial) ...	5,90,203	5,78,091	11 Forest (½ Provincial) ...	3,34,154	3,47,727
X.—Registration (½ Provincial) ...	47,769	50,887	12. Registration (⅛ Provincial)	21,605	20,274
XII.—Interest ...	14,771	16,035	13. Interest on ordinary debt..	8,866	14,207
XIII.—Post Office ...	5,377	7,857	15. Post Office	57,897	58,100
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	1,35,313	1,40,424	18. General Administration ...	3,41,370	3,54,359
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	3,02,712	3,48,189	19 A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	7,28,945	7,17,321
XVII.—Police ...	37,306	39,392	19 B. Law and Justice—Jails...	5,55,050	6,24,902
XIX.—Education ...	1,38,783	1,36,834	20. Police	12,90,331	13,03,388
XX.—Medical ...	3,773	4,058	22. Education	4,53,923	4,51,831
XXI.—Scientific, &c. ...	11,326	10,303	24. Medical	2,57,875	2,63,215
XXII.—Receipts-in-aid, &c. ...	13,113	12,112	25. Political	10,552	11,004
XXIII.—Stationery ...	8,064	19,110	26. Scientific, &c. ...	40,498	40,762
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	35,269	60,305	29. Superannuation ...	2,00,758	2,36,240
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	17,170	14,966	30. Stationery	1,30,063	1,69,175
			32. Miscellaneous ...	45,081	39,457
			45. Civil Works... ...	2,756	955
PUBLIC WORKS HEADS. BUILDINGS AND ROADS.			PUBLIC WORKS HEADS. BUILDINGS AND ROADS.		
Civil Works (in charge of Public Works officers) ...	63,690	53,572	Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers...	11,57,181	18,13,669
Total Revenue ...	99,01,668	1,04,29,490			
Deduct— Contribution to Imperial Revenue.	27,01,165	27,30,278	Total Expenditure ...	68,97,741	77,49,873
Net Provincial Revenue ...	72,00,503	76,99,212	CONTRIBUTIONS.		
CONTRIBUTIONS. From Local Revenue ...	5,667	6,543	To Local Revenue ...	82,599	79,063
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,06,170	77,05,755	GRAND TOTAL ...	69,80,340	78,28,936

Contract deductions from Land Revenue.

4. Under the terms of the present Provincial Contract the Land Revenue and the Settlement expenditure are wholly Provincial, and an assignment has been made by the Government of India for the latter for the whole period of the contract. The Statement shown in the preceding paragraph exhibits the proportion of each head of revenue and expenditure which is taken as Provincial, and in accordance with the terms of the contract a lump deduction of Rs. 27,56,000 has been made from the gross Land Revenue realized. This proportion is, for purposes of adjustment in the accounts, treated as the Imperial share of the Land Revenue.

The figures given as the expenditure for 1888-89 in the above Statement differ slightly from the figures on the same account given in the Administration Report for 1888-89. This is owing to an adjustment of Rs. 6,051 against Forest Surveys and Rs. 905 against Land Revenue (Provincial) made in February 1890 under instructions from the Comptroller-General. Similarly the figures given this year for 1889-90 against these two heads are approximate only, as the Forest accounts for that year have not yet been finally closed on the Comptroller-General's books. The difference, however, between the figures now taken and the ultimate amounts is likely to be immaterial.

Adjustment of contract figures.

5. It will be seen from the Statement given above that the Provincial Revenue for the year 1889-90, including the whole of the Land Revenue (but excluding contributions from Local) amounts to Rs. 1,04,29,490; while the total of the Provincial expenditure, including Survey and Settlement charges, is Rs. 77,49,873. The actual amount credited to Imperial Land Revenue differs from the exact contract figure by the net amount of certain Inter-provincial adjustments and by the adjustment of certain special transfers which is made through the Land Revenue head.

Comparison of actuals for 1888-89 and 1889-90.

6. On comparing the actuals for the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90 it will be observed from the Statement that, after making the lump deduction from Land Revenue and taking into account the Inter-provincial adjustments as well as the contributions to and from Local Revenues, the actual Provincial revenue and expenditure of the year under review amounted to Rs. 77,05,755 and Rs. 78,28,936 respectively, as against Rs. 72,06,170 and Rs 69,80,340 for the year 1888-89. From the above figures it will be seen that revenue has increased by Rs. 4,99,585 and expenditure by Rs, 8,48,596. The increase in revenue occurs chiefly under the heads I-Land Revenue, IV-Stamps, V-Excise, VI-Provincial Rates, VIII-Assessed Taxes, XVIB-Law and Justice—Jails, XXIII-Stationery, and XXV-Miscellaneous; and in expenditure under 3 Land Revenue, 19 B-Law and Justice—Jails, 29 Superannuation, 30 Stationery, and (mainly) Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers. The final outcome of the year's transactions is that the Provincial balance has decreased from Rs. 23,17,891 on 1st April 1889 to Rs. 21,94,710 on the 31st March 1890. This is Rs. 1,89,710 in excess of the revised estimated closing balance for the year, and the excess is partly due to unexpected increases in revenue and partly to the Public Works expenditure falling short of the anticipated amount.

The Provincial balance on the 31st March 1890 was therefore nearly 14 lacs in excess of the minimum fixed by the Government of India.

A detailed review of the Revenue and Expenditure is given in the following paragraphs.

A.—Revenue.

Revenue of year.

7. It has been shown that the total revenue of the year, excluding contributions from Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 1,50,76,601. The distribution under the several Major heads of the Government accounts is shown in the following table:—

Major head of Revenue.	Imperial Revenue.	Provincial Revenue.	Incorporated Local Funds Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	27,30,278	39,23,116	...	66,53,394
II.—Opium	2,27,416	...	...	2,27,416
IV.—Stamps	4,01,694	12,05,080	...	16,06,774
V.—Excise	19,14,645	6,38,215	...	25,52,860
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	...	2,12,173	6,45,351	8,57,524
VIII.—Assessed Taxes... ...	2,28,492	2,28,493	...	4,56,985
IX.—Forest	5,78,090	5,78,091	...	11,56,181
X.—Registration	50,888	50,887	...	1,01,775
XI.—Tributes	2,60,862	...	...	2,60,862
XII.—Interest	...	16,035	284	16,319
XIII.—Post Office	...	7,857	...	7,857
XVI A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law	...	1,40,424	...	1,40,424
XVI B.—Law and Justice, Jails ...	...	3,48,189	...	3,48,189
XVII.—Police	...	39,392	1,52,131	1,91,523
XIX.—Education	...	1,36,834	8,272	1,45,106
XX.—Medical	...	4,058	9,270	13,328
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Depts..	...	10,303	6,047	16,350
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	49,051	12,112	...	61,163
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	325	19,110	...	19,435
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,120	60,305	43,599	1,06,024
XXXII.—Civil Works	...	14,966	68,552	83,518
Total Civil ...	64,43,861	76,45,640	9,33,506	1,50,23,007
Public Works Department Revenue—Buildings and Roads	...	53,572	22	53,594
Grand Total ...	64,43,861	76,99,212	9,33,528	1,50,76,601

I.—Land Revenue.

Land Revenue.

8. The total Land Revenue collected in the year 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 66,53,394 as compared with Rs. 63,09,331 for 1888-89. The increase is due to the enhanced demand fixed under the Settlement operations now in progress.

Under the terms of the Settlement contract, the Land Revenue was taken as likely to progress as follows:—

	Rs.
In 1887-88	+ 51,000
„ 1888-89	+ 1,73,000
„ 1889-90	+ 2,75,000
Gain in three years over the realization of 1886-87...	4,99,000

While the rate of progress has actually been:—

	Rs.
In 1887-88	— 14,000
„ 1888-89	+ 52,000
„ 1889-90	+ 3,96,000
Gain in three years ...	4,34,000

or about Rs. 65,000 less than was anticipated. The Budget Estimate for 1890-91, however, provides an increase of Rs. 3,96,000, and if this is secured the revenue will up to the close of 1890-91 be about Rs. 28,000 better than was anticipated. Owing, however, to the economical manner in which the Settlement operations have been conducted, the above Rs. 28,000 will not represent the real gain to the Administration at the close of 1890-91 on the Settlement contract. This subject is further alluded to in paragraph 35 of this Chapter under the expenditure head 3-Land Revenue.

The distribution of the gross amount of I-Land Revenue between Imperial and Provincial has already been explained, and it has been shown that the amount taken as the Imperial share for 1889-90 is Rs. 27,30,278. The balance, Rs. 39,23,116, has been credited to Provincial Revenues.

II.—Opium.

Opium.

9. This revenue is wholly Imperial. It represents the cost price (fixed at present at Rs. 7-4-0 per seer) of opium sold at the treasuries for the Excise Department. The arrangement is that on the sale of the opium the credit for the gross proceeds is divided between Opium and Excise in the proportion of Rs. 7-4-0 per seer to Opium and the balance as Excise Revenue, no charge being made to the Excise Department for the opium supplied to it by the Opium Department. The amount credited as opium revenue in 1889-90 was Rs. 2,27,416 as compared with Rs. 2,13,102 in 1888-89. This increase in the sales during the past year is mainly due to the continued success of the Administration in putting a stop to the importation of contraband opium, and in a smaller degree to the prevalence of cholera, which led to an increased consumption of opium as a prophylactic.

IV.—Stamps.

Stamps.

10. The total revenue credited under this head in 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 16,06,774 as compared with Rs. 15,75,188 in 1888-89, being an increase of Rs. 31,586. As was the case in the previous year, the improvement is almost entirely due to the increased sales of Court Fee stamps, and is owing, not to an increase in the number of suits filed, but to the fact that the total value of the suits computed under the Court Fees Act was greater in 1889-90 than in the previous year.

The advance in revenue under duty on Impressing documents is due to the operation of the new Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889).

The falling off in the sale of General stamps is attributable to a diminished demand for Receipt stamps and Hundi stamps. In the case of the former the decrease occurs mainly in the Jubbulpore District, and is due to the action of a non-official vendor who in 1888-89 bought large quantities of one-anna labels with a view to their sale in the Bombay Presidency, where discount rates on this class of stamps are lower. The diminished demand elsewhere may be attributed to the interruption of business caused by the cholera epidemic.

The general tendency to a diminished use of Hundi stamps has been observed for some time past, and is believed to be due to the fact that Hundis are less popular than formerly as a means of remitting money.

11. Under the present contract the Stamp revenue is divided in the proportion of one-fourth to Imperial and three-fourths to Provincial. The details of the revenue for the two years are as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Sale of General stamps	4,46,905	4,43,728
Do. Court fee stamps	11,13,807	11,44,364
Do. Plain paper ...	10,253	10,841
Duty on impressing documents ...	714	2,504
Fines and Penalties ...	3,426	5,084
Miscellaneous ...	83	253
Total ...	15,75,188	16,06,774

V.—Excise.

Excise.

12. The total Excise Revenue in 1889-90 was Rs. 25,52,860 as against Rs. 24,44,135 in 1888-89. Under the present contract one-fourth of the revenue is Provincial and three-fourths Imperial.

The details of the collections for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 are given below :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs ...	20,04,920	20,87,640
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium ...	4,18,640	4,41,737
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous ...	20,575	23,483
Total ...	24,44,135	25,52,860

The increase is Rs. 1,08,725 and indicates an almost complete recovery from the decline in revenue experienced in 1886-87.

It was under the head of Country spirits that the reduction in revenue which characterized the last-named year chiefly occurred, and it is to the same head that the major part of the present revival in income is due.

The increase in the gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium has already been alluded to under the head II—Opium.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

Provincial Rates.

13. The following is a statement of the revenue credited under this head in the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Rates levied for management of Wards Estates		33,314
Additional rates on lands ...	1,31,017	1,41,573
Educational cess ...	3,435	3,574
District Post cess ..	33,939	33,712
Total Provincial ...	1,68,391	2,12,173

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Local.—			
Road cess (District Fund)	...	1,44,178	1,47,768
Educational cess (do).	...	1,29,695	1,31,230
Patwari Fund receipts	...	3,61,903	3,66,353
Total Local	...	6,35,776	6,45,351
GRAND TOTAL	...	8,04,167	8,57,524

The increase under Provincial is mainly owing to the levy of the new Rate for the management of Wards Estates in the Central Provinces. Additional Rates on lands also show an increase of Rs. 10,556, owing to the fact that the rates are now levied on the "kamil jama" of Zamindars, *i. e.*, the revenue which would be assessed on their estates were they only malguzars, instead of on their *takolis* only, as was formerly the case.

Patwari Fund receipts also continue to increase, owing to the extension of the Patwari system.

VII.—Assessed Taxes.

Assessed Taxes.

14. The total receipts under this head for the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90 are as follows:—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Income Tax ...	...	3,40,398	3,77,186
License Tax (Pandhri) ...	...	73,379	79,799
Total	...	4,13,777	4,56,985

The increases of Rs. 36,788 under Income Tax and and Rs. 6,420 under Pandhri collections are due to the triennial revision of assessments which took place in 1889-90.

IX.— Forests.

Forests.

15. The Forest revenue shows a slight falling off in 1889-90 as compared with the figures for 1888-89. The figures are classified as follows:—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	...	1,60,374	1,04,051
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	...	9,86,469	10,06,753
Confiscated drift and waif wood	...	4,647	4,221
Revenue from forests not managed by Government	...	11,553	10,112
Miscellaneous ...	...	17,362	31,044
Total	...	11,80,405	11,56,181

The falling off in revenue under the head "Timber and other produce removed from the forest by Government Agency" is due to less timber having been cut and sold by the Department this year than in 1888-89. Departmental operations were curtailed, owing to the large amount of produce from private forests which found its way into the market.

The net Forest revenue for 1889-90 has decreased, owing, mainly, to increased expenditure on establishments.

X.—Registration.

Registration.

16. The following are the figures under this head for the two years:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Fees for registering documents ...	57,994	60,977
Fees for copies of registered documents...	24,385	25,707
Miscellaneous	13,159	15,091
Total ...	95,538	1,01,775

The increase is chiefly due to the operation of the revised Schedule of Fees which was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1888. It is also partly due to the larger number both of registrations and of miscellaneous operations which characterized the past year.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

Tributes.

17. The receipts under this head are wholly Imperial. The following are the figures for the two years:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Tributes from various petty States ...	2,15,594	2,53,362
Fees on succession to Native States...	...	7,500
Total ...	2,15,594	2,60,862

The increase in revenue during 1889-90 is due partly to the collection of arrears, partly to advance payments of 1890-91 by the Chuikhadan State, and partly to a Nazarana fee paid by the Sarangarh State.

XII.—Interest.

Interest.

18. The details of the amount credited under this head are as follows:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial—		
Miscellaneous	14	...
Provincial—		
Interest on loans to Municipalities, &c....	2,157	815
Interest on loans to Land-holders and other notabilities ...	3,494	3,580
Interest on advances to cultivators—		
Under the Land Improvement Act ...	1,896	3,034
Under the Agriculturists Loans Act ...	3,797	5,113
Interest on Government securities ...	3,427	3,479
Miscellaneous	...	14
Local—		
Interest on Government securities ...	194	284
Total ...	14,979	16,319

The increase is due to the increased amount of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts.

Under the terms of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce No. 13, dated the 1st January 1889, certain sums are placed annually at the disposal of the Local Administration for advances to be made at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner. Interest is charged by the Imperial Government against the Provincial balances at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the mean between the outstanding balance of the advances made at the commencement and the outstanding balance at the close of each year. On the other hand, Provincial Revenues are credited with the full amount of interest received on these loans and advances. As the rate of interest payable to Imperial Revenues is only 4 per cent, while that charged by the Local Administration to the recipients of the loans and advances varies from 4½ to 6 per cent, a substantial profit accrues every year to Provincial Revenues, in return for the responsibility incurred by the Administration in making the advances.

The debit to Provincial for 1889-90 on this account was Rs. 14,207. The profit would have been larger, but for the accident that the bulk of the loan of three lacs to the Nagpur Municipality was taken at the very close of 1889-90.

XIII.—Post Office.

Post Office.

19. The figures for the two years are as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial—		
District Post Collections—		
Contributions from Feudatory States on account of pay of District Post Establishment	4,620	7,114
Do. for pensions of do. ...	529	563
Miscellaneous	228	180
Total ...	5,377	7,857

There is a slight increase in revenue, owing to the opening of new postal lines in Feudatory States.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

Law and Justice—Courts.

20. The revenue credited under this head amounted to Rs. 1,40,424 in 1889-90 as against Rs. 1,35,313 in 1888-89. It is wholly Provincial and comprises the following receipts :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial—		
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	13,845	18,913
Court Fees realised in cash ...	6,023	10,430
General fees, fines and forfeitures..	1,10,713	1,05,509
Pleadership examination fees ...	464	512
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	1,100	1,633
Miscellaneous ...	3,168	3,427
Total ...	1,35,313	1,40,424

The increase is chiefly due to larger sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property and to Court fees realized in cash.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

Law and Justice—Jails and School of Industry.

21. The figures for the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90 are given below :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial—		
Jail manufactures	2,02,470	2,48,399
School of Industry	99,481	97,461
Miscellaneous	761	2,329
Total ...	3,02,712	3,48,189

The figures show a large increase under Jail manufactures and a slight decrease under School of Industry. The increase under Jail manufactures is due chiefly to the efforts that have been made to stimulate manufactures in these Provinces, especially of castor oil; also to the larger number of prisoners employed.

The figures under School of Industry show a further falling off in the demand for tents manufactured at the school.

The following table contrasts the receipts and expenditure on account of Jail manufactures for the past five years :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Jail manufactures.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	2,10,469	2,28,485	1,90,302	2,02,470	2,48,399
Expenditure	1,63,985	2,08,875	1,64,058	1,86,865	2,24,775
	+46,484	+19,610	+26,244	+15,605	+23,624
School of Industry manufactures.—					
Receipts	1,10,186	1,36,731	1,06,716	99,481	97,461
Expenditure	1,13,533	1,33,955	81,687	78,442	82,420
	—3,347	+2,776	+25,029	+21,039	+15,041

XVII.—Police.

Police.

22. The following statement shows the distribution of the revenue credited under this head in the two years :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial—		
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds ...	6,628	6,400
Do. to Public Departments, private persons, &c. ...	19,915	19,105
Superannuation receipts ...	3,787	5,285
Miscellaneous	6,976	8,602
Local (District Funds)—		
Cattle trespass fines	1,26,754	1,25,423
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle ...	24,041	26,298
Miscellaneous	659	410
Total ...	**1,88,760**	**1,91,523**

XIX.—Education.

23. The following statement gives the details of the Educational receipts for the two years :— Education.

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Fees, Government Colleges—General ...	1,834	2,518
Do. do. Professional ...	...	783
Do. Schools—General ...	27,837	30,328
Contributions ...	72,477	62,066
Government Book Depôt receipts ...	33,921	38,558
Miscellaneous ...	2,714	2,581
Local.—		
School fees ...	935	746
Contributions ...	9,876	6,582
Miscellaneous ...	670	944
Total ...	1,50,264	1,45,106

The decrease under Provincial contributions is owing to the fact that a few of the Municipalities were unable to pay up their contributions during the year. There is also a slight falling off in receipts, owing to the transfer during the year of certain schools to the control of Municipal Committees.

XX.—Medical.

24. The following are the details of the Medical receipts for the two years :— Medical.

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Lunatic Asylum receipts ...	2,735	2,431
Contributions ...	782	1,251
Miscellaneous ...	256	376
Local (District Funds).—		
Contributions ...	7,862	8,560
Miscellaneous ...	697	710
Total ...	12,332	13,328

The contributions on the part of Native States for Vaccination Establishments maintained by District Funds continue to increase.

XXI.—Scientific and Minor Departments.

Scientific and Minor Departments.

25. The following is a statement of the receipts under this head for the two years:—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Botanical and other public garden receipts	...	8,974	8,435
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation	..	2,216	1,841
Miscellaneous	...	130	27
Local.—			
Botanical and other public garden receipts	...	3,664	3,467
Receipts on account of public Exhibitions and Fairs	...	738	2,577
Miscellaneous	...	1	3
Total	...	15,723	16,350

The revenue from public Exhibitions and Fairs was abnormally low in 1888-89, and the figures for 1889-90 show a return to the ordinary revenue from this source.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.

Superannuation.

26. The following is a statement of the receipts under this head for the two years:—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-00. Rs.
Imperial.—			
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations	...	5,594	4,774
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund	...	15,225	12,964
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	...	43,215	31,313
Provincial.—			
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	...	13,096	12,112
Miscellaneous	..	17	...
Total	...	77,147	61,163

The decrease is mainly under the head "Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities," and is due to the smaller number of Public Works Officers now employed on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

Stationery and Printing.

27. The receipts under this head are as follows :—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial.—			
Stationery receipts	...	432	198
Sale of Gazettes and other publications	...	21	...
Other Press receipts	...	832	127
Provincial.—			
Stationery receipts	...	3	1
Sale of Gazettes and other publications	...	1,299	2,233
Other Press receipts	...	6,762	16,876
Total	...	9,399	19,435

The increase occurs under the head "Other Press Receipts," and is due to the larger amount of work turned out for quasi-commercial Departments by the Nagpur Jail Press.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

28. The total revenue credited under this head amounted to Rs. 1,06,024 in 1889-90 as compared with Rs. 87,346 in 1888-89. The increase is chiefly due to the extraordinarily large amount of Lapsed Deposits. These were abnormally swollen this year by the credit of an item of Rs. 11,234 (Civil Court Deposit) in the Bhandara District:—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial.—			
Premium	...	2,026	2,022
Other items (unclaimed bills, &c.)	...	60	98
Provincial.—			
Unclaimed deposits	...	10,164	29,730
Sale of lands and houses	...	5,682	7,249
Rents (Dâk Bungalow fees)	...	9,367	8,077
Miscellaneous	...	10,056	15,249
Local (District Funds).—			
Contributions	...	6,366	3,936
Rents	...	33,812	31,135
Rates and taxes	...	8,798	7,859
Other items (sale of old stores, &c.)	...	1,015	669
Total	..	87,346	1,06,024

The increase under "Miscellaneous" is due to the fact that rents of Civil Station lands are now credited to this head.

Rents (Local) show a further falling off, owing chiefly to the fact that receipts from Fisheries in navigable streams are now credited to Land Revenue.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

Civil Works.

29. The following are the figures for the two years :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	17,170	14,966
Local—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	69,816	68,552
Total ..	86,986	83,518

There is a further slight diminution both in Provincial and Local Receipts.

Public Works Department Revenue.

Public Works Department.

30. The amount of revenue credited in the Public Works Department, as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, was Rs. 53,594 in 1889-90 compared with Rs. 63,690 in 1888-89. The falling off is due to a decrease in Ferry collections.

B.—Expenditure.

Expenditure of year.

31. The subjoined Statement shows the distribution of the expenditure of the year under the several Major heads in the Government Accounts :—

Major head of Expenditure.	Imperial expenditure.	Provincial expenditure.	Incorporated Local Fund expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	5,318	13,651	121	19,090
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	60,566	3,269	...	63,835
3. Land Revenue ...	...	12,22,346	3,47,269	15,69,615
6. Stamps ...	9,875	29,626	...	39,501
7. Excise ...	42,900	14,300	...	57,200
10. Assessed taxes ...	95	95	...	190
11. Forest ...	3,47,728	3,47,727	...	6,95,455
12. Registration ...	20,274	20,274	...	40,548
13. Interest on Ordinary debt ...	350	14,207	...	14,557
14. Interest on other obligations ...	2,953	...	...	2,953
15. Post Office ...	...	58,100	...	58,100
18. General Administration ...	62,931	3,54,351	28,761	4,46,051
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	7,17,321	...	7,17,321
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	...	6,24,902	...	6,24,902
20. Police ...	4,966	13,03,388	51,491	13,59,845
22. Education ..	...	4,51,831	1,73,455	6,25,286
23. Ecclesiastical ...	49,270	...	...	49,270
24. Medical ...	...	2,63,215	50,824	3,14,039
25. Political ...	...	11,004	...	11,004
26. Scientific and ather Minor Departments..	...	40,762	7,186	47,948
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	2,73,336	...	...	2,73,336
29. Superannuation ...	...	2,36,240	1,540	2,37,780
30. Stationery and Printing ...	...	1,69,175	1,140	1,70,315
32. Miscellaneous ...	4,358	39,457	7,478	51,293
45. Civil Works ...	...	955	1,59,069	1,60,024
Total Civil ...	8,84,920	59,36,204	8,28,334	76,49,458
Public Works Department— Buildings and Roads ...	...	18,13,669	1,86,512	20,00,181
Grand Total ...	8,84,920	77,49,873	10,14,846	96,49,639

32. The expenditure under the following heads continues to be wholly Imperial:—

14. Interest on other obligations.
23. Ecclesiastical charges.
27. Territorial and Political Pensions.

Details of the expenditure under these heads are not given in the following review of the Provincial expenditure of the year.

1.—*Refunds and Drawbacks.*

Refunds and Drawbacks.

33. The following are the details of the charges under this head for the two years:—

Heads.	1888-89.				1889-90.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	...	1,682	...	1,682	...	1,396	...	1,396
Stamps ...	3,864	11,590	...	15,454	3,521	10,564	...	14,085
Excise ...	703	235	...	938	160	53	...	213
Provincial Rates ...	...	4	436	440	...	1	121	122
Assessed Taxes ...	1,284	1,283	...	2,567	1,099	1,100	...	2,199
Forest ...	195	195	...	390	487	486	...	973
Registration ...	16	16	...	32	51	51	...	102
Total ...	6,062	15,005	436	21,503	5,318	13,651	121	19,090

There is a slight decrease in the expenditure for 1889-90, mainly under Stamps, Refunds, Provincial.

Only refunds of amounts credited under what are known as the principal heads of Revenue are shown under this head; Refunds of receipts by Civil Department (*e. g.*, Law and Justice—Courts, Jails, Police, Education, Medical, &c.) are charged in full under the corresponding expenditure heads.

2.—*Assignments and Compensations.*

Assignments and Compensations.

34. The following are the figures for the two years:—.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Imperial.—	Rs.	Rs.
Pensions in lieu of resumed lands ...	7,902	5,916
Compensations ...	25,604	21,650
Miscellaneous ...	32,344	33,000
Provincial.—		
Malikana allowances to excluded proprietors ...	3,282	3,269
Total ...	69,132	63,835

The decrease in pensions and compensations is due to the fact that some of the stipends were not drawn during the year.

3.—*Land Revenue.*

Land Revenue.

35. The total expenditure charged under this head in 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 15,69,615 as compared with Rs. 14,77,786 in 1888-89.

The increase occurs mainly under the heads "Land Settlement" and "Patwari Fund."

According to the Settlement contract the expenditure was to have been to the end of 1890-91 :—

		Rs.
In	1887-88 ...	5,38,000
„	1888-89 ...	6,50,000
„	1889-90 ...	4,90,000
„	1890-91 ...	4,16,000
		20,94,000

whereas it has been and is estimated in 1890-91 to be :—

		Rs.
In	1887-88 ...	4,25,000
„	1888-89 ...	4,60,000
„	1889-90 ...	4,89,000
(Estimated) „	1890-91 ...	5,34,000
	Total ...	19,08,000

or in the four years Rs. 1,86,000 less than was expected.

The increase in the Patwari Fund expenditure in 1889-90 is due partly to the fact that the expenditure in 1888-89 was abnormally low, owing to the pay of a number of Patwaris for March 1888 having been irregularly drawn in that month and included in the accounts for 1887-88 ; also to increased expenditure on *Rasid Bahis*—which will eventually be recovered, and partly to increased expenditure on Survey appliances.

The figures for the two years are given below :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Charges of District administration—		
Deputy Commissioners, &c., and their Establishments ...	6,78,209	6,84,170
Do. Contingencies ...	50,804	49,422
Management of Government Estates ...	41	111
Land Settlement ...	4,21,526	4,47,438
Land Records and Agriculture ...	38,466	41,205
Local.—		
Charges of District administration—Patwari Fund...	2,88,740	3,47,269
Total ...	14,77,786	15,69,615

The following details are given of the expenditure under the charges of District Administration :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Commissioner on special duty	771	1,516
Deputy Commissioners	1,55,570	1,56,866
Assistant Commissioners	24,183	24,778
Statutory Civilians	5,108	3,661
Extra-Assistant Commissioners	83,673	82,460
Personal allowances	2,306	2,496
Establishment (including Tahsildars, &c.) ...	4,06,598	4,12,393
Total ...	6,78,209	6,84,170

6.— *Stamps.*

Stamps.

36. The expenditure of the Stamp Department in 1889-90, amounted to Rs. 39,501 as compared with Rs. 47,032 in 1888-89. The decrease is due partly to the fluctuation in the charge for the value of Stamp paper supplied from the Central Stores at Bombay and Calcutta, and partly to the smaller sums now paid as discount under the revised arrangements for the vend of stamps. The details of the expenditure are as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Discount on sales	14,879	13,855
Miscellaneous charges	2,684	2,948
Value of Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	29,469	22,698
Total ...	47,032	39,501

The expenditure is divided between Imperial and Provincial in the proportion of one-fourth to the former and three-fourths to the latter.

7.—*Excise.*

Excise.

37. The expenditure under this head is shown in the following statement. It is charged three-fourths to Imperial and one-fourth to Provincial Revenues :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Central Office Establishment ...	15,751	12,423
District Establishment ...	27,873	24,139
Construction and Repairs ...	4,430	2,278
Conveyance of opium ...	1,072	682
Rewards ...	16,150	11,052
Miscellaneous ...	7,084	6,626
Total ...	72,360	57,200

The figures show a considerable decrease under all heads, notwithstanding the increase in revenue alluded to in paragraph 12 of this Chapter. The decrease is due partly to the abolition of Sadar Distilleries and Contract Stills and partly to savings under rewards, owing to the smaller number of cases prosecuted and to the exercise of greater discretion in the payment of rewards.

10.—*Assessed Taxes.*

Assessed Taxes.

38. The amount charged under this head was Rs. 190 only in 1889-90, against Rs. 280 in 1888-89. The expenditure is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

11.—*Forests.*

Forests.

39. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 6,95,455 in 1889-90 as compared with Rs. 6,68,307 in 1888-89. It is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, and is classified as follows:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Conservancy and Works ...	3,09,507	3,08,364
Establishment	3,58,800	3,87,091
Total ...	6,68,307	6,95,455

The increase in expenditure is due partly to a portion of the temporary establishment having been brought on to the permanent list; also to the appointment of a second Conservator and a Working Plans Officer, and to the fact that three Junior Assistant Conservators joined the Central Provinces in December 1889.

12.—*Registration.*

Registration.

40. The expenditure of the Registration Department amounted to Rs. 40,548 in 1889-90 as against Rs. 43,209 in 1888-89. It is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial. The classification is as follows:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Superintendence	14,807	12,628
District charges	28,402	27,920
Total ...	43,209	40,548

The figures show a decrease in expenditure notwithstanding the increase in revenue. The decrease is due partly to the fact that the expenditure of 1888-89 was abnormally high, owing to the Inspector-General having been on privilege leave during the year, and to his leave allowances as well as those of the Officiating Superintendent having been debited to this head; partly also to smaller expenditure on commission, owing to the substitution in the previous year of salaried for unsalaried men who had been receiving higher rates of commission; also to a reduction in establishment.

13.—*Interest.*

Interest.

41. The figures for the two years are given below :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Interest on Government of India Stock Notes	2,134	350
Commission on Stock Notes ...	2	0
Provincial.—		
Interest on Provincial advance and Loan Account	8,866	14,207
Total ...	11,002	14,557

The reasons for the increase in expenditure have been detailed in paragraph 18 of this Chapter under the head "XII—Interest."

15.—*Post Office.*

Post Office.

42. The expenditure under this head is on account of the District Post Establishment, and is wholly Provincial. It amounted to Rs. 58,100 in 1889-90 as against Rs. 57,897 in 1888-89.

18.—*General Administration.*

General Administration.

43. This head includes Imperial, Provincial and Local expenditure; the total charges and their distribution are as follows for the two years :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Legislative Council	...	1,992
Civil office of account and audit ...	62,211	60,357
Currency Department	538	582
	62,749	62,931
Provincial.—		
Salary of Chief Commissioner	54,000	62,995
Tour expenses of do. do.	11,708	13,565
Civil Secretariat	75,542	73,726
Commissioners	1,87,784	1,90,728
Civil office of account and audit ...	12,336	13,345
	3,41,370	3,54,359
Local—		
General Establishment of Local Funds ...	33,419	28,761
Total ...	4,37,538	4,46,051

The Imperial expenditure is chiefly on account of the Comptroller's Office. The increase under "Salary of Chief Commissioner" is due to the fact that the Chief Commissioner's Privilege leave allowances as well as those of the Officiating Chief Commissioner were debited to this head during the year.

The following are the details of the expenditure under the heads "Chief Commissioner," "Civil Secretariat" and "Commissioners":—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Chief Commissioner.—		
Salary of Chief Commissioner ...	48,000	57,092
Sumptuary allowances	6,000	5,903
Total ...	54,000	62,995
Secretariat.—		
Salary of Secretary	20,617	18,183
Do. Under Secretary	9,216	6,778
Do. Assistant Secretary ...	2,262	6,696
Establishment	33,713	31,523
Contingencies	9,734	10,546
Total ...	75,542	73,726
Commissioners.—		
Salaries of Commissioners	1,12,782	1,09,682
Travelling allowance of officers ...	12,039	11,721
Establishment	53,238	53,732
Contingencies	9,725	15,593
Total ...	1,87,784	1,90,728

The large increase in Contingencies of Commissioners' Offices is due to the purchase of tents during 1889-90 to the value of Rs. 6,650.

19*A*.—*Law and Justice–Courts of Law.*

Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

44. The whole expenditure under this head is Provincial, and the total amounted to Rs. 7,17,321 in 1889-90 as compared with Rs. 7,28,945 in 1888-89. The details are as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Law officers	2,019	4,203
Judicial Commissioner	60,598	60,745
Civil and Sessions Courts ...	25,290	27,342
Courts of Small Causes... ...	36,954	34,875
Criminal Courts	5,83,684	5,74,107
Pleadership Examination charges ...	14	13
Refunds	20,386	16,036
Total ...	7,28,945	7,17,321

19B.—*Law and Justice—Jails.*

Law and Justice—Jails.

45. The following statement shows the expenditure in Jails and Jail manufactures for the two years :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Central Jails	1,67,538	1,83,814
District Jails	92,432	1,02,259
Lock-ups	7,692	8,771
School of Industry	22,081	22,863
Manufactory charges in Jails. ...	1,86,865	2,24,775
Do. do. in School of Industry	78,442	82,420
Total .	5,55,050	6,24,902

The expenditure is wholly Provincial. The increased expenditure under "Central" and "District Jails" is due to—

(1). The higher price of cereals.
(2). The larger daily average prison population.
(3). The increased number of Burmese convicts whose diet costs twice as much as that of ordinary Hindustani prisoners.
(4). The distribution of the highest scale of diet to all short term prisoners during the whole year, instead of during part only as in 1888-89.
(5). The larger stock of food grain in hand at the close of 1889-90.
(6). The outbreak of cholera in nine of the Jails, necessitating the formation of cholera camps with their attendant expenses, and a greater consumption of clothing and hospital necessaries.

The increase under "Manufacture charges in Jails" is due to increased charges for Raw Materials, leading of course to increased revenue.

20.—*Police.*

Police.

46. The expenditure on Police, including the District Fund charges for the maintenance of Cattle pounds, amounted to Rs. 13,59,845 in 1889-90 as compared with Rs. 13,46,984 in 1888-89. The total is distributed as follows for the two years :—

Imperial.—	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Superintendence	2,441	2,141
Railway Police	2,669	2,825
Total Imperial ...	5,110	4,966

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Superintendence	42,454	44,051
District Executive Force ...	12,14,727	12,29,010
Special Police	14,908	12,555
Railway Police	17,069	17,617
Cattle pounds	...	82
Refunds	1,173	73
Total Provincial ...	12,90,331	13,03,388
Local.—		
Cattle pounds	51,164	51,077
Refunds	379	414
Total Local ...	51,543	51,491
TOTAL POLICE ...	13,46,984	13,59,845

The decrease under Special Police is due to the abolition of the special opium police in Hoshangabad.

Further details of the expenditure under the head District Executive Force are given in the subjoined statement:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial District Executive Force.—		
District Superintendents and Assistants ...	1,67,461	1,57,121
Inspectors and Chief Constables ...	1,69,192	1,83,940
Head Constables and Constables ...	5,96,503	6,02,277
European Constables ...	3,018	2,792
Mounted Constables ...	50,064	33,508
Drill Instructors ...	3,164	3,212
Excise Police ...	6,930	6,127
Arms and Accoutrements ...	14,506	14,747
Clothing ...	35,487	60,210
Petty construction ...	21,582	25,628
Petty repairs ...	17,081	13,013
Travelling allowance of Officers ...	17,470	15,530
Do. of Establishment ...	19,058	20,163
Other charges ...	93,211	90,742
Total ...	12,14,727	12,29,010

The increase under Inspectors and Chief Constables and Head Constables and Constables is chiefly due to the establishment of Police control over some of the Zamindaris of the Chhattisgarh Division.

The decrease under Mounted Constables is due to the reduction of the Mounted Police, which was given effect to in August 1888-89. Sowars have been reduced and the saving thereby effected is being utilized in increasing the pay of the lowest class of Foot Police.

22.—*Education.*

Education.

47. The distribution between Provincial Services and the District Funds of the expenditure on Education is given in the following statement:—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Direction	...	25,874	27,949
Inspection	...	80,243	75,283
Government Colleges—General	...	17,273	18,345
Government Colleges—Professional	...	...	...
Government Schools—General	...	1,64,932	1,57,683
Government Schools—Special	...	35,950	36,566
Grants-in-aid	...	45,320	47,630
Payments by results	...	27,490	29,907
Scholarships	...	19,108	17,817
Government Book Depôt	...	29,941	37,638
Other heads including building grants and miscellaneous	...	7,792	3,013
Total Provincial	...	4,53,923	4,51,831
Local.—			
Government Schools	...	1,67,224	1,63,241
Grants-in-aid	...	209	244
Scholarships	...	8,332	9,970
Miscellaneous	...	833	...
Total Local	...	1,76,598	1,73,455
TOTAL	...	6,30,521	6,25,286

The increased expenditure under the head "Government Book Depôt" was owing to the large purchases of books for the Depôt during the year.

24.—*Medical.*

Medical.

48. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,14,039 in 1889-90 against Rs. 3,06,756 in 1888-89. The following is a statement of the details:—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Medical Establishment	...	1,68,013	1,71,662
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	63,128	65,413
Sanitation and Vaccination	...	8,991	9,222
Lunatic Asylums	...	17,555	16,918
Other Heads	...	188	...
Total Provincial	...	2,57,875	2,63,215

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Local.—			
Sanitation and Vaccination	...	34,141	35,347
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	14,202	12,453
Grants for Medical purposes	...	383	2,763
Other Heads	...	155	261
Total Local	...	48,881	50,824
TOTAL	...	3,06,756	3,14,039

The decrease in expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries (Local) occurs chiefly in the Nagpur District, under the head "Petty construction and repairs."

25.—*Political.*

Political.

49. The expenditure under this head is entirely Provincial. The charges for 1889-90 were Rs. 11,004 as compared with Rs. 10,552 in 1888-89. The charges are for the salary of the Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States.

26.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*

Scientific and Minor Departments.

50. The following are the charges under this head for the two years :—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Agricultural experiments	...	1,397	370
Experimental cultivation	...	5,928	8,713
Botanical and other public gardens	...	20,650	19,042
Provincial Museums	...	1,850	1,550
Provincial Statistics	...	9,618	9,216
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	...	...	...
Other Heads	...	1,055	1,871
Total Provincial...		40,498	40,762
Local.—			
Botanical and other public gardens	...	3,042	2,745
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	...	5,300	3,675
Other Heads	...	1,022	766
Total Local...		9,364	7,186
TOTAL	...	49,862	47,948

There is a considerable decrease in the expenditure on Public Exhibitions and Fairs (Local) notwithstanding the increase in revenue under this head. The decrease occurs chiefly in Nagpur and Narsinghpur.

29.—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*

Superannuation allowances and Pensions.

51. The expenditure under this head continues to increase. The figures for the past four years are, for 1886-87 Rs. 1,55,671, for 1887-88 Rs. 1,73,277, for

1888-89 Rs. 2,02,047, and for 1889-90 Rs. 2,37,780. The increase occurs under the heads "Superannuation and Retired allowances" and "Gratuities." The following are the details of the figures for 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.—		
Provincial.—		
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	1,83,808	2,03,880
Compassionate allowances ...	11,178	8,734
Gratuities ...	4,187	23,522
Refunds ...	1,585	104
Total Provincial ...	2,00,758	2,36,240
Local.—		
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	1,289	1,403
Gratuities ...	...	137
Total Local ...	1,289	1,540
TOTAL ...	2,02,047	2,37,780

The increase in the charge for pensions is due (1) to the new pensions granted by the Chief Commissioner during 1889-90 being in excess of the lapses in that year, and (2) to the payment of pensions transferred from other Provinces since March 1887. The very large increase in the expenditure under the head "Gratuities" is due to the payment during 1889-90 of the gratuities sanctioned for the employés of the late Nagpur-Chhattisgarh and Bilaspur-Etawah State Railways. These charges will, however, be recovered under the system of Inter-provincial adjustment prescribed in the Civil Account Code.

The charge of Rs. 1,585 against Refunds in 1888-89 was an altogether exceptional one, hence the figures for 1889-90 show a large decrease.

30.—*Stationery and Printing.*

Stationery and Printing.

52. The total expenditure on account of Stationery and Printing amounted to Rs. 1,70,315 in 1889-90 as compared with Rs. 1,30,713 in 1888-89. Of this large increase, Rs. 24,931 are on account of the larger value of stationery supplied from Central Stores. There is also an increase of Rs. 12,650 under Government Presses, due to the purchase of materials to extend the operations of the Nagpur Jail Press. The following are the details of the expenditure :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Stationery purchased in the country ...	18,359	19,001
Do. supplied from Central Stores ...	50,234	75,165
Government Presses ...	48,677	61,327
Printing at Private Presses ...	12,289	13,682
Other Heads ...	4	...
Total Provincial ...	1,30,063	1,69,175

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Local.—		
Stationery supplied from Central Stores...	597	658
Government Presses ...	35	472
Printing at Private Presses ...	18	10
Total Local ...	650	1,140
TOTAL ...	1,30,713	1,70,315

The expenditure of Rs. 19,001 in 1889-90 against the head "Stationery purchased in the country" is composed of the following amounts :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Paper purchased for Jail Presses ...	2,521	126
Paper and other articles of stationery purchased for other Departments ...	9,757	7,439
Charges for carriage of stationery ...	1,457	473
Charges for binding Registers, &c. ...	5,124	10,963
Total ...	18,859	19,001

The increase in the charges for binding Registers is due to the heavy expenditure on this account in the Nagpur Jail Press.

32.—*Miscellaneous.*

Miscellaneous.

53. The expenditure shown under this head amounted to Rs. 51,293 in 1889-90 as against Rs. 54,852 in 1888-89. The distribution of the total is as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Miscellaneous.—		
Imperial ...	3,181	4,358
Provincial ...	45,081	39,457
Local	6,590	7,478
Total ...	54,852	51,293

The following are the details for the two years :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Charges for remittance of treasure ...	3,044	4,358
Miscellaneous Refunds ...	137	...
Total Imperial ...	3,181	4,358
Provincial.—		
Donations for charitable purposes ...	2,785	1,763
Rewards for destruction of wild animals ...	21,094	16,219

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Petty Establishments.—		
Staging Bungalows ...	11,856	10,053
Miscellaneous Establishments ...	6,217	6,803
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges and other heads ...	3,129	4,619
Total Provincial ...	45,081	39,457
Local.—		
Petty Establishments.—		
Staging Bungalow Establishment.—	...	...
Sarai Establishment ...	2,510	2,648
Market Establishment ...	281	310
Conservancy Establishment ...	1,169	1,236
Miscellaneous Establishment ...	33	5
Petty construction ...	...	...
Nazul Establishment ...	522	459
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ...	59	79
Miscellaneous Refunds ...	2,016	2,741
Total Local ...	6,590	7,478
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS ...	54,852	51,293

The decrease in the amount spent in Rewards for the destruction of wild animals is general in all districts.

45—*Civil Works.*

Civil Works.

54. The expenditure classified under this head in the account of the Civil Department for 1889-90 is as follows:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	2,756	955
Local.—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	2,19,416	1,59,069
Total ...	2,22,172	1,60,024

The falling off in expenditure during 1889-90 is probably due to the introduction of the system under which a portion of the Civil Public Works (Local) has been placed under the charge of Deputy Commissioners, and to the fact that these officers were at first unable to spend the full amounts provided in the Budget for these works.

Public Works Expenditure.

Public Works Expenditure.

55. The amount of Provincial and Local expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, was as follows:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.—		
Ordinary Branches.—		
Provincial ...	11,57,181	18,13,669
Local ...	10,751	1,86,512
Total ...	11,67,932	20,00,181

C.—LOCAL FUNDS.

Local Funds.

56. These Funds are of three kinds, namely, Incorporated Local Funds, Muncipal Funds and Excluded Local Funds. The Incorporated Local Funds are those of which the income and expenditure are incorporated in the Government accounts under the appropriate revenue and service heads as "Local" public revenue and expenditure. There are only two Incorporated Local Funds in these Provinces, namely, the District Funds and the Patwari Funds.

The transactions of Municipal and Excluded Local Funds are not incorporated in the public accounts, but, as a rule, all these funds bank with the treasury and the accounts of all are kept in the Comptroller's Office.

Incorporated Local Funds.

Incorporated Funds.

57. The following is an abstract of the balanced accounts of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1889-90.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Revenue Heads.	Rs.	*Service Heads.*	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates—		1.—Refunds ...	7
Road Cess ...	1,47,768	18.—General Administration ...	28,761
Education Cess ...	1,31,230	20.—Police ...	51,491
XII.—Interest ...	284	22.—Education ...	1,73,455
XVII.—Police ...	1,52,131	24.—Medical ...	50,824
XIX.—Education ...	8,272	26.—Minor Departments ...	7,186
XX.—Medical ...	9,270	29.—Superannuations, &c. ...	1,472
XXI.—Minor Departments ...	6,046	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,140
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	43,598	32.—Miscellaneous ...	7,478
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	68,575	45.—Civil Works—	
		In Civil Dept. Rs. 1,59,070.	
		In P. W. Dept. Rs. 1,86,512.	3,45,582
Total Revenue Heads ...	5,67,174	Total Service Heads ...	6,67,396
Debt Accounts.		*Debt Accounts.*	
Recoveries of Advances and Deposits, &c, ...	67,334	Advances and Deposits, &c....	64,178
		Investment ...	4,622
Contributions.		*Contributions.*	
From Provincial Revenues ...	79,063	To Provincial Revenues for cost of audit ...	6,213
Balance in Treasury on 1st April 1889 ...	5,36,155	To do. for Schools ...	330
		Balance in Treasury on 31st March 1890 ...	5,06,987
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,49,726	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,49,726

Patwari Fund.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Revenue Heads.	Rs.	*Service Heads.*	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates—		1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—	
Patwari Fund Receipts ...	3,66,353	Patwari Cess	113
Contribution.		3.—Land Revenue—	
		Patwari Fund Charges	3,47,269
From Provincial to Patwari Fund ...	...	29.—Superannuations, allowances &c.—	
		Patwari Fund. ...	69
Balance on 1st April 1889 ...	2,40,526	Balance on 31st March 1890.	2,59,428
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,06,879	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,06,879

The balances are kept by districts for both these funds, and the opening and closing balances for the year 1889-90, as shown above, are the aggregate of the several district balances.

Municipal Funds.

Municipal Funds.

58. The total Receipts, Expenditure and Balances of all the Municipal Funds in the Provinces for the year 1889-90 are shown in the following Statement:—

Receipts.	Rs.	Amount. Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.	Amount. Rs.
A.—Municipal Taxes—			A.—General Establishment—		
Octroi ...	6,42,732		Office Establishment, Inspection-Honorary Magistrate Establishment ...	41,348	
Licenses on trades ...	14,918		Collection of Municipal Taxes ...	79,534	
Tax on houses and lands ...	26,138		Refunds of octroi ...	1,49,993	
Tax on vehicles ...	1,830				2,70,875
Tools, &c. ...	6,325		B.—Public safety—		
Water-rate ...	27,150		Fire and Lighting Establishment ...	12,575	
		7,19,093			12,575
B.—Miscellaneous Receipts—			C.—Public Health—		
Realization under special Acts ...	800		Erection and repairs of markets and latrines ...	38,237	
Income derived from Pounds ...	33,720		Medical ...	94,529	
Proceeds of lands, &c. ...	945		Water-Works ...	2,82,012	
Income from markets ...	73,624		Road-watering and Road-cleaning ...	52,143	
Payments for services rendered to private individuals ...	79,687		Conservancy and Drainage ...	1,64,034	
Conservancy and Road cleaning fees ...	3,481		Markets and Slaughter-house Establishment ...	1,979	
Municipal fines ...	3,862		Public Garden Establishment ...	3,704	
Miscellaneous ...	31,472		Contributions ...	1,660	
Contributions ...	6,168				6,38,298
Education receipts ...	2,277		D.—Public Instruction ...	84,413	84,413
Dispensary receipts ...	32,257		E.—Public Convenience—		
		2,68,293	Public Works Establishment ...	7,093	
			Tools and Plant ...	1,062	
			Roads ...	89,537	
			Civil Buildings ...	19,215	
			Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	6,558	
			Survey of Land ...	260	
			Other charges ...	5,155	
			Contributions ...	7,600	
					1,36,480
			F.—Miscellaneous—		
			Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	771	
			Donations to Gardens and Museums.	1,400	
			Experimental cultivation ...	176	
			Pensions ...	644	
Total Revenue ...		9,87,386	Charges on account of Pounds ...	9,585	
					12,576
C.—Debt—			Total Expenditure ...		11,55,217
Loans ...	2,00,000		G.—Debt—		
Deposits ...	1,431		Loans ...	53,462	
Advances, &c. ...	89,020		Deposits ...	1,148	
		2,90,451	Advances, &c. ...	65,738	
					1,20,348
Opening balance on 1st April 1889.			Closing Balance on 31st March 1890.		
In Treasury ...	3,14,982		In Treasury ...	3,23,686	
Outside ...	6,861		Outside ...	2,528	
Deposits in Savings Bank and Investments in G. P. Notes.	58,193		Deposits in Savings Bank and Investments in G. P. Notes.	58,404	
Total ...	3,80,036		Total ...	3,84,618	
Deduct Cheques outstanding ...	932		Deduct Cheques outstanding ...	3,242	3,81,376
		3,79,104			
GRAND TOTAL ...		16,56,941	GRAND TOTAL		16,56,941

Excluded Local Funds.

Excluded Funds.

59. The total income and expenditure and balance of the Excluded Local Funds for the year 1889-90 are shown in the subjoined Statement :—

Name of Fund.	Balance on 1st April 1889.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Fund ...	38,017	1,66,958	2,04,975	1,67,869	37,106
Town and Bazar Fund ...	4,343	1,292	5,635	909	4,726
Police Remount Fund ...	6,032	3,106	9,138	1,737	7,401
Police Butchut Fund ...	23	167	190	184	6
Educational Fund ...	946	248	1,194	625	569
Museum Fund ...	2,734	1,460	4,194	710	3,484
Total. ...	52,095	1,73,231	2,25,326	1,72,034	53,292

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—*Census.*

1. For the result of the Census of 1881, see the Report of 1882-83.

2.—*Births and deaths.*

Number and rate of births.

2. The number of births registered during the year 1889 was 346,515, showing a decrease of 19,535 as compared with last year. The ratio *per mille* was 39·30. There has been a decrease in 13 out of the 20 registration districts. The decrease was most marked in Chhindwara, while Bilaspur gives the actually lowest birth-rate of 31·76. The excess of male over female births for the Province was 7·24 per cent. There was an excess of deaths over births in 15 out of the 20 registration districts.

Number and rate of deaths.

3. The number of deaths registered was 386,155, or 133·094 in excess of the mortality of the previous year. The ratio *per mille* was 43·79. The highest death-rate, 60·08 *per mille*, was in the Saugor District, where it was 25 per 1,000 higher than the average of the last five years.

Meteorology.

4. The rain-fall of the year was 1½ inches above the average of the past 23 years. Compared with the mean for the Provinces during the previous 5 years, the monthly mean temperature was higher in all months except November; but the difference in June, August, October and December was very slight.

Causes of mortality.

5. The year was a most unhealthy one, the mortality in all districts, without exception, having been greater than in the previous year. The details are given in the following table:—

Abstract of deaths registered from different causes in the Central Provinces.

Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						
								Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.
1889	52,588	17,529	203,052	25,894	5,160	81,932	386,155	5·96	1·99	23·03	2·94	0·58	9·29	43·79
1888	921	10,729	158,195	17,618	4,871	60,727	253,061	0·10	1·22	17·94	2·00	0·55	6·89	28·70
Difference.	+51,667	+6,800	+44,857	+8,276	+289	+21,205	+133,094	+5·86	+0·77	+5·09	+0·94	+0·03	+2·40	+15·09

Cholera.

6. The year was characterized by a severe epidemic of cholera, from which no district in the Province escaped.

In most districts it did not appear till April; it showed a tendency to decline in some till the rains set in, when it became general and very fatal. In others, after its first appearance, it slowly gained ground and became more

and more wide-spread, reaching its maximum diffusion and intensity in July and August, after which it rapidly disappeared.

Many Civil Surgeons refer the origin of the disorder to importation by human intercourse from places said to be suffering from cholera, but of its almost simultaneous appearance in many centres in a district and of the strange exemption of certain areas environed by cholera there is no satisfactory explanation given. The Civil Surgeon of Bhandara notes that the areas of the greatest intensity of the disease, and in which it first showed itself in 1889, correspond with the records of previous epidemics, pointing to local conditions which favoured the development and spread of the disorder.

The total deaths in the Province from cholera amounted to 52,588, which represents a loss of 5·96 per thousand of the whole population; the mean incidence of the disease in the previous 5 years being but 1·18.

Of the districts in which the disease prevailed, Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur suffered most: the ratio of deaths in these districts was 13·71, 10·97, 11·38 and 10·39, respectively.

Small-pox.

7. The mean of the death-rate from small-pox for the whole Province for five years ending with 1888 was 0·57, and in 1889 it was 1·99 per thousand of population.

The disease was prevalent in all districts, and in all except four it was much more fatal than it had been in the previous four years. That it was very general in all districts is seen in the fact that 142 of the 160 registering circles returned deaths from small-pox.

But there is one encouraging fact in the figures of the last two decades, in that they show the population of these Provinces to have suffered less in the ten years ending with 1889, than it did in the ten years ending with 1879; and it must be taken for granted that the registration of deaths and the causes of death were much more accurately reported than they were in the previous ten years.

Fever.

8. The Provincial ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from fever was 23·03 in 1889, and it was 52 per cent of the total of those who died in the year. The mean of the last five years was only 18·60 per 1,000 of population, showing that there was a much larger mortality from this cause in the past year. The districts in the Vindhyan and Nerbudda Divisions suffered most.

The fever which caused the largest mortality in all districts is of malarial character, and was seen most commonly in its chronic and wasting forms, and less often in its acute remittent form.

Bowel-complaints.

9. It is natural in a year of general prevalence of cholera that the returns should be swelled by the inclusion of doubtful cases of cholera under the head of bowel-complaints. But apart from this, there is evidence that the mortality from all causes was specially great, and that bowel-complaints were greatly in excess of the normal sickness under this head. Much of this disease is doubtless due to malarious dysentery, for we find the largest mortality returned in those months in which fever is most general and fatal. And we find it continu-

ing with fever as a special death cause in the closing months of the year, when cholera, small-pox and other fatal diseases have disappeared.

Bowel-complaints are the cause of death in all months of the year, but it is seen to be most general and fatal from July to November in all districts, and to be specially fatal in September, when the greatest fall takes place in the night temperature, and at a period of the year when the human body may be said to be least able to resist the influences of reduced temperature. Another cause, besides the more general and active prevalence of malarious disease throughout the Province, was the scarcity which existed in some districts among the agricultural classes. The Civil Surgeon of Hoshangabad alludes to this cause as one which attracted his attention.

Owing to the prevalence of bowel-complaints in the Sambalpur District, as mentioned in last year's Report, enquiries were made at the Sambalpur and Bargarh Dispensaries for the latter 6 months of the year into all cases of worms treated, as to whether bowel-complaint had been caused by the presence of the entozoon to any considerable extent. In the 6 months there had been a total of 1,321 cases treated, and in only 237 had there been any history of bowel-complaints for a month before the patient came under treatment, while 50 were instances in which the thread-worm—*oxyurus vermicularis*—alone was present.

Of the 1,321 cases, 889 are said to have used tank water, 398 river water and the remainder to have drawn water from wells. It is interesting also to note that 664 of the total number of cases were under the age of 6 years.

The figures show a great prevalence of these worms in the Sambalpur District, and they also show that a certain amount of bowel-complaint is induced by this entozoon.

Sanitary reform.

10. The passing of the Central Provinces Village Sanitation Act, XIX of 1889, has put it in the power of the Chief Commissioner to enforce some amount of sanitary reform in those larger and more flourishing villages where the population and the means of the inhabitants will permit of the raising of sufficient funds for local improvements. Draft Rules have been framed under the Act and circulated for criticism. In the case of smaller villages, the Rules issued under Section 141 (2) of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act (Notification No. 3553, dated the 12th June 1883), render it possible to gradually carry out elementary reforms through the agency of the Mukaddam. But the working of either set of Rules will demand caution and judgment. It is not to be expected that the long established customs of the people will be speedily reversed in the interests of hygiene. It will take many years of steady pressure and education before wholesome habits are grafted upon an ignorant and conservative rural population.

In a Resolution dated the 22nd July 1889 the Chief Commissioner issued the following orders laying down the relations which should exist between the Head of the Sanitary Department and the District and other Local authorities :—

> " When visiting a district the Sanitary Commissioner will place himself in communication with the Deputy Commissioner, and personally discuss with that officer, before leaving, all matters noted by him in the course of his Sanitary inspections

in regard to which action may appear to be desirable and feasible. The Deputy Commissioner will be expected to take action, either directly (so far as his ordinary powers go) or through local bodies, upon all matters as to which he and the Sanitary Commissioner are agreed. He will be the official medium of communication between the Sanitary Commissioner and Municipalities or other local bodies, and will do his best to press upon them all reasonable reforms advocated by the Sanitary Commissioner. Arrangements should also always be made, when the Sanitary Commissioner visits a Municipal town, to enable him to meet the Committee in conference with the Deputy Commissioner, and discuss with them the position and requirements of the place from a sanitary point of view. Similar meetings with Local Boards and District Councils should be arranged when necessary. In the event of there being any difference of opinion between the Sanitary Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, the question will be referred by the latter for the orders of the Commissioner of the Division. Copies of the Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection Reports on each town or district, with full information as to the practical steps taken and orders issued in consultation with him by the Deputy Commissioner, will be forwarded by the Sanitary Commissioner for the information of the Chief Commissioner through the Divisional Commissioner. The Sanitary Commissioner must endeavour to make his reports and suggestions clear and practical, and to frame them with due regard to local conditions and to available ways and means. It is of no use advocating reforms which are beyond the competence of the agencies and outside the financial means of the Province. At the same time every effort must be made to utilise, develope and improve existing agencies."

In accordance with these instructions the Deputy Surgeon-General of these Provinces, in his capacity of Head of the Sanitary Department, has already done much to improve the sanitation of not a few of the Municipal towns.

By the same Resolution the Chief Commissioner constituted the Deputy Surgeon-General and the Superintending Engineer a Sanitary Board to prepare a plan of operations for a general sanitary survey of all Municipalities, which appeared to the Chief Commissioner to be the first step required in the initiation of a regular programme of hygienic reform. In time, every town in the Province will be surveyed on a large scale, careful levels will be taken, and definite schemes of water supply, drainage, and conservancy will be worked out, to be carried into effect as funds became available. The Chief Commissioner attaches much importance to this plan of working according to settled programmes of operations.

3.—*Medical relief.*

11. There were open at the end of the year 104 dispensaries of all kinds including 7 at Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi, Asirgarh, Ramgarh, Lakhnadon, Sironcha and Allapilly supported by Provincial funds, 76 supported either by District or Municipal funds, and 21 private dispensaries supported by Feudatory and Zamindari Chiefs. Number of Dispensaries.

12. The number of in-patients treated was 8,156, showing an increase of 558. The number of out-patients slightly decreased from 842,367, to 840,087, though the number treated in 1889 still shows an advance of 38,331 over the number treated in 1887.

Diseases treated.

13. The diseases from which the majority of the patients treated were suffering were the following :—

	1888.	1889.
Malarial fevers	175,887	195,732
Diseases of the eye ...	113,084	92,094
Do. skin ...	92,361	75,967
Do. respiratory system ...	55,572	58,849
Do. digestive system ...	106,220	117,222
Ulcers	84,755	77,271

The number of patients treated for small-pox increased from 96 to 157, those for cholera from 237 to 6,038, and those for dysentery from 14,418 to 19,310.

Operations performed.

14. The number of operations performed in 1889 compared with those of the two previous years, is as follows :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Major operations	891	974	1,056
Minor do.	20,052	20,682	18,996
Total ...	20,943	21,656	20,052

Receipts and expenditure.

15. Receipts from Government show an increase of Rs. 1,279, arising from an increase in salaries of Hospital Assistants lent to the Dispensaries ; but receipts from local sources fell, the contributions from District and Municipal Funds being Rs. 60,878 against Rs. 66,751 in the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,32,245 against Rs. 1,37,469 in that year, the decrease being due to diminished expenditure on European Medicines and on building repairs.

4.—*Treatment of the Insane.*

Asylums.

16. There are two Asylums in the Central Provinces, one at Nagpur and one at Jubbulpore. The total number of inmates in the former was 164 and in the latter 161.

17. The number of criminal lunatics admitted to the Nagpur Asylum in 1889 was again largely in excess of the average of the previous ten years. It was higher than in any year since 1834. At Jubbulpore the number was less by half than in 1888. There were no re-admissions in either of the Asylums, showing that due care had been taken in the selection of patients for discharge.

Discharges.

18. The number of patients discharged during the year from Nagpur (11) was less than in the previous year. Of the total number discharged, 6 were cured and 1 improved. From Jubbulpore 6 were discharged cured and 1 improved.

Health of the lunatics.

19. This year, so exceptionally unhealthy for all classes, shows a very large increase of mortality in the two Asylums. Cholera broke out in that at Nagpur, where 8 cases terminated fatally; but, as during last year, most of the deaths were due to general debility and anœmia and to fevers.

In the Jubbulpore Asylum 7 lunatics died of sheer old age, wasting away without any tangible disease; and 9 died of anœmia and general debility. Cholera, though prevalent to some extent in the town, did not attack the Asylum.

Receipts and expenditure.

20. The average cost of each lunatic in the two Asylums as compared with the cost in the previous year was :—

	1888. Rs.	a.	p.	1889. Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur ...	79	2	0	81	3	5
Jubbulpore ...	66	4	6	68	13	4

The increased cost in Nagpur was due principally to a larger expenditure on clothing and bedding. That at Jubbulpore is again attributed to the dearness of grain.

The sums given below were paid into the Treasury by the two Asylums during the years 1888 and 1889:—

		Received from paying patients. Rs.	a.	p.	Received from articles sold. Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur ...	1888 ...	167	1	9	317	14	8
	1889 ...	233	10	9	535	5	2
Jubbulpore ...	1888 ...	1,204	10	10	254	9	10
	1889 ...	1,162	7	1	286	0	10

The cash expenditure from the Treasury for two years is compared below :—

	1888. Rs.	1889. Rs.
Nagpur ...	9,662	9,636
Jubbulpore ...	8,916	9,076

5.—*Lock Hospitals.*

Admissions.

21. The returns of the Military Hospitals for the three years 1887—1889 exhibit the following figures :—

	Number of admissions among European troops. 1887.	1888.	1889.	Rate per thousand. 1887.	1888.	1889.
Jubbulpore ...	272	309	351	378	494	498
Pachmarhi ...	14	37	77	150	474	626
Saugor ...	120	127	172	320	394	567
Total ...	406	473	600			

The increase in the number of admissions and in the rate per thousand since the receipt of the Quarter Master General's Circular of the 6th August 1888 (by which Lock Hospitals are to be worked as purely voluntary institutions) is marked.

The number of women attending the periodical examinations has considerably decreased since attendance has become voluntary; but less so in Jubbulpore than at Saugor or Pachmarhi.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Kamptee reports that the Kamptee Lock Hospital was closed on the 1st April 1889, with the permission of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

6.—*Vaccination.*

Amount of work.

22. The total number of operations performed during the year was 411,276 as against 449,727 in the previous year. It will be seen that there has been a decrease of 38,451 in the total of operations performed in 1889-90 on that of the previous year. But the actual decrease, after deducting the operations done in the Patna State in 1888-89, is only 27,810. The returns for the Patna State for the past season not having been received, it is necessary, for purposes of comparison, to exclude the figures of that State from both years.

The number of primary operations was 364,909, and of secondary operations 46,367 against 411,591 and 27,495 in 1888-89 (excluding the Patna figures).

23. The decrease in the number of primary operations is unsatisfactory. The explanation given for some districts that it is due to the low birth-rate of 1889-90 and to the heavy mortality of children under one year, can only be accepted where it can be shown that the total population requiring protection was worked up to, and there seems reason to believe that in some districts it was partly due to neglect on the part of the supervising agency to exact a full tale of work from the vaccinating staff, and to the incompetency or misbehaviour of some of the vaccinators. The supply of lymph also appears to have failed. After allowing for the prevalence of sickness in the Province during the past year, the record of the year points to the need of improved handling of the existing staff.

Results.

24. The percentage of success in primary and re-vaccinations in the last three years is shown in the following figures :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Primary ...	95·94	95·90	96·44
Re-vaccinations ...	73·71	79·17	81·78

It is necessary to explain that these figures represent the estimate of their success by the vaccinators themselves. Native Superintendents calculate, as the result of their examination of a part only of the work of each vaccinator, that the percentage of success is more nearly correct at an average of 90·43 per cent for the Province. Civil Surgeons again, on a more critical examination of the results but on a much smaller number of cases, give 87·38 as the more accurate figure of success for primary vaccinations in the whole Province.

Expenditure.

25. The total expenditure on vaccination and the average cost of each successful case during the three past years are given below :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Expenditure	46,098 0 0	49,318 0 0	49,752 0 0
Average cost of each successful case	0 1 10½	0 1 11	0 2 1¼

The expenditure on the Provincial establishment has increased from Rs. 42,783 in 1887-88 to Rs. 46,542 in 1889-90.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

1.—*Education.*

1. The statistics for the last 5 years are given in the following table:— Number of schools and scholars.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Number of schools	1,854	1,891	1,892	1,824	1,830
Number of pupils	1,04,000	1,06,952	1,08,673	1,07,357	1,08,200
Average attendance	72,296	74,180	74,930	76,013	72,330
Fee receipts in all schools	56,276	58,007	64,589	66,160	74,400
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cost per pupil to Government ...	3 6 9	3 6 1	3 6 5	3 4 10	3 5 3

It will be seen that the loss of pupils in the previous year has been nearly recovered. Since the year 1885-86 schools have decreased by 1 per cent, while scholars have increased by 4 per cent, and fee receipts by 32 per cent. The cost to Government (including both direct and indirect expenditure) of educating each pupil has decreased from Rs. 3-6-9 to Rs. 3-5-3.

2. An abstract of the expenditure upon education during the past three years is given below:— Expenditure.

Head.	1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.		
	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ...	17,975	24,594	42,569	16,756	26,146	42,902	17,341	28,154	45,495
Secondary Schools ...	57,682	73,540	1,31,222	57,685	75,732	1,33,417	71,282	1,33,680	2,04,962
Primary Schools ...	1,11,174	2,65,126	3,76,300	1,10,327	2,64,599	3,74,926	93,636	2,13,216	3,06,852
Special Schools ...	30,476	510	30,986	34,215	546	34,761	40,946	3,616	44,562
Total direct expenditure ...	2,17,307	3,63,770	5,81,077	2,18,983	3,67,023	5,86,006	2,23,205	3,78,666	6,01,871
Direction and Inspection ...	1,13,114	1,831	1,14,945	1,06,565	2,139	1,08,704	1,00,634	1,480	1,02,114
Scholarships ...	20,063	7,074	27,137	21,342	9,511	30,853	18,097	10,363	28,460
Buildings and Miscellaneous ...	13,055	79,136	92,191	13,244	55,216	68,460	9,098	60,449	69,547
Total indirect expenditure ...	1,46,232	88,041	2,34,273	1,41,151	66,866	2,08,017	1,27,829	72,292	2,00,121
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,63,539	4,51,811	8,15,350	3,60,134	4,33,887	7,94,023	3,51,034	4,50,958	8,01,992

The total expenditure on education in the current year was Rs. 8,01,992 as compared with Rs. 7,94,023, the increase being Rs. 7,969. The expenditure from Provincial revenues has decreased from Rs. 3,60,134 to Rs. 3,51,034, or by Rs. 9,100. This is due to a decline in indirect expenditure, viz., in the cost of inspection, scholarships, buildings, &c.

Sources of expenditure.

3. The sources from which the above expenditure was met are compared below :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Provincial revenues	3,60,134	3,51,034
(2). Local rates and cesses	1,43,756	1,46,802
(3). Municipal funds	66,450	66,109
(4). Fees	66,160	74,400
(5). All other sources	1,57,523	1,63,647
Total ...	7,94,023	8,01,992

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 3,51,034, or nearly 44 per cent, were met from Provincial funds, as compared with 45 per cent in the previous year. Local rates and cesses contribute a little over 18 per cent, Municipal funds about 8 per cent. The receipts from fees are represented by rather over 9 per cent, as against 8 per cent in the previous year. The receipts from other sources, which have increased from Rs. 1,57,523 to Rs. 1,63,647, or by Rs. 6,124, contribute a little over 20 per cent.

4. The above totals include what is called "indirect" expenditure, *viz.*, the cost of direction, inspection, scholarships, construction and repair of buildings, purchase of furniture and apparatus. If only the *direct* expenditure on teaching is taken into account, the figures stand as follows :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure	5,86,006	6,01,871	+15,865
Receipts from all sources	3,67,023	3,78,666	+11,643
Net expenditure from Provincial revenues ...	2,18,983	2,23,205	+4,222

5. The amount spent on Collegiate education was rather over 7 per cent of the total expenditure, on secondary education rather over 34 per cent, and on primary education about 58 per cent.

The figures of the previous year were as follows :—

Collegiate education, 7 per cent.
Secondary education, 22 per cent.
Primary education, 69 per cent.

The difference is due to a change of classification.

The contribution from Provincial revenues to Collegiate instruction rose from Rs. 16,756 to Rs. 17,341, or by Rs. 585. This is due to the sanctioned increments in the salaries of the Professors of the Jubbulpore College. It is satisfactory that receipts from other sources in colleges rose from Rs. 23,325 to Rs. 25,304, or by Rs. 1,979. This is mainly due to the raising of the fees in the Jubbulpore College. Nearly three-fifths of the cost of Collegiate education were met from other sources. In secondary schools, 31 per cent of the total expenditure came from other sources, and in primary schools about 28 per cent.

6. The results of the various examinations for which students from these Provinces appeared are compared below :— Results of Examinations.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
1. M. A. Passes	.....	2
2. B. A. „	17	16
3. F. A. „	41	46
4. Matriculation Passes	79	120
5. Middle School „	474	565
6. Upper primary „	7,007	7,026
7. Lower primary „	9,790	10,014
8. School of Art „	41	53
9. L. M. and S. (Surgery)	.....	.....
10. L. C. E. (Engineering) Passes ...	.....	1
11. F. C. E. Do. „ ...	4	.....
12. LL. B. Do. „ ...	.....	1

Of the two candidates who passed the M. A. Examination, one passed by private study at Agra, and the other is a Professor of the Morris College. Passes in both the Matriculation and Middle School Examinations show a considerable increase. The increase of 12 in the number of students who obtained Bombay School of Art certificates is encouraging. The fact, however, that 390 candidates appeared for the examination seems to indicate that the teaching is defective.

General education.

7. The total number enrolled in the colleges was 152, against 153 last year.

The total fees in the Hislop and Morris Colleges at Nagpur were Rs. 1,024, or about half the sum levied in the Government institution at Jubbulpore. A rule has now been made that the levy of fees at certain minimum rates shall be a condition of aid to grant-in-aid institutions.

The number of High schools has increased from 10 to 11, owing to the opening of a Matriculation class in the Bishop's School, Nagpur.

The daily attendance at schools has been affected by the epidemics that prevailed during the year. There is an increase of 168 schools and 17,348 pupils in Middle schools, which is due to a change of classification,—165 Vernacular schools with 17,122 pupils, formerly classified as primary schools, being now classified as Middle schools.

The number of those who passed the Matriculation and Middle schools Examinations (including private students) rose from 79 and 474 to 120 and 565.

Every effort has been made to promote the study of Physical science in Middle schools. The itinerant instructors have delivered lectures at certain centres, at which the masters of the neighbouring schools were assembled. By this means some little knowledge of the subject will be diffused throughout the Province; but that will be supplemented by a course of instruction in the Normal schools, as men are sent there for training. The necessary apparatus has been supplied to all the important Middle schools under public management, mostly by private subscriptions. In aided schools, little has yet been done in the matter. Drawing masters have been appointed to all the Middle schools, and the subject is taught with a fair amount of success. Much attention has been paid to physical training. All the important Middle schools are supplied with gymnastic apparatus, and the playing of games has been encouraged. In some schools the boys have subscribed half a month's fee for a gymnastic fund, and, in future, there will be no calls on Departmental funds for renewal or repair of apparatus.

The number of Primary schools and scholars in the year under review was 1,429 and 79,923, as compared with 1,604 schools and 96,158 scholars in the previous year. The decline is due, as explained above, to a change of classification. 175 Vernacular Middle schools with 17,122 pupils, classified last year under primary schools, are now shown as Middle schools. This change renders it impossible to institute any comparison, in detail, with the figures of the past year. 141 schools are Goverment schools, 646 are under the management of local bodies, 99 are in Native States, 461 are aided, and 82 unaided.

The Kindergarten system is now thoroughly well taught in the Normal schools, and has been introduced into a large number of primary schools wherever masters were found with sufficient intelligence to teach it.

In Native States attached to the Central Provinces there has been a total increase of 13 schools and 608 pupils. The average attendance has declined, as it has in other schools, owing to the epidemics that prevailed during the year. The Inspector of Schools visited the Kalahandi, Patna and Sonpur

States, and introduced a reform which will, it is expected, lead to better results. The main difficulty in the Native States has been that of obtaining qualified teachers. To remedy this, the Inspector has arranged for the opening of a good Vernacular Middle school at the chief town of each State, to which monitors and others from the village schools can be sent for training. In this way a supply of competent teachers will be secured, without importation from Government districts.

Female education.

The following is an abstract of the Comparative Statement of the education of girls:—

Class of schools.	Schools.		Scholars.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Secondary schools	4	6	86	280
Primary schools	114	125	5,055	5,279
Total ...	118	131	5,141	5,559

From this it will appear that schools have increased by 13 and scholars by 418, or by 8 per cent. All classes of schools exhibit an increase, except aided primary schools, in which there is little variation. The cost to Government of educating each pupil is Rs. 3-10-1, as compared with Rs. 3-14-1 in the previous year.

The above figures do not include girls studying in boys' schools, the number of which is considerable. The practice of admitting girls into boys' schools was, for the first time, approved by the Department, on the condition that no objection is raised by School Committees. It is proposed that when the number of girls in a boys' school reaches a sufficient strength to justify the establishment of separate girls' schools, these will be set on foot. It is thought that this arrangement will prove a stimulus to female education. No satisfactory progress is, however, anticipated until trained mistresses can be supplied. Many of the schools are under masters, and, consequently, the most important branch of study in a girls' school, viz., needle work, is not taught.

Special schools.

8. Statistics for three years of the schools for Europeans and Eurasians are given below:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Number of schools	11	11	12
Number of boys	490	440	480
Number of girls	447	429	517
Total of pupils ...	937	869	997
Average daily attendance	718	734	736
Matriculated	3	3	...
Middle School Passes	8	23	23
Upper Primary do.	56	50	84
Lower Primary do.	60	67	91
Monthly grant	Rs. 1,551	Rs. 1,550	Rs. 1,565

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9. The number of Mahomedan children of school-going age under instruction is 39·5 per cent under boys and 1·6 under girls, as compared with 38·99 per cent and 1·58 respectively in the previous year. Gonds and other aboriginal tribes are represented by 1·08 per cent, as against 1·59 last year. The decline is probably due to the unhealthiness of the year. The Inspector of Schools visited the Kalahandi State, the principal inhabitants of which are Khonds, and introduced certain reforms which may lead to improvement. Two special schools for Gonds have been opened in the Betul District, and one in the Sambalpur District.

Seventeen Gond boys passed the Upper Primary examination in the Bhandara District alone. The Dher school at Hinganghat is making fair progress. There are four result-aided schools for Dhers in the Chanda District. For Dhers and other low castes, the best course appears to be to encourage the opening of separate schools under masters of these castes, as in the Madras Presidency. There is one such school in the Chanda District.

The Rajkumar College at Jubbulpore is entirely self-supporting. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 321-9-7. Much attention is paid to physical training. All the boys ride well, and are practised in drill, gymnastics, and wrestling. They also play lawn tennis and rounders.

Law classes.

10. The Law classes at the Morris College, Nagpur, were better attended than in the previous year, the number of students being 51 against 36 in the last year.

A Law class was also opened at the Jubbulpore College in June 1889. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 31, and the percentage of attendance 73. The fee collections were Rs. 480, and the cost to Government of educating each pupil Rs. 10-10-8.

Technical education.

11. Technical Education has been making very fair progress in the year under review. There were 25 students in the Agricultural class at Nagpur at the end of the official year, classified as follows :—

Senior class	17
Junior class...	8

There is a considerable falling off in the number of the Junior class, viz., the students who joined the class at the beginning of the year under report. Some candidates were rejected on the ground of not having passed the required examination, others were disqualified as being physically unfit. But judging from the number of applications, the class will probably be now recruited up to its full strength. The final (Senior) and annual (Junior) examinations were held in March last. Of the 17 Senior students, 14 passed and were awarded certificates. One only of the Junior students failed. All the successful Senior students have been provided with employment as Revenue Inspectors.

One of the most interesting features of the year's work has been the opening of a Veterinary dispensary at Nagpur in connection with the Agricultural class. The opportunity for practical instruction which the dispensary will afford should prove of great benefit to the members of the class.

In the Engineering class the instruction has been as practical as possible. From November to February field instruction was given in surveying and levelling. Each batch of students was required to do a mile of surveying and levelling by themselves. The students were also taken to see the different works in progress in the city, with a view of giving them an insight into building materials, masonry, &c. They also visited the Museum and were shown samples of stone, metals and wood. Periodical examinations have been held with satisfactory results.

In the Carpentry classes attached to schools of general education the attempt had been made to teach carpentry as a trade. The result was failure, as the majority of boys come to school with no intention of becoming handicraftsmen. The classes were growing in unpopularity. To counteract this, it was resolved to introduce what is known as the "Slöjd system," the principle of which is the teaching of trades, not *qua* trade, but as a means of training the senses to accuracy, dexterity, and a sense of proportion. The object is so to train boys that, when they leave school, they may be fit learners of a trade, and that the manual dexterity acquired at school may be useful to them, whether they, subsequently, take to trades or not. This system as adapted by Mr. Ricks of the London School Board is now being taught in the Normal schools.

The arts and industries of these Provinces are held not to be sufficiently developed to justify the establishment of purely technical schools, but the way for technical education can be paved by so training boys that they may be fit to enter these schools when they are established, as they doubtless will be hereafter.

Physical training.

12. Increased attention has been paid during the year to physical training. All the High schools and all the Middle schools of any importance are provided with suitable gymnasia, and School Committees have been active in supplying Primary schools with apparatus. Drill is taught in every school, and is generally good, but specially so in the High schools at Saugor, Raipur and Sambalpur and in the Middle schools at Narsinghpur and Chhindwara and in the Nagpur and Raipur Normal schools. A common mistake with regard to drill is that it is supposed to end with the playground. It should be utilized as a means of maintaining order and discipline in the school room. The question of providing pensioned sepoys as instructors has been ordered to stand over, pending the transfer of Middle schools to local bodies. A reform in drill has been introduced, which will, it is hoped, lead to still better results. It is the system of making the best boy in each class drill his own class. Prizes will be offered for the class that does best in the annual inspection. By this means, a wholesome rivalry between class and class is introduced, and drill is deprived of a good deal of its monotony. The Inspector-General of Education is also engaged in working out a scheme which ought to have some effect in encouraging field sports in Primary schools. It is the division of each district into certain centres. Quarterly meetings for contests in games are to be held at each centre and an annual meeting at the Tahsili towns. School Committees will be asked to award prizes. In the new Result grant rules, grants are offered for proficiency in drill and gymnastics. Vernacular copies of Forrest's hand book of gymnastics have been

supplied to most Primary schools. A new feature has been the attempt to introduce such games as badminton, hockey and rounders in some schools. Cricket is played in the Saugor High school, in the Khandwa Middle school, and in one or two other schools.

Discipline and moral training, &c.

13. In accordance with the new scheme for extending and improving the system of normal training, a class for the training of secondary school teachers was opened in the Nagpur Normal school in June 1889, with an attendance of 14 students. A fresh batch joined the class in January last. The establishments of the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Normal Schools were remodelled during the year, under orders of the Government of India. A European Superintendent for the former institution has, since the close of the year, been sent out by the Secretary of State for India.

The boarding house attached to the Jubbulpore College has been enlarged and improved. The monitorial system has been introduced into the institution, as an experiment, and, if it proves successful, will be tried in other schools.

Inter-school rules and conduct cards have been introduced.

Teachers' conferences have been held in every district except two. Instruction in methods of teaching was given, and discussions on Educational questions took place. Sports for school boys were also held. The Bāl-Sabha, or meeting of school boys, which flourishes in the Bhandara District, has been encouraged in other districts.

The year's work has been marked by the progressive development of the policy of the previous year, viz: the attempt to give education a less "bookish turn," and to make it more suitable to the needs of the people by encouraging subjects of a technical and practical character, and by the increased attention paid to discipline and moral training.

2.—*Literature and the Press.*

Publications and Presses.

14. The publications noted below were issued during the year 1889:—

List of Publications.

Subject.	Language.	Nature of contents.
(1) Law.	Hindi.	"Kilid Intihan" (Intended for the Police Department).
(2) Mathematics.	Marathi.	"Mojniche Pustak" (on surveying).
(3) Drama.	Marathi.	"Godukh Vimochana Natak" (on the preservation of cows).
(4) Poetry.	Marathi.	"Padyatmak Sangeet Dattatraya Sambhao" (on the birth of Dattatraya, a Hindu God).
(5) Miscellaneous.	Marathi.	"Goraksha" (on the preservation of cows).

Presses exist in the following five districts of the Central Provinces:—Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Raipur; and there is also a press in the Bamra Feudatory State. There are 9 Vernacular and English newspapers. One vernacular newspaper, the "Saraswati Vilas," of Narsinghpur, ceased to exist from October 1889 for want of support, and another, the Praja Hitaishini Patrika," was started at Raj-Nandgaon during the year.

3.—*Literary Societies.*

Libraries and Literary Societies.

15. The number of libraries and literary or philanthropic societies remains the same, viz: 33. The most important are the following:—

(1). The Morris College.
(2). The City Aided School, Nagpur.
(3). The Hitcarni Sabha, Jubbulpore.
(4). The Hitcarni Sabha, Saugor.
(5). The Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.
(6). ,, ,, Damoh.
(7). ,, ,, Nagpur.
(8). ,, ,, Narsinghpur.
(9). ,, ,, Murwara.
(10). The Native General Library, Nagpur.

The Anjuman Islamia looks after the interests of Mahomedans generally, and promotes their education.

Weekly meetings were held in Raipur for the delivery of a series of lectures of a social and scientific character, under the auspices of the Commissioner of the Division. Meetings for the discussion of educational and social questions are also held in some of the High and Middle schools. The supply of useful and wholesome literature is a great desideratum. Journals and cheap prints which are often objectionable, both in point of style and matter, seem to be the main literary pabulum of the people. Little else is to be found on the tables of most literary societies. It is, however, hoped that the branches of the society for the diffusion of sound and wholesome literature in India, which have been established in these Provinces, will, in time, supply the want.

4.—*Arts and Sciences.*

Museums.

16. There are two Museums in the Province—the Provincial Museum at Nagpur and a Local Museum at Raipur.

The former institution is in charge of the Agricultural Department, and is assisted every year by a grant of Rs. 1,552 from Provincial Revenues, of which Rs. 790 is spent on the salaries of a clerk, a custodian and chaprasis. The other expenditure of the year was Rs. 367; and at its close a balance of Rs. 770 remained to the credit of the institution.

The principal objects added to the collections during the year were some specimens of clay and metal art work, coins, medals, books and a cabinet containing a collection of butterflies.

Admission to the museum is free of charge. It was during the year visited by 2,90,015 persons, of whom 1,29,196 were men, 1,06,805 women, and 54,014 children.

The Raipur Museum is in charge of the District Council. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 2,357, to which was added contributions from the local Municipal Committee and the District Council amounting to Rs. 700. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 324 on establishment, and Rs. 20 on miscellaneous contingencies. The Provincial grant was withdrawn during the year. The museum attracted a larger number of visitors than in the previous year, the numbers being 1,26,027 against 1,20,049.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

This Department is not under Provincial management and no operations were carried on in these Provinces during the year.

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

I.-A 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated.

District.	Area as shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Government Forests.		
		Feudatory States.	Area for which returns are at present not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	25,64,480	...	...	...	25,64,480	9,59,912	58,048	10,17,960	5,50,532	4,78,285	10,28,817	5,108	5,12,595	5,17,703
Damoh ...	18,11,840	...	...	...	18,11,840	4,92,611	37,007	5,29,618	4,30,014	3,01,637	7,31,651	565	5,50,006	5,50,571
Jubbulpore ...	25,26,720	...	...	...	25,26,720	9,47,447	34,144	9,81,591	7,25,101	5,82,741	13,07,842	294	2,36,993	2,37,287
Mandla ...	32,30,026	...	...	...	32,30,026	4,18,556	1,15,187	5,33,743	5,16,918	3,10,412	8,27,330	73,636	17,95,317	18,68,953
Seoni ...	20,52,534	...	...	...	20,52,534	6,53,104	83,447	7,36,551	3,18,314	3,73,150	6,91,464	11,998	6,12,521	6,24,519
Narsinghpur ...	12,26,240	...	...	...	1,226,240	5,18,944	1,14,016	6,32,960	1,06,240	3,62,240	4,68,480	1,920	1,22,880	1,24,800
Hoshangabad ...	30,39,360	99,200	1,10,720	2,09,920	28,29,440	9,23,617	63,946	9,87,563	3,05,458	4,19,899	7,25,357	29,192	10,87,328	11,16,520
Nimar ...	21,48,861	...	...	...	21,48,861	3,83,711	55,000	4,38,711	3,77,851	1,25,518	5,03,369	7,298	11,99,483	12,06,781
Betul ...	24,47,360	...	...	...	24,47,360	6,40,076	1,68,824	8,08,900	1,88,900	6,68,318	8,57,218	22,890	7,58,352	7,81,242
Chhindwara ...	29,63,200	...	10,22,080	10,22,080	19,41,120	6,57,920	86,235	7,44,155	70,400	6,51,025	7,21,425	17,467	4,58,073	4,75,540
Wardha ...	15,53,920	...	...	...	15,53,920	9,71,052	84,998	10,56,050	1,98,425	1,79,065	3,77,490	...	1,20,380	1,20,380
Nagpur ...	24,59,520	...	...	...	24,59,520	12,27,040	79,680	13,06,720	2,12,720	6,16,604	8,29,324	1,280	3,22,196	3,23,476
Chanda ...	68,79,360	...	30,44,279	30,44,279	38,35,081	6,65,655	1,63,876	8,29,531	2,29,476	6,50,075	8,79,551	10,481	21,15,518	21,25,999
Bhandara ...	25,39,520	...	...	...	25,39,520	8,40,636	80,503	9,21,139	4,30,098	8,36,136	12,66,234	...	3,52,147	3,52,147
Balaghat ...	20,08,960	...	...	...	20,08,960	3,55,895	47,269	4,03,164	3,22,739	4,38,257	7,60,996	21,048	8,23,752	8,44,800
Raipur ...	75,03,360	...	31,20,640	31,20,640	43,82,720	18,63,020	1,02,222	19,65,242	13,41,396	1,00,082	14,41,478	1,005	9,74,995	9,76,000
Bilaspur ...	53,38,240	...	28,60,414	28,60,414	24,77,826	10,83,200	41,914	11,25,114	7,94,715	1,43,106	9,37,821	1,49,925	2,64,966	4,14,891
Sambalpur ...	31,66,720	...	18,97,049	18,97,049	12,69,671	6,16,641	1,21,697	7,38,338	70,092	2,34,572	3,04,664	...	2,26,669	2,26,669
Chhattisgarh Feudatory States ...	1,87,39,200	1,87,39,200	...	1,87,39,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,41,99,421	1,88,38,400	1,20,55,182	3,08,93,582	4,33,05,839	1,42,19,037	15,38,013	1,57,57,050	71,89,889	74,71,122	1,46,60,511	3,54,107	1,25,34,171	1,28,88,278

I.-A. 2—Character of the Surface.

For details of this table see Part II. of the Report of 1872-73 or Chapters I. and II Introduction to "Central Provinces Gazetteer" Edition of 1870.

I.-A. 3.—Climate.

District head-quarters.	Rain-fall, inches.				Average temperature in shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.	
					May 1889.				July 1889.				December 1889.					
	January to May 1889.	June to September 1889.	October to December 1889.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to July 1889.	October to December 1889.
Vindhyan Districts.																	Information not available.	
Saugor ...	1·04	53·79	0·44	55·27	...	...	...	...	86·7	74·7	92·6	70·8	79·2	50·7	83·5	47·2		
Damoh ...	0·95	44·18	3·15	48·28	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nerbudda Valley Districts.																		
Jubbulpore ...	2·72	62·62	1·66	67·00	105·9	78·2	113·8	69·7	86·9	75·6	93·8	72·2	77·9	41·7	82·7	37·5		
Narsinghpur ...	2·46	61·45	2·85	66·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hoshangabad ...	1·32	47·96	2·49	51·77	109·2	80·2	117·7	72·7	87·6	76·4	92·8	73·2	80·6	49·5	84·8	45·2		
Nimar ..	0·10	24·53	1·82	26·45	108·8	80·0	115·7	72·2	89·3	75·3	94·2	72·9	84·8	45·2	89·2	40·5		
Satpura Districts.																		
Mandla ...	1·93	54·79	3·63	60·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		
Seoni ...	2·11	50·87	5·52	58·50	102·0	77·4	110·1	69·6	84·9	73·3	90·4	70·7	79·0	48·1	80·6	44·3		
Chhindwara ...	2·40	28·78	5·20	36·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Betul ...	3·48	40·04	6·85	50·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Districts of the Wardha and Wainganga Valleys (Nagpur country.)																		
Nagpur ..	1·26	34·10	4·00	39·36	110·5	82·5	117·0	74·1	89·6	76·2	96·5	72·9	82·9	52·7	85·8	48·2		
Bhandara ...	0·78	42·19	3·52	46·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Balaghat ...	0·65	64·55	2·46	67·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chanda ...	1·00	56·23	1·63	58·86	112·2	83·6	116·8	75·6	89·9	77·1	97·6	74·7	83·9	48·5	87·3	42·4		
Wardha ..	0·10	40·89	9·08	50·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		
Districts of the Mahanadi Valley (Chhattisgarh.)																		
Raipur ...	0·81	41·59	2·69	45·09	109·3	83·8	114·3	75·6	88·8	76·3	94·5	71·8	81·1	52·9	84·0	47·0		
Bilaspur ...	0·41	44·63	1·07	46·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sambalpur ...	1·43	67·35	8·98	77·76	109·8	87·1	115·1	82·8	89·7	79·0	95·0	75·0	80·0	55·0	85·0	48·6		

I-B. 1.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bastar ...	Feudatory.	3,056	1,96,248	1,27,300	3 wall pieces (zambooks). 4 Gunners. 12 Horsemen. 50 Sepoys.	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, dammer, silk cocoons, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, horns, hides, wax and honey. There is a considerable traffic in teak timber, which is sent to the Coast.
2. Kalahandi* ...	Do.	12,000	2,24,548	1,10,500	Has a considerabe force of Paiks some of whom are armed with muskets, but the exact numbers are not known.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures and no mines.
3. Raigarh Bargarh*.	Do.	4,000	1,28,943	34,500	See foot-note (3).	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangarh* ...	Do.	3,500	71,274	30,520	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
5. Patna ...	Do.	8,500	2,57,959	83,600	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur ...	Do.	9,000	1,78,701	48,000	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
7. Rehrakhole ...	Do.	800	17,750	11,400	Ditto.	Do.	Do. do. Also some valuable sal forests; lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
8. Bamra ...	Do.	1,500	81,286	34,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
9. Sakti ...	Do.	1,300	22,819	14,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds and cotton; also some forests produce but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum and mohwa fruit.
10. Kawardha ...	Do.	32,000	86,362	73,540	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
11. Kondka or Chhuikhadan ...	Do.	15,000	32,979	56,400	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kanker ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	63,610	54,400	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
13. Khairagarh ...	Do.	70,000	1,66,138	1,68,700	Ditto.	Do.	Cotton, rice wheat, gram, &c., some iron ore.
14. Nandgaon ...	Do.	70,000	1,64,339	2,35,300	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, oilseeds, cotton and coarse cloth.
15. Makrai ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	16,764	37,200	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c., gum, mohwa, chironji and achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. Iron ore exists but no mines are regularly worked.

NOTE.—(1) States marked thus (*) are under British management.
(2) The population shown in column 4 is given according to the Census of 1881.
(3) All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no Military force in the real sense of the term.

Statement I-B. 2.—Feudatory Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

Name of State.	Name and age of Chief and family to which he belongs.	Caste or race and religion.	How educated.	By whom the State is at present administered.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bastar ...	Raja Bahiram Deo, 50.	Rajput ...	Indifferently ...	The Chief ...	Has sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a nephew.
Patna ...	Maharaja Ramchandra Singh, 19.	Chowan Rajput ...	Being educated at Rajkumar College.	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Is a minor.
Kalahandi ...	Raja Raghu Kishore Deo, 18.	Chowan Nagbansi.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sonpur ...	Raja Niladhar Singh Deo Bahadur, 51.	Chowan Mahapatra.	Knows English and Uria.	The Chief ...	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
Bamra ...	Raja Sudhal Deo, C. I. E, 41.	Gangabansi ...	Knows Uria, Hindi, Bengali and Sanscrit.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Rehrakhole ...	Raja Bishan Chandra Jenamani, 71.	Jena Rajput ...	Knows Uria. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sarangarh ...	Raja Lal Raghubar Singh, 38.	Gond ...	Not yet reported ...	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Not yet reported.
Raigarh ...	Raja Bhup Deo Singh, 22.	Raj Gond ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kanker ...	Maharaja Adhiraj Narhar Deo, 40.	Chatri Hindu ...	Knows Hindi, Urdu, Uria and Sanscrit.	The Chief ...	Do.	Do.	Has no male heir.
Khairagarh ...	Raja Lal Umrao Singh, *alias* Kanhya Lal, 44.	Rajput Hindu ...	Knows Hindi ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
Nandgaon ...	Raja Balram Dass Byragi, 23.	Byragi Hindu ...	Knows Hindi and a little English.	Do. ...	Do.	Does not follow primogeniture.	No heir.
Chuikadan ...	Mahant Shiam Kishore Dass Byragi, 51.	Do.	Knows Hindi ...	Do. ...	Do.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a male heir.
Kawardha ...	Thakur Rajpal Singh, 40.	Raj Gond ...	Was educated in Hindi by tutor appointed by Deputy Commr., knows Urdu.	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Has no male heir.
Sakti ...	Raja Ranjit Singh, 53.	Raj Gond ..	Knows Uria and Urdu.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.
Makrai ...	Raja Lachushah *alias* Bharatishah, 43.	Gond ...	Was educated by private tutor in Hindi.	The Chief ...	Do.	Do.	Two sons aged 14 years and 5 years respectively.

I-C.—Civil Divisions of British territory.

Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
												Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor ...	5	4,007	5,64,950	Saugor 44,416 Garhakota 11,414 Deori 7,414 Rehli 5,230 Kurai 5,370	2,067	14	26	28	26	700	1,67,697	4,48,473	7,29,235
Damoh ...	2	2,831	3,12,957	Damoh 8,665 Hatta 6,325 Hindoria 3,286 Raneh 2,628	1,335	6	17	50	17	384	95,458	2,67,164	4,05,461
Jabalpur ...	3	3,948	6,87,233	Jabalpur 75,105 Sihora 5,736 Murwara 8,612 Garha 7,348 Panagarh 4,916	2,534	14	19	40	18	18	1,77,086	5,73,310	9,70,463
Mandla ...	2	5,047	3,01,760	Mandla 4,372 Bamni 2,400 Shaipura 2,783 Pindrai 1,334	1,745	5	4	61	25	316	1,13,789	93,648	3,56,814

Seoni	...	2	3,207	3,35,760	Seoni	10,203	1,486	6	12	45	24	311	77,377	1,56,749	4,22,258
Narsinghpur	...	2	1,916	3,65,173	Narsinghpur Gadarwara	10,222 8,100	1,109	11	14	21	13	376	1,61,573	4,20,094	6,76,682
Hoshangabad	...	4	4,594	4,88,787	Hoshangabad Sohagpur Harda Seoni	15,863 7,027 11,203 6,998	1,488	16	29	55	14	716	1,69,122	4,37,793	9,07,052
Nimar	...	2	3,357	2,31,341	Khandwa Burhapur Asirgarh Pandhana Mandhatta	15,142 30,017 2,437 2,788 1,490	690	9	21	43	6	544	2,23,406	1,80,139	5,23,503
Betul	...	2	3,824	3,04,905	Betul Badnur Multai	4,693 4,180 3,423	1,297	6	10	52	22	866	1,31,383	1,90,534	4,67,619
Chhindwara	...	2	4,630	3,72,899	Chhindwara Pandhurna Mohgaon	8,220 7,469 5,180	1,835	6	7	75	29	331	95,174	2,20,774	4,88,609
Wardha	...	3	2,428	3,87,221	Wardha Hinganghat Arvi Ashti Deoli	5,816 9,000 8,072 5,245 5,126	1,372	14	27	26	19	434	2,99,574	5,17,166	11,33,964
Nagpur	...	4	3,843	6,97,356	Nagpur Kamptee Umrer Khapa Ramtek Narkher Mohopa Kalmeshwar Saoner	98,299 50,987 14,247 8,465 7,814 7,061 5,515 5,318 5,023	2,194	21	31	38	21	1,095	2,40,507	8,36,290	16,83,983
Carried over	...	33	43,632	50,50,342			19,152	128	217	534	234	6,291	19,52,146	43,42,134	87,65,643

I-C. – Continued.

Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of village from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	38	43,632	50,50,342			19,152	128	217	534	234	6,291	19,52,146	43,42,134	87,65,643
Chanda ...	4	10,749	6,49,146	Chanda	6,137	2,760	12	16	130	20	594	1,37,403	2,87,623	7,39,958
				Warora	8,022									
				Armori	5,584									
Bhandara ...	3	3,968	6,83,779	Bhandara	11,150	1,772	11	7	76	34	452	1,13,399	4,02,697	8,04,086
				Powni	9,773									
				Mohali	5,142									
				Tumsar	7,388									
Balaghat ...	2	3,139	3,40,554	Behir	4,136	1,211	6	4	65	30	242	94,495	1,54,999	4,09,559
				Waraseoni	3,326									
Raipur ...	4	11,724	14,05,171	Raipur	24,918	4,703	15	22	69	14	618	1,48,513	7,02,744	7,56,738
				Dhamtari	6,647									
				Rajim	3,252									
				Arang	4,608									
Bilaspur ...	3	8,341	10,17,327	Bilaspur	7,775	3,920	20	18	56	10	383	98,586	4,24,349	5,90,512
				Ratanpur	5,615									
Sambalpur ...	2	4,948	6,93,499	Sambalpur	13,939	2,974	10	17	66	25	461	1,30,939	1,44,119	2,57,809
GRAND TOTAL ...	51	86,501	98,39,818			36,492	202	301	996	367	9,041	26,75,481	64,58,665	1,23,24,305

District.	Houses.		Population.						Classification of population.												Occupation.		Prevailing language.
					Children under 12 years.				Christians.						Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	British born British subjects	Other Europeans and Americans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Indian Portuguese.	Unspecified.									
Saugor ...	1,30,409	25,302	1,99,562	1,81,173	95,233	88,982	5,64,950	141·1	440	90	56	410	...	38	5,02,927	25,396	15	16,434	19,144		1,49,732	4,15,518	h
Damoh ...	70,276	3,326	1,09,656	1,00,831	52,914	49,556	3,12,957	111·8	5	7	1	15	...	5	2,91,454	9,384	...	6,665	5,431	...	89,359	2,23,598	h
Jubbulpore ...	1,74,512	15,982	2,31,972	2,25,378	1,17,279	1,12,604	6,87,233	175·4	808	317	267	721	30	333	5,76,593	34,790	51	5,515	67,804	...	2,41,847	4,45,386	
Mandla ...	61,779	7,199	93,266	90,570	60,279	57,648	3,01,760	63·9	7	5	2	108	...	5	1,29,555	4,048	...	284	1,67,746	4	1,40,989	1,60,771	h
Seoni ...	67,104	5,245	1,06,804	1,06,349	61,121	60,459	3,34,733	103·1	12	3	7	73	3	1	1,80,337	13,442	3	1,408	1,39,444	...	1,41,944	1,92,789	...
Narsinghpur ...	79,765	3,346	1,22,722	1,18,570	63,913	59,968	3,65,173	190·0	11	39	5	31	4	13	3,05,562	13,425	3	2,170	43,910	...	1,15,530	2,49,643	h g k
Hoshangabad ...	1,02,863	9,658	1,69,546	1,56,892	82,947	79,402	4,88,787	110·2	154	96	63	337	33	100	3,94,035	22,355	41	1,725	69,840	...	1,44,278	3,44,509	
1 Feudatory State ...	3,380	139	5,717	5,385	2,804	2,858	16,764	77·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,708	849	...	...	4,207	8	3,538	13,226	h Guzerathi
Nimar ...	48,692	5,666	82,904	73,328	38,104	37,005	2,31,341	69·3	188	6	86	309	53	92	1,99,454	24,426	97	1,247	5,282	...	84,312	1,47,029	h g m k
Betul ...	58,603	5,122	97,129	93,299	57,297	57,180	3,04,905	78·1	4	3	5	22	...	...	1,82,394	5,032	...	942	1,16,503	46	1,24,702	1,80,203	g h m k
Chhindwara ...	73,621	26,874	1,17,026	1,16,807	69,142	69,924	3,72,899	95·2	4	4	19	49	1	...	2,14,820	11,208	...	1,451	1,45,253	...	1,70,407	2,02,492	m g h
Wardha ...	85,044	7,189	1,35,680	1,29,746	59,884	61,911	3,87,221	161·3	11	15	7	47	7	9	3,28,621	14,200	7	2,356	41,933	...	1,70,849	2,16,372	m h t g
Nagpur ...	1,45,293	15,053	1,42,663	2,36,215	1,09,093	1,09,385	6,97,356	184·2	1,063	383	630	2,303	66	405	6,06,228	39,765	178	3,569	42,750	8	2,09,568	4,87,788	m h t g
Chanda ...	1,48,135	22,444	2,12,336	2,10,136	1,14,488	1,12,186	6,49,146	60·2	15	35	29	191	4	15	5,00,569	10,987	...	737	1,36,564	16	2,53,228	3,95,918	...
1 Feudatory State ...	38,271	...	70,328	61,483	32,718	31,719	1,96,148	15·	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,128	779	...	...	36,341	...	80,194	1,16,053	m g h
Bhandara ...	1,33,056	8,058	2,23,549	2,26,812	1,17,262	1,16,156	6,83,779	174·2	15	32	5	87	1	17	5,91,918	13,102	4	577	78,020	...	2,58,668	4,25,111	h m g
Balaghat ...	69,034	2,939	1,09,569	1,13,133	59,261	58,571	3,40,554	108·2	3	5	2	26	...	...	2,49,796	6,551	...	125	84,056	...	1,58,747	1,81,807	h u g m
Raipur ...	4,46,651	13,655	4,27,766	4,48,054	2,68,476	2,60,875	14,05,171	118·2	15	31	24	730	4	17	12,23,117	14,991	...	513	1,65,729	...	6,66,394	7,38,777	...
4 Feudatory States ...	1,04,554	19,553	1,31,454	1,34,202	81,338	80,072	4,27,066	160·7	3	1	...	...	...	10	3,16,657	3,885	...	193	1,06,317	...	1,90,967	2,36,099	h
Bilaspur ...	2,81,580	8,719	3,11,228	3,23,905	1,92,818	1,89,376	10,17,327	130·5	5	2	...	28	...	...	8,50,103	9,625	...	17	1,57,547	...	4,05,067	6,12,260	...
2 Feudatory States ...	32,324	1,400	34,016	35,445	20,042	19,678	1,09,181	108·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,943	2,082	...	..	26,156	...	45,587	63,594	u h k
Sambalpur ...	1,60,359	86,022	2,13,943	2,16,093	1,32,606	1,30,857	6,93,499	153·4	8	14	13	70	...	...	6,43,771	2,966	...	...	46,652	...	2,52,419	4,41,080	
7 Feudatory States ...	1,96,754	...	3,03,867	2,87,489	1,85,403	1,83,702	9,60,461	80·7	3	2	4	1	...	...	9,10,835	2,319	...	...	47,297	...	2,30,171	7,30,290	
Total Districts ...	23,36,976	1,93,769	32,07,321	31,67,311	17,52,114	17,12,045	98,38,791	116·5	2,768	1,142	1,226	5,557	206	1,050	79,71,254	2,75,773	399	45,735	15,33,599	82	37,78,040	60,60,751	
15 Feudatory States ...	3,75,283	21,092	5,45,382	5,24,004	3,22,305	3,18,029	17,09,720	59·3	6	3	4	1	...	10	14,79,271	9,914	...	193	2,20,318	...	5,50,457	11,59,263	
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,12,259	2,14,861	37,52,703	36,91,315	20,74,419	20,30,074	1,15,48,511	101·9	2,774	1,145	1,230	5,558	206	1,060	94,50,525	2,85,687	399	45,928	17,53,917	82	43,28,497	72,20,014	

NOTE.—The population is according to the Census of 1881.
m denotes Marathi, *h* Hindi, *t* Telugu, *g* Gondi, *k* Kol or Korku, *u* Uriya.

I-E 1.—Fiscal.

Survey and Settlement.

Area previously surveyed in square miles.					Cost per square mile.				Area surveyed during year in square miles.				Cost per square mile.	
			Revenue.				Revenue.				Revenue.		Revenue.	
Trigonometrically.	Topographically		By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages (professional traverse).	By fields (cadastral).	By villages (traverse).	By fields (cadastral).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7,633	28,024	On account of former settlement (previous to 1868) ...	(a)55,206	(b) 43,322	...	...	(a) 45	(b) 86	...	...	3,863	(e) 9,208	19	(e) 45
		On account of current settlement (subsequent to 1884) ...	(c) 46,727	(d) 19,779	...	...	(c) 26	(d) 63						

(a) Mauzawar survey with village boundaries.
(b) Old settlement survey including assessment.
(c) Professional traverse survey.
(d) 16,113 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 45 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment.)
3,666 square miles surveyed professionally (in Raipur and Bilaspur) at Rs. 138 per square mile (including traverse).

19,779

(e) 9,208 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 36 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment.)

NOTE.—The figures are for the survey year ending the 30th September 1890, but are only approximate as final accounts have not as yet been received.

Settlement.

Name of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Square miles.	Rs.		
I. Settled in perpetuity ...	..	...	...	
II. For 30 years or upwards ...	25,749	37,95,466	Various dates between 1893 and 1898.	
III. For 10 years and under 30 ...	5,060	5,10,304	Do. 1895 and 1898.	
IV. In progress	14,359	19,37,416	1899 to 1906	
	45,168	62,43,186	...	Exclusive of Feudatories, Zamindaris and Government forests.

Districts.	Total area by survey, less Feudatory States.	Deduct area not fully assessed including Estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue (excluding cesses) assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of revenue on fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								For total area.	For cultivated area only.			No. of towns.	Aggregate population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Saugor, Khalsa ...	25,64,480	7,04,429	18,60,051	4,70,538	5,64,950	0 13 4	4,33,830	0 3 9	0 7 3	5,15,726	0 13 5	2	55,830
Damoh do. ...	18,11,840	6,70,711	11,41,129	2,65,621	3,12,957	0 13 6	2,61,694	0 3 8	0 7 9	2,84,560	0 14 9	...	...
Jabalpur do. ...	25,26,720	5,65,579	19,61,141	6,19,267	6,87,233	0 14 5	5,70,123	0 4 8	0 8 4	6,14,808	0 14 10	1	75,705
Mandla do. ...	32,35,840	19,563	32,16,277	66,098	3,01,760	0 3 6	64,887	0 0 4	0 2 3	2,38,736	0 4 4	...	...
Seoni do. ...	20,46,720	1,53,987	18,92,733	1,49,123	3,34,733	0 7 2	1,47,543	0 1 3	0 3 1	2,91,663	0 8 1	1	10,203
Narsinghpur do. ...	12,26,240	40,058	11,86,182	4,18,875	3,65,173	1 2 4	4,14,894	0 5 7	0 10 8	3,52,809	1 2 9	1	10,222
Hoshangabad do. ...	28,29,440	12,78,440	15,51,000	4,86,387	4,83,440	0 14 5	4,20,349	0 4 4	0 6 11	4,49,820	0 14 11	2	27,066
Do. Zamindari ...	1,10,720	...	1,10,720	140	5,347	0 0 5	140	...	0 0 3	5,347	0 0 5	...	...
Nimar Khalsa ...	21,48,480	1,67,876	19,80,604	1,80,033	2,31,341	0 12 5	1,77,298	0 1 5	0 6 5	1,77,518	1 0 0	2	45,159
Betul do. ...	24,47,360	19,771	24,27,589	1,90,605	3,04,905	0 10 0	1,90,105	0 1 3	0 3 4	2,80,890	0 10 10	...	...
Chhindwara do. ..	19,41,120	1,54,240	17,86,880	2,23,983	3,08,387	0 11 7	1,98,248	0 1 9	0 4 3	2,71,687	0 11 8	...	...
Do. Zamindari ..	10,22,080	...	10,22,080	210	64,512	0 0 1	210	..	...	64,512	0 0 1	...	...
Wardha Khalsa ...	15,53,920	2,07,485	13,46,435	5,14,940	3,87,221	1 5 3	5,09,776	0 6 1	0 8 5	3,60,368	1 6 7	...	...
Nagpur do. ...	24,59,520	5,87,430	18,72,090	8,29,666	6,97,356	1 3 0	7,89,015	0 6 9	0 9 10	6,29,454	1 4 1	3	1,63,533
Chanda do. ...	37,75,081	1,80,169	35,94,912	2,70,186	5,33,214	0 8 1	2,54,997	0 1 1	0 5 7	4,84,871	0 8 5	1	16,137
Do. Zamindari ...	31,04,279	...	31,04,279	2,205	1,15,932	0 0 4	2,205	...	0 0 4	1,15,932	0 0 4	...	...
Bhandara Khalsa ...	15,93,243	75,284	15,17,959	3,31,059	4,76,816	0 11 1	3,23,214	0 3 5	0 8 2	4,43,980	0 11 8	1	11,150
Do. Zamindari ...	9,46,277	...	9,46,277	71,038	2,06,963	0 5 6	71,038	0 1 2	0 4 10	2,06,963	0 5 6	...	..
Balaghat Khalsa ...	13,94,560	7,84,504	6,10,056	1,27,269	2,59,727	0 7 10	1,27,091	0 3 4	0 7 2	2,58,910	0 7 9	...	...
Do. Zamindari ..	6,14,400	...	6,14,400	28,430	80,827	0 5 7	28,430	0 0 9	0 4 9	80,827	0 5 7	...	...
Raipur Khalsa ...	43,82,720	67,219	43,15,501	5,44,758	11,41,882	0 7 7	5,35,449	0 1 11	0 4 4	11,19,006	0 7 8	1	24,948
Do. Zamindari ...	31,20,640	...	31,20,640	20,050	2,63,289	0 1 3	20,050	0 0 1	0 1 0	2,63,289	0 1 3	...	...
Bilaspur Khalsa ...	24,77,826	4,66,067	20,11,759	2,47,015	7,46,130	0 5 3	2,44,785	0 1 11	0 3 6	7,24,623	0 5 4	...	...
Do. Zamindari ...	28,60,414	...	28,60,414	18,725	2,71,197	0 1 1	18,725	0 0 1	0 1 6	2,71,197	0 1 1	...	...
Sambalpur Khalsa ...	12,69,671	5,67,168	7,02,503	93,126	3,62,058	0 4 1	89,804	0 2 1	0 2 1	3,05,324	0 4 8	1	13,939
Do. Zamindari ...	18,97,049	..	18,97,049	11,246	3,31,441	0 0 6	11,246	0 0 1	0 0 4	3,31,441	0 0 6	...	...
Total ... C. P. Khalsa ...	4,16,84,781	67,09,980	3,49,74,801	59,78,549	84,99,283	0 11 3	57,53,102	0 2 7	0 6 1	78,04,753	0 11 9	16	4,53,892
Do. Zamindari ...	1,36,75,859	...	1,36,75,859	1,52,044	13,39,508	0 1 9	1,52,044	0 0 2	0 1 7	13,39,508	0 1 9	...	...

Varieties of tenures held direct from Government, during 1889-90.

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1.—Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 ...	Under law of primogeniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under ordinary law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Large Zamindaris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 Land Revenue ...	Under law of primogeniture ...	1	370	1	2,96,380	2,96,380	10,000	0 0 6
	Under ordinary law ...	9	548	10	7,35,368	81,708	9,730	0 1 11
	Total ...	10	918	11	10,31,748	1,03,175	9,757	0 1 6
3.—Zamindaris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 Land Revenue ...	Zamindari ...	77	5,782	202	1,05,75,412	1,37,343	930	0 0 1
	Malguzari ...	17,209	18,085	42,538	1,97,87,300	1,149	307	0 4 3
	Total ...	17,286	23,867	42,740	3,03,62,712	1,768	309	0 2 10
4.—Small Zamindaris other than cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 ...	Zamindari ...	28	1,048	26	23,37,931	83,497	29	...
	Malguzari ...	7,547	7,244	16,229	50,87,249	674	50	0 1 2
	Total ...	7,575	8,292	16,255	74,25,180	980	50	0 0 10
5.—Present proprietors paying separately	...	37,401	1,266	57,260	8,88,518	24	15	0 10 0
6.—Holders of wholly or partly revenue free grants ...	In perpetuity ...	4,954	889	6,575	13,16,643	266	19	0 1 2
	For life or lives ..	7,075	476	8,010	5,78,261	82	4	0 0 9
7.—Land holders who have redeemed the revenue	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
8.—Purchasers of waste land plots	...	90	183	230	1,99,780	2,220	...	...
9.—Lessees of Government villages	...	733	1,207	1,688	12,94,768	1,766	203	0 1 10
GRAND TOTAL	...	75,124	37,098	1,32,769	4,30,97,610	574	89	0 2 6

Transfers.

District and class of Tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
			Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ... Revenue paying	19	97	4,088	40,347
Do. free	...	...	...	...
Damoh ... Revenue paying	...	...	...	...
Do. free	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ... Revenue paying	46	151	15,852	55,871
Do. free	1	28	24	146
Mandla ... Revenue paying	9	12	3,461	7,149
Do. free	...	...	...	...
Seoni ... Revenue paying	12	22	3,509	7,296
Do. free	...	...	...	...
TOTAL JUBBULPORE DIVISION. Revenue paying	86	282	26,910	1,10,663
Do. free	1	28	24	146
Narsinghpur ... Revenue paying	20	42	11,622	17,365
Do. free	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ... Revenue paying	10	36	6,634	19,077
Do. free	...	7	...	3,052
Nimar ... Revenue paying	13	640	2,919	57,404
Do. free	...	6	...	130
Betul ... Revenue paying	5	25	1,279	5,029
Do. free	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ... Revenue paying	10	50	5,823	14,016
Do. free	1	...	1,954	...
TOTAL NERBUDDA DIVISION. Revenue paying	59	793	28,277	1,12,891
Do. free	...	13	1,954	3,182
Wardha ... Revenue paying	20	98	8,287	27,918
Do. free	13	81	257	1,015
Nagpur ... Revenue paying	25	281	4,123	78,158
Do. free	...	90	...	2,535
Chanda ... Revenue paying	19	392	6,015	1,23,088
Do. free	...	75	...	834
Bhandara ... Revenue paying	28	100	7,677	15,782
Do. free	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ... Revenue paying	3	12	345	4,585
Do. free	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NAGPUR DIVISION. Revenue paying	95	883	26,447	2,49,531
Do. free	13	246	257	4,384
Raipur ... Revenue paying	7	124	2,037	64,693
Do. free	...	3	...	89
Bilaspur ... Revenue paying	39	385	8,807	91,807
Do. free	...	4	...	475
Sambalpur ... Revenue paying	2	27	1,361	22,108
Do. free	2	1	2,855	633
TOTAL CHHATTISGARH DIVISION. ... Revenue paying	48	536	12,205	1,78,608
Do. free	2	8	2,855	1,197
GRAND TOTAL ... Revenue paying	288	2,494	93,839	6,51,693
Do. free	16	295	5,090	8,909

I-E. 5.—Fiscal.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
I.—From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ...	65,87,362	65,74,219	68,14,532	68,07,813			(a) 6,719	...	...	Increase mainly due to regular revision of settlements now in progress.
II.—Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	...	...	...	...						
III.—Settled estates taken off revenue roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
IV.—Collection from Government estates...	...	...	...	...	7,33,592		...	...	...	(a) In train of liquidation Rs. 6,183-10-8 Doubtful ... 1-10-3 Irrecoverable ... 122-2-8 Nominal ... 410-15-8 Total ... 6,718-7-3
V—Income from sale of Government estates	...	...	...	...						
VI.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above. ...	1,47,585	1,14,778	1,60,361	1,31,999			28,362	...	...	
Total ...	67,34,947	66,88,997	69,74,893	69,39,812	7,33,592	62,06,220	35,081	...	...	

NOTE—The above figures are for the years ending 30th September 1887 and 30th September 1888 respectively.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

II-A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative authority of the Central Provinces for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.

Nil.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. I.—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1889 with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Province.			Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
								Judges of Chief Court of Provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.			
													Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.		
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																	Rs.	Rs.
Central Provinces.	Territory subject to the High Court ...	Civil and Revenue	84,445	9,838,791	4	18	50	1	4	18	46	122	1,00,108	8,663	6,601	491	12,22,937	12,82,948
		Criminal									47	271	23,862	932	2,616	194		
	Ditto not subject to the High Court ...	Civil and Revenue	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Criminal	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		84,445	9,838,791	4	18	50	1	4	18	54	327	1,23,970	9,596	9,217	685	12,22,937	12,82,948

NOTE.—Number of European and Native Judicial Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction.

The Civil Courts are those described in Act XVI of 1885. On the Criminal side District Officers are included with 1st Class Magistrates.

CIVIL.

Naib Tahsildars.		Munsiffs.		Judges of Small Cause Courts.		Registrars of Small Cause Courts.		Courts of				Tahsildars.				Assistant Commissioners.						Civil Judges.	
								Deputy Commissioners.		Commissioners.													
Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	1st Class. Euro.	1st Class. Natives.	2nd Class. Euro.	2nd Class. Natives	1st Class. Euro.	1st Class. Natives.	2nd Class. Euro.	2nd Class. Natives.	3rd Class. Euro.	3rd Class. Natives.	Euro.	Natives.
0	42	0	21	3	2	0	2	18	0	4	0	0	44	0	8	5	9	7	9	0	4	1	11

Judicial Commissioners.	
Euro.	Natives.
1	0

CRIMINAL.

High Court Judges.		Sessions Judges.		Magistrates.									
				1st Class.		2nd Class		3rd Class		Cantonment Magistrates.	
Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.
1	0	4	0	32	26	2	107	5	160	4	0

* The total columns 7 to 11 show the actual number of individuals as required. As same Officer has in some (but not in all) cases both Civil and Criminal powers, the figure totals of columns 10 and 11 are higher than totals.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(Criminal).

Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity do. VIII	124	108	112	763	312	411	4	36	
Do. by or relating to public servants do. IX	61	59	60	75	31	43	...	1	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do. X	292	283	285	439	155	248	2	34	
False evidence and offences against public justice do. XI	315	302	304	457	165	261	5	26	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps do. XII	53	52	53	59	22	37	...	...	
Do. relating to weights and measures do. XIII	56	55	55	74	19	48	1	6	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals do. XIV	213	206	207	344	86	257	...	1	
Do. relating to religion do. XV	15	14	13	39	13	25	1	...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	303	297	305	428	139	253	4	32	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	17	15	15	19	2	17	...	1	*In the Lunatic Asylum.
Hurt ...	3,109	2,528	2,498	5,200	3,014	1,959	24	203	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	156	125	125	329	243	80	...	6	
Criminal force and assault ...	5,474	4,214	4,315	8,728	5,580	2,815	33	300	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor ...	36	25	25	45	22	20	...	3	
Rape ...	58	51	54	68	34	31	1	2	
Unnatural offences ...	13	11	11	13	5	5	...	3	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft ...	5,715	5,525	5,563	8,177	1,849	6,194	18	116	
Extortion ...	82	65	64	160	82	72	...	6	
Robbery and dacoity ...	105	85	87	283	118	156	1	8	
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	114	107	109	146	36	105	2	3	
Criminal breach of trust ...	292	262	266	295	104	171	3	17	
Receiving stolen property ...	246	244	245	347	136	208	...	3	
Cheating ...	153	109	111	167	90	69	2	6	
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mischief ...	436	362	363	782	477	267	...	38	
Criminal trespass ...	2,879	2,671	2,695	4,715	1,575	3,043	10	87	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter, XVIII ...	44	37	37	58	22	32	1	3	
Criminal breach of contracts of service do. XIX ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage do. XX ...	423	296	295	350	258	74	3	15	
Defamation do. XXI ...	421	260	257	487	352	106	1	28	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance do XXII ...	431	297	293	579	392	162	1	24	
Offences under special and local laws	5,948	5,790	5,849	7,877	1,671	6,068	25	113	
Total	27,585	24,446	24,672	41,504	17,004	23,238	142	1,121	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3—(Criminal.)

Statement of Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Pending at close of the year. Persons.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C, and Section 485	1	1	...	...	1	Pending less than a month.
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, to prevent breach of the peace ...	42	111	44	64	3	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	142	171	46	122	3	Pending less than a month.
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X ...	80	113	32	33	48	Pending over 6 months.
5. Possession, Chapter XII ...	14	32	29	3	...	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	195	200	3	197	...	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 323 ...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Contempts of Courts under Chapter XXXV ...	6	6	1	5	...	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI ...	313	313	207	92	14	One person pending over 6 months and 13 less than a month.
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	80	95	32	63	...	
11. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act ...	121	213	154	46	13	One person pending over a month and 12 less than a month.
Total ...	994	1,255	548	625	82	

II.B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4.—(Criminal).

Statement showing the general results of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convict		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Special Magistrates under Section 14... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	3,745	16	1,612	1,974	...	5[illegible]	90	1,987	12·6	7,736	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	26,217	92	9,928	13,010	1,915	56[illegible]	705	15,215	12·3	64,029	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Benches of Magistrates	9,469	10	4,790	3,775	550	102	242	5,471	14·4	15,469	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 349, C. P. Code*	570	2	61	499	5	...	3	389	3·2	13	* Includes one person in Lunatic Asylum.
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,019	19	566	723	465	185	62	1,166	10·6	6,191	
Courts of Session	273	4	60	174	...	...	35	122	42·8	1,401	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	41,723	141	16,956	19,656	2,930	907	1,134	23,961	12·8	94,826	

*These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to.										Detail of punishments.																
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace; or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in reformatory schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	644	14	26	1,223	93	...	...	1,137	143	1	...	...	...	8,006	7,775	858	32	621	5	...	...	4	48	44	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	5,898	163	470	7,531	1,275	105	85	6,682	1,760	123	45	...	...	93,930	79,633	4,525	293	4,719	1,049	...	...	119	878	847	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	769	19	26	3,537	...	...	...	3,413	226	7	2	...	...	16,959	16,622	1,785	130	658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code* ...	...	...	...	168	3	...	21	303	4	...	20	12	...	...	...	...	1,587	531	...	7	75	83	6	...	25	119	116	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	602	16	16	411	137	28	18	346	109	21	28	1	1	17,733	9,867	512	16	224	207	168	3	9	74	71	...
Courts of Session	47	57	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	6,300	206	...	...	5	22	28	15	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	47	57	...	7,983	212	538	12,702	1,505	133	103	11,578	2,239	154	77	1	1	1,37,928	1,14,103	7,680	471	6,227	1,283	196	18	132	1,000	462	...

*NOTE.—These figures having been included in the total for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864).													
1. Theft as defined in Section 378, I. P. C	6	...	88	...	296	4	313	22	133	7	102	21	1,002
1. Theft as defined in Section 380 „	4	...	18	...	65	1	86	27	50	1	20	10	283
1. Theft as defined in Section 381 „	1	...	4	...	32	...	51	8	23	...	20	8	143
1. Theft as defined in Section 382 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion as defined in Section 388 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion as defined in Section 389 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 „	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	8
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 412 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Mischief by fire .. Section 436 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443 „	2	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	15
6. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „	...	...	3	...	6	...	16	...	16	...	13	...	54
7. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „	5	...	5	3	12	3	31	3	15	...	10	1	88
8. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „	...	...	1	...	19	1	40	1	29	1	17	1	110
9. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1860 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Prisons Act, 16 of 1870, Section 47 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section 376, I. P. C ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 429 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

NOTE.—Include juveniles punished under any of these heads.

Total ... 1,703

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(In addition to other punishments (Sections 3 and 4).								
A.—SECTION.								
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	...	2	4	11	7	25	49	
Section 380 „	...	...	...	6	5	6	17	
Section 381 „	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Section 382 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 389 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 „	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Section 412 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 448 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „	...	...	...	1	1	6	8	
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „	...	...	3	...	2	2	7	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III of 1880 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—SECTION 4.								
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 194 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 195 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 466 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 467 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 468 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 469 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	
Total ...	...	2	9	22	18	47	98	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offences.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rioting ...Sec. 147, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... „ 193 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it ... „ 317 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide ... „ 309 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Voluntarily cause hurt ... „ 323 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto grievous hurt ... „ 304 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto ... „ 324 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 352 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force or assault ... „ 354 „	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dishonest misappropriation of property ... „ 403 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rape ... „ 376 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
Ditto ... „ 381 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unnatural offence ... „ 377 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Theft as defined in ... „ 379 „	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ditto ... „ 380 „	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	12
Ditto ... „ 511 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 454 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Ditto ... „ 457 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house ... „ 436 „	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ditto ... „ 497 „	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Criminal trespass ... „ 441 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offences under Section 44, Act IV of 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass. ... „ 448 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Police Act V of 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Section 47, Act XXVI of 1870.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	6	...	8	...	14	...	7	...	7	1	3	...	46

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded* ...	1,847	
2. Total number of other punishments† ...	21,087	
Percentage of whippings ...	8·7	

* Total of column 14, Parts I and III, and of column 8, Part II.

† Not counting punishments of which whipping was a part, but including all cases in which whipping might have been inflicted.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6—(Criminal).

Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Tribunal.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or application rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceeding squashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,124	...	512	866	...	229	422	4	21	4	66	12·2	
To Courts of Session	1,405	1	655	321	...	104	231	...	41	2	50	15·7	
Superior Courts... { By persons convicted ...	270	2	68	96	...	36	50	...	6	8	4	29·5	
Superior Courts... { By Government from judgment of acquittal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,799	3	1,235	1,283	...	369	703	4	68	14	120	15·3	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	254	...	89	99	...	...	1	9	38	17	1	4·9	
By Courts of Session	26	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	14·1	
By Superior Courts	1,411	...	223	847	22	100	111	19	...	...	89	30·9	
Total ...	1,691	...	336	946	22	100	112	28	39	18	90	25·7	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,490	3	1,571	2,229	22	469	815	32	107	32	210	18·1	

II- B.— JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7—(Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1880.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property,										Suits between landlord and tenant.						Title and other suits.																
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Moveable property or the value thereof.	Damages.	Suits for ejectment.	Suits for recovery of possession.	Suits for arrears of rent.	Suits for recovery of a penalty for the levy of anything in excess of rent by a landlord.	Suits for recovering penalty from a landlord for refusing a receipt or giving a defective receipt.	All other suits between landlord and tenant not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowment.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partitions.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills' Act.)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																			
I.—Civil Courts.																																			
Unpaid Tribunals	6	64	1	1	54	8	31	...	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	42	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	36,129	14,005	3,387	549	3,981	700	1,597	381	3,692	2,160	...	...	8,277	...	...	2	744	1	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,621
Small Cause Courts	6,124	1,570	893	45	2,512	176	42	178	114	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,834
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2,819	417	290	47	50	36	56	19	292	241	938	1,133	150	...	...	11	3,198	369	247	1,802	19	38	...	60	7	191	11	...	...	...	1	...	24	12,466
Chief Courts of Districts	14	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	13	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	76
Total	45,146	16,060	4,575	642	6,597	920	1,727	578	4,125	2,601	938	1,133	8,427	...	2	11	3,990	371	247	1,869	24	39	...	62	8	191	16	...	..	...	...	1	...	30	100,330
II.—Revenue Courts.																																			
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																			
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	45,146	16,060	4,575	642	6,597	920	1,727	578	4,125	2,601	938	1,133	8,427	...	2	11	3,990	371	247	1,869	24	39	...	62	8	191	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	100,330

II- B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8—(Civil.)

Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces, in the year 1889.

Value of Suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	136	95	24	78	...	...	...	...	...	18,057	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	16,632	40,230	11,610	6,255	...	...	...	...	...	31,31,496	
Small Cause Courts	3,764	6,293	1,500	1,109	63	...	...	...	...	4,97,840	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,244	3,153	1,749	4,388	947	684	47	17	213	38,64,893	
Chief Courts of Districts...	...	3	1	10	5	35	30	16	...	6,41,680	
Total ...	11,776	49,773	14,884	11,840	1,015	719	77	33	213	81,53,966	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	21,776	49,773	14,884	11,840	1,015	719	77	33	213	81,53,966	

II- B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	No of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals ...	390	...	116	27	58	41	5	...	...	86	28	29	...	46·0	19·2	
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	82,096	...	16,078	7,642	15,512	14,553	791	29	6	15,800	5,054	6,666	64	51·0	35·3	
Small Cause Courts ...	12,523	...	1,693	1,235	3,088	2,976	71	4	1	2,215	551	694	7	29·0	24·1	
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	14,368	...	2,125	714	1,799	1,415	84	22	8	4,239	2,030	1,962	182	79·6	49·1	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	92	...	9	3	13	...	...	..	...	48	9	10	4	129·2	50·5	
Total ...	109,469	...	20,021	9,621	20,470	18,985	951	55	15	22,388	7,672	9,361	257	55·1	34·9	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	109,469	...	20,021	9,621	20,470	18,985	951	55	15	22,388	7,672	9,361	257	55·1	34·9	

II. B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9—(Civil).

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals ...	18	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	19·2	9·8	
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	6,863	...	1,914	154	678	880	214	13	17	1,642	931	420	...	35·2	26·3	
Small Cause Courts	414	...	154	3	28	46	20	...	...	100	38	25	...	26·5	12·8	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,812	...	537	23	141	143	75	3	...	399	345	144	...	41·7	27·5	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	153	...	34	...	4	41	14	...	...	21	31	8	...	41·4	17·1	
Total ...	9,260	...	2,652	182	851	1,111	323	16	17	2,165	1,346	597	...	36·3	25·7	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,260	...	2,652	182	851	1,111	323	16	17	2,165	1,346	597	...	36·3	25·7	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

PART I.—APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	2,970	...	...	198	397	29	36	22	1,098	336	421	139	304	...	47·5	18
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	3,344	...	...	185	593	14	39	9	1,277	283	522	140	282	17	39·9	17
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	388	...	...	9	5	2	5	1	165	62	46	24	69	14	92·8	0
Total ...	6,702	...	...	392	995	45	80	32	2,540	681	989	293	655	31	46·0	44
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·0	...
Total ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·0	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees ... Civil ...	929	...	...	18	138	2	7	3	213	46	84	43	375	232	139·7	1
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Appellate do. ... Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	929	...	...	18	138	2	7	3	213	46	84	43	375	232	139·7	
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,632	...	...	411	1,133	47	87	35	2,753	727	1,073	336	1,030	263	53·9	45

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	250	...	21	21	37	4	22	6	48	17	33	22	19	...	34·6	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	188	...	16	10	32	...	11	8	40	4	26	18	23	...	30·9	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	63	...	11	4	2	1	2	...	23	...	12	4	4	...	63·1	...
Total ...	501	...	48	35	71	5	35	14	111	21	71	44	46	...	37·0	...
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from appellate do. ...	62	...	2	1	8	...	...	1	10	...	7	7	26	13	106·7	...
Total ...	62	...	2	1	8	...	...	1	10	...	7	7	26	13	106·7	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	563	...	50	36	79	5	35	15	121	21	78	51	72	13	42·1	...

NOTE.—The Revenue appeals in the Commissioners' Courts have been shown under "Revenue Courts."

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11—(Civil).

Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amounts realized.		Number of applications											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of processes.	Without the issue of processes.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveab'e property			On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.												
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	101	...	45	18	32	6	...	1,072	...	...	3	4	10	2	...	8	...	10	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	59,474	1,393	10,978	10,530	28,815	7,758	197	5,59,531	4,716	57	390	3,397	5,202	2,715	536	3,603	131	346	3	...	5
Small Cause Courts ...	9,446	654	1,475	2,237	4,189	941	111	68,749	1,648	19	118	441	497	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	11,460	518	3,162	2,323	3,803	1,654	155	5,25,080	10,748	17	37	510	625	540	391	754	63	1,946	1	1	4
Chief Courts of Districts ...	110	5	31	26	33	15	5	18,577	687	...	1	15	15	3	3	5	2	19	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,591	2,570	15,691	15,134	36,822	10,374	468	11,73,009	17,799	93	549	4,367	6,349	3,260	933	4,370	196	2,321	4	1	9
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	80,591	2,570	15,691	15,134	36,822	10,374	468	11,73,009	17,799	93	549	4,367	6,349	3,260	933	4,370	196	2,321	4	1	9

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12—(Civil.)

Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amounts of insolvency assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
			Granted.		Rejected.										
	Total number of hearings.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn &c.	A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 351 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of District...	99	29	5	14	16	...	...	35	7	7	25,459	3,570	1,016	896	
Chief Courts of District ...	13	4	2	2	4	...	...	1	1	2	655	3,860	10,968	10,416	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	
Total ...	112	33	7	16	20	...	...	36	8	9	26,114	7,430	11,984	11,312	

II.B—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed; distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C. Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session ... ... Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assessors ...	Two Assessors in each. The prescribed qualifications are education and good character.	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	89	10	20	
High Courts, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Total ...		...	119	...	...	...	...	...	89	10	20	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the general result of the trial of European

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases										
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.							By Courts of Session.			
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, Section 191 (a) Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 (b) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451 (b) of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 (b) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offence relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	5	6	...	...	11	...	11	...	8	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...

No. 14—(Criminal).

British subjects in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

were disposed of.							Number of Cases.			Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5 number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	Subsidiary Table.									
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.																			
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.													
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35							36		
													Of the total number of persons shown in							Of cases shown in column 30		
													Column 16.			Column 21.	Columns 21 and 24.			Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
													Number who claimed to be tried by mixed jury, Section 451 A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 451 (B) of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors Section 451 (2) of Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
													1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	8	3	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
agpur ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	927	29	956	919	72	991	1,846	101	1,947
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	273	57	330	282	57	339
		Civil ...	...	...	...	31	...	31	31	...	31
Jubbulpore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,109	61	1,170	1,075	88	1,163	2,184	149	2,333
		Under-trial ...	24	2	26	417	30	447	441	32	473
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
Raipur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	591	55	646	1,444	129	1,573	2,035	184	2,219
		Under-trial ...	16	1	17	521	47	568	537	48	585
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
Saugor ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	120	16	136	586	86	672	706	102	808
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	526	39	565	540	39	579
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
Bhandara ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	70	3	93	268	30	298	338	33	371
		Under-trial ...	25	...	25	173	14	187	198	14	212
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	63	3	66	172	15	187	235	18	253
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	96	5	101	99	5	104
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Wardha ...	Do ...	Convicts ...	39	3	42	207	22	229	246	25	271
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	232	13	245	235	13	248
		Civil ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12
Balaghat ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	49	3	52	189	21	210	238	24	262
		Under-trial ...	16	1	17	136	6	142	152	7	159
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sironcha ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	7	...	7	11	...	11
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Damoh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	51	12	63	260	61	321	311	73	384
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	140	18	158	145	18	163
		Civil ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Seoni ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	64	4	68	209	31	240	273	35	308
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	134	14	148	141	14	155
		Civil ...	3	...	3	4	...	4	7	...	7
Mandla ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	33	3	36	220	19	239	253	22	275
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	117	8	125	118	9	127
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	40	1	41	178	17	195	218	18	236
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	137	7	144	144	7	151
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Betul ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	52	1	53	196	23	219	248	24	272
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	147	12	159	157	12	169
		Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
Hoshangabad ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	116	11	127	498	59	557	614	70	684
		Under-trial ...	7	4	11	178	22	200	185	26	211
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
Narsinghpur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	76	14	90	550	54	604	626	68	694
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	464	27	491	479	27	506
		Civil ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21
Nimar ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	72	9	81	315	15	330	387	24	411
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	229	6	235	232	7	239
		Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
Sambalpur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	224	17	241	572	63	635	796	80	876
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	433	37	470	441	37	478
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Bilaspur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	102	15	117	827	69	896	929	84	1,013
		Under-trial ...	12	2	14	635	50	685	647	52	699
		Civil ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Convicts ...	3,802	260	4,062	8,692	874	9,566	12,494	1,134	13,628
		Under-trial ...	185	12	197	4,996	412	5,408	5,181	424	5,605
		Civil ...	11	...	11	133	...	133	144	...	144

(GENERAL SUMMARY).

Jails and Lock-ups of the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
870	64	934	976	37	1,013	918·97	41·18	960·15			
277	57	334	5	...	5	9·36	1·12	10·48			
28	...	28	3	...	3	1·98	...	1·98	930·31	42·30	972·61
1,200	104	1,304	984	45	1,029	1,067·13	57·83	1,124·96			
420	32	452	21	...	21	11·77	0·68	12·45			
7	...	7	1	...	1	0·37	...	0·37	1,079·27	58·51	1,137·78
1,285	132	1,417	750	52	802	737·54	6·76	784·30			
517	47	564	20	1	21	18·26	1·62	19·88			
7	...	7	1	...	1	0·56	...	0·56	756·36	48·38	804·74
458	76	534	248	26	274	166·31	17·84	178·15			
526	38	564	14	1	15	16·39	0·90	17·29			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·30	177·00	18·74	195·74
271	20	291	67	13	80	67·56	8·23	75·79			
193	14	207	5	...	5	7·87	0·89	8·76			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·43	9·12	84·55
157	16	173	78	2	80	47·96	3·51	51·47			
96	4	100	3	1	4	4·36	0·26	4·62			
2	...	2	1	...	1	0·29	...	0·29	52·61	3·77	56·38
203	19	222	43	6	49	42·67	3·30	45·97			
215	12	227	20	1	21	15·26	0·55	15·81			
12	...	12	...	...	...	1·04	...	1·04	58·97	3·85	62·82
187	18	205	51	6	57	44·63	3·87	48·50			
151	7	158	1	...	1	3·92	0·26	4·18			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·55	4·13	52·68
10	...	10	1	...	1	3·20	...	3·20			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·88	...	0·88			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01	4·09	...	4·09
250	58	308	61	15	76	68·65	10·51	79·16			
141	17	158	4	1	5	3·91	0·19	4·10			
1	...	1	1	...	1	0·40	...	0·40	72·96	10·70	83·66
211	27	238	62	8	70	63·68	6·05	69·73			
130	14	144	11	...	11	5·15	0·24	5·39			
7	...	7	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·28	69·11	6·29	75·40
203	19	222	50	3	53	63·47	4·01	67·48			
116	9	125	2	...	2	4·52	0·47	4·99			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·99	4·48	72·47
158	11	169	60	7	67	49·27	3·72	52·99			
133	7	140	11	...	11	9·05	0·46	9·51			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·19	58·51	4·18	62·69
161	15	176	87	9	96	65·03	4·97	70·00			
153	11	164	4	1	5	6·78	0·34	7·12			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·71	...	0·71	72·52	5·31	77 83
474	61	535	140	9	149	154·70	14·74	169·44			
181	26	207	4	...	4	8·16	0·89	9·05			
4	...	4	1	...	1	0·42	...	0·42	163·28	15·63	178·91
557	63	620	69	5	74	79·42	9·32	88·74			
443	25	468	36	2	38	18·67	1·06	19·73			
19	...	19	2	...	2	1·23	...	1·23	99·32	10·38	109·70
304	19	323	83	5	88	72·07	7·85	79·92			
220	7	227	12	...	12	11·25	0·07	11·32			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·42	83·74	7·92	91·66
576	67	643	220	13	233	255·64	19·18	274·82			
429	37	466	12	...	12	13·96	0·50	14·46			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05	269·65	19·68	289·33
822	76	898	107	8	115	106·27	11·37	117·64			
683	51	684	14	1	15	20·61	0·79	21·40			
16	...	16	5	...	5	0·82	..	0·82	127·70	12·16	139·86
8,357	865	9,222	4,137	269	4,406	4,068·17	274·24	4,342·41			
4,982	415	5,397	199	9	208	190·13	11·29	201·42			
129	...	129	15	...	15	9·07	...	9·07	4,267·37	285·53	4,552·90

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and

Serial Number.	Jails.	3 Remained at the close of the previous year.		4 Imprisoned during the present year.		5 Total.		6 Received by transfer, A. To undergo sentence. From jails in the Province.						B. In transit for transportation or to other jails. From jails in the Province.				7 Grand Total,			8 Transferred to other jails. A. To undergo sentence.		B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	927	29	491	50	1,418	79	297	21	...	...	102	...	29	1	...	...	1,846	101	1,947	103	3	19	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,109	61	595	78	1,704	139	389	9	...	...	4	...	87	1	...	...	2,184	149	2,333	131	2	64	2
3	Raipur ...	591	55	991	121	1,582	176	445	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2,035	184	2,219	96	18	11	1
	Total ...	2,627	145	2,077	249	4,704	394	1,131	38	...	...	106	...	124	2	...	...	6,065	434	6,499	330	23	94	4
4	Saugor ...	120	16	530	85	650	101	56	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	706	102	808	24	...	9	...
5	Bhandara ...	70	3	263	30	333	33	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	33	371	44	...	2	...
6	Chanda ...	63	3	167	15	230	18	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	18	253	33	...	2	...
7	Wardha ...	39	3	203	22	242	25	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	246	25	271	29	...	9	...
8	Balaghat ...	49	3	184	20	233	23	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	24	262	45	...	3	...
9	Sironcha ...	4	...	3	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	1	...	...	...
10	Damoh ...	51	12	256	61	307	73	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	73	384	63	3	1	...
11	Seoni ...	64	4	208	31	272	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	35	308	13	3	1	...
12	Mandla ...	33	3	214	19	247	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	22	275	47	...	1	...
13	Chhindwara ...	40	1	176	15	216	16	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	18	236	31	...	1	...
14	Betul ...	52	1	194	23	246	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	24	272	29	...	1	...
15	Hoshangabad ...	116	11	493	59	609	70	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	70	684	32	3	3	...
16	Narsinghpur ...	76	14	541	54	617	68	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626	68	694	205	3	2	...
17	Nimar ...	72	9	314	15	386	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	24	411	58	...	27	...
18	Sambalpur ...	224	17	564	63	788	80	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	796	80	876	39	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur ...	102	15	804	69	906	84	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	84	1,013	310	7	7	...
	Total ...	1,175	115	5,114	581	6,289	696	139	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,429	700	7,129	1,003	19	69	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,802	260	7,191	830	10,993	1,090	1,270	42	1	...	106	...	124	2	...	...	12,494	1,134	13,628	1,333	42	163	4

1 (Judicial).

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1889.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16			
Released during the year.																									
A.		B.		C.		D.																			
						By order of Government.																			
						a.		b.																	
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
63	1	854	49	92	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	36	3	976	37	918·97	41·18	960·15	1
43	...	789	92	152	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	19	...	984	45	1,067·13	57·83	1,124·96	2
90	4	978	101	85	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	16	3	750	52	737·54	46·76	784·30	3
196	5	2,321	242	329	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	71	6	2,710	134	2,723·64	145·77	2,869·41	
44	2	348	67	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	25	7	248	26	160·31	17·84	178·15	4
7	...	208	20	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	3	...	67	13	67·56	8·23	75·79	5
5	1	113	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	78	2	47·96	3·51	51·47	6
22	...	135	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	43	6	42·67	3·30	45·97	7
5	1	130	16	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	51	6	44·63	3·87	48·50	8
2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3·20	...	3·20	9
3	...	175	55	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	61	15	68·65	10·51	79·16	10
11	3	174	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	62	8	63·68	6·05	69·73	11
10	3	137	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	50	3	63·47	4·01	67·48	12
7	...	116	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	60	7	49·27	3·72	52·99	13
22	1	100	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	..	87	9	65·03	4·97	70·00	14
44	...	367	57	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	21	1	140	9	154·70	14·74	169·44	15
12	1	329	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	69	5	79·42	9·32	88·74	16
21	2	184	16	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	7	..	83	5	72·07	7·85	79·92	17
47	3	439	61	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	36	2	220	13	255·64	19·18	274·82	18
19	6	462	62	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	14	..	107	8	106·27	11·37	117·64	19
281	23	3,424	508	57	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	23	...	138	10	1,427	135	1,344·53	128·47	1,473·00	
477	28	5,745	750	386	24	6	1	2	..	...	..	1	...	4	...	31	...	209	16	4,137	269	4,068·17	274·24	4,342·41	

Showing Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christian.																	
		A.		B.		C.													
Serial Number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	7	...	2	...	7	1	58	3	899	46	...	...	18	...	27	2	378	32
2	Jubbulpore ...	2	...	...	...	6	1	85	6	389	56	4	...	109	15	13	7	482	52
3	Raipur ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	36	4	703	75	...	...	246	42	17	5	774	106
	Total ...	9	...	3	...	16	2	131	13	1,491	177	4	...	373	57	57	14	1,634	190
4	Saugor ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	41	2	363	61	2	1	123	21	10	2	431	65
5	Bhandara ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	232	29	...	...	15	1	1	3	204	23
6	Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	123	13	...	...	31	2	3	1	149	13
7	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	144	16	...	...	34	3	...	1	180	19
8	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	133	18	...	...	38	2	2	2	154	16
9	Sironcha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...
10	Damoh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	200	49	5	1	28	8	8	5	197	44
11	Seoni ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	3	114	22	2	...	68	6	7	3	173	26
12	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	28	3	87	10	...	...	98	6	2	1	185	14
13	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	93	11	1	...	65	2	5	...	124	11
14	Betul ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	131	13	...	...	42	9	4	...	164	19
15	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	5	303	37	...	...	128	17	11	3	416	46
16	Narsinghpur ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	42	8	409	40	1	...	89	6	9	8	453	42
17	Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	91	3	181	10	...	...	36	2	5	1	266	14
18	Sambalpur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	500	54	...	...	51	9	11	4	465	47
19	Bilaspur ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	25	...	372	43	...	...	407	26	19	5	632	53
	Total ...	...	...	2	...	10	1	450	32	3,388	426	11	2	1,253	120	97	39	4,195	451
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9	...	5	...	26	3	631	45	4,879	603	15	2	1,626	177	154	53	5,829	641

N. B.—Detail of Religions included in Col. 3 E.—Gond, Purdhan, Bhills, Kole, Khond, Binjwar, Bhumia, Kurku, Byga, Rawat, Mogias, Bhangis,

and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

5														6			
Previous occupation.																	
C.		D.		Males.							Females.						
40 to 60.		Above 60.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	Total.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	Serial Number.
72	12	14	4	47	1	25	146	78	113	81	34	2	14	...	491	50	541	1
88	13	12	6	14	...	79	185	50	93	174	45	6	24	3	595	78	673	2
192	10	8	...	9	...	109	755	14	65	39	74	10	37	...	991	121	1,112	3
352	35	34	10	70	1	213	1,086	142	271	294	153	18	75	3	2,077	249	2,326	
82	18	7	...	23	...	46	204	1	16	240	57	1	26	1	530	85	615	4
56	4	2	...	10	...	21	100	2	72	58	19	1	10	...	263	30	293	5
13	2	2	...	7	...	6	64	14	41	35	9	...	6	...	167	15	182	6
22	2	1	...	1	...	23	66	16	4	93	15	...	7	...	203	22	225	7
27	2	1	...	4	...	7	93	2	18	60	16	1	3	...	184	20	204	8
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	9
45	10	6	2	10	...	6	111	12	16	101	40	2	18	1	256	61	317	10
26	2	2	...	6	...	18	99	22	15	48	20	1	10	...	208	31	239	11
26	4	1	...	13	1	12	105	11	17	55	11	2	6	...	214	19	233	12
43	4	4	...	8	1	3	93	...	41	30	12	3	...	...	176	15	191	13
22	4	4	...	9	...	16	88	13	25	43	19	...	4	...	194	23	217	14
62	9	4	1	40	...	33	186	26	20	183	50	2	7	...	498	59	552	15
75	4	4	...	18	...	51	294	34	24	120	39	3	12	...	541	54	595	16
41	...	2	...	17	...	13	132	38	45	69	8	3	4	...	314	15	329	17
85	12	3	...	20	...	28	267	15	144	90	44	6	13	...	564	63	627	18
150	10	3	1	9	...	29	669	9	23	65	47	4	18	...	804	69	873	19
776	87	46	4	195	2	317	2,573	215	521	1,291	406	29	144	2	5,114	581	5,695	
1,128	122	80	14	265	3	530	3,659	357	792	1,585	559	47	219	5	7,191	830	8,021	

Satnami, Kanjar, Kekari, Lonia, Bharia, Dahat, Pathari, Berai, Banjaras, Sours, Dhangar, Mowasi, Bedia, Dhanwar, Ghussia and Damani.

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1889

1	2	3	4									
			Numbers according to									
			A		B.		C		D.		E.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur	A	18	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	115	18	142	14	90	4	43	3	26	...
		C	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	14	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		133	24	143	17	93	4	48	3	40	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		10	...	47	2	75	4	104	3	158	3
2	Jubbulpore ...	A	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	113	31	156	28	148	11	60	1	42	3
		C	1	...	...	...	9	1	7	...	...	...
		D	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	6	...
	*Total admissions ...		122	33	160	28	160	12	70	1	48	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		5	...	30	3	95	4	131	5	197	8
3	Raipur	A	5	4	3	1	5	...	5	1	4	1
		B	118	16	57	13	584	74	105	6	43	...
		C	...	...	...	...	5	1	7	...	13	...
		D	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	*Total admissions ...		124	20	60	14	594	75	119	7	62	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		15	5	67	11	134	23	183	5	114	1
	Grand Total admissions Central Jails ...		379	77	363	59	847	91	237	11	150	4
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		30	5	144	16	304	31	418	13	469	17
4	Saugor	A	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		B	70	24	158	40	136	15	49	3	36	...
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	10	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	*Total admissions ...		71	25	160	40	141	15	58	3	51	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		1	1	45	10	74	8	37	3	54	1
5	Bhandara	A	5	1	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
		B	68	7	59	9	50	8	28	3	6	...
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	10	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		73	8	60	9	66	8	35	3	16	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		2	...	14	...	36	7	13	3	2	...
6	Chanda ...	A	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	47	11	34	1	34	1	20	...	18	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		49	11	34	3	34	1	21	...	22	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889		7	...	16	1	22	...	12	...	15	1

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
* Classes A. B. C. D.

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of Dispen-

1	2	3																			
		Income.																			
		A.	B.								C.	C½.	D.	D½.	E.						
			From Government.												Subscrip-						
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1889.	As salaries.		As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.		Sale of medicine.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.		From Local or other funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits.	From Europeans.				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.			
1	Sauger Main ...	.....	1,900	0 0	...	...	8	3 3	...	...	1,908	3 3	12 6 11	2,078 12 9	40 0 0	...	.....				
2	Do. City Branch.	.....	200	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	200	0 0	.....	310 4 1	.....	...	.....				
3	Garhakota ...	.....	540	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	540	0 0	.....	600 4 2	32 0 0	...	.....				
4	Khurai ...	.....	440	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	440	0 0	.....	495 1 4	24 0 0	...	.....				
5	Sadar Bazar ...	.....	660	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	660	0 0	375 1 7	.....	.....	...	.....				
6	Rehli ...	.....	420	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	420	0 0	.....	282 10 5	32 0 0	...	.....				
7	Deori ...	.....	660	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	660	0 0	.....	313 15 5	32 0 0	...	.....				
8	Shahgarh ...	.....	660	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	660	0 0	322 6 8	.....	40 0 0	...	.....				
9	Banda ...	.....	420	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	420	0 0	328 6 7	.....	40 0 0	...	.....				
	Total ...	.....	6,000	0 0	...	...	8	3 3	...	...	6,008	3 3	1,038 5 9	4,081 0 2	240 0 0	...	.....				
10	Damoh Main ...	.....	660	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	660	0 0	.....	234 0 6	40 0 0	...	57	8	0		
11	Hatta ...	.....	660	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	660	0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	.....				
12	Jabera ...	.....	360	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	360	0 0	211 2 10	.....	.....	...	.....				
13	Pathuria ...	.....	660	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	660	0 0	231 7 10	.....	.....	...	.....				
	Total ...	.....	2,340	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	2,340	0 0	442 10 8	234 0 6	40 0 0	...	57	8	0		
14	Victoria Hospital,	.....	1,200	0 0	...	...	41	4 0	...	...	1,241	4 0	.....	4,956 8 9	.....	...	906	0	0		
15	City Branch ...	.....	420	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	420	0 0	.....	356 10 3	.....	...	.....				
16	Civil Station ...	.....	.....		...	...	...		...	...	.....		.....	125 7 6	.....	...	.....				
17	Sehora ...	.....	300	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	300	0 0	.....	96 13 3	.....	...	.....				
18	Murwara ...	.....	660	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	660	0 0	.....	589 15 2	.....	...	.....				
19	Bijeragogarh ...	.....	420	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	420	0 0	188 4 2	.....	.....	...	.....				
	Total ..	.....	3,000	0 0	...	...	41	4 0	...	...	3,041	4 0	188 4 2	5,225 6 11	.....	...	906	0	0		
20	Mandla Main ...	.....	420	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	420	0 0	100 0 0	201 6 7	.....	...	50	8	0		
21	Ramgarh(Dindori)	.....	550	6 5	...	...	...		...	...	550	6 5	.....	.....	.....	...	.....				
	Total ...	.....	970	6 5	...	...	...		...	...	970	6 5	100 0 0	201 6 7	.....	...	50	8	0		
22	Seoni Main ...	.....	660	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	660	0 0	600 0 0	695 9 6	.....	...	115	0	0		
23	Lakhnadon ...	.....	420	0 0	...	92 2 0	...		...	46 14 7	559	0 7	.....	.....	.....	...	.....				
	Total ...	.....	1,080	0 0	...	92 2 0	..		...	46 14 7	1,219	0 7	600 0 0	695 9 6	.....	...	115	0	0		
24	Narsinghpur Main	.....	380	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	380	0 0	23 0 0	762 5 1	.....	...	236	0	0		
25	Chhindwara ...	.....	277	8 0	...	...	...		...	...	277	8 0	3 12 9	323 3 3	.....	...	.....				
26	Gadarwara ...	.....	420	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	420	0 0	.....	239 7 4	.....	...	.....				
	Total ...	.....	1,077	8 0	...	...	...		...	...	1,077	8 0	26 12 9	1,324 15 8	.....	...	236	0	0		
27	HoshangabadMain	.....	520	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	520	0 0	4 8 0	276 14 2	111 7 4	...	160	0	0		
28	Seoni ...	.....	300	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	300	0 0	.....	111 2 0	90 0 0	...	.....				
29	Sohagpur ...	.....	412	11 4	...	...	...		...	5 4 0	417	15 4	13 9 6	424 1 2	.....	...	.....				
30	Harda ..	.....	780	0 0	...	...	...		...	7 8 0	787	8 0	6 6 9	427 8 11	20 0 0	...	15	0	0		
31	Pachmarhi ...	.....	660	0 0	...	315 14 0	...		0	6 0 408 11 4	1,384	15 4	.....	.....	.....	...	6	0	0		
32	Kothi Bazar ...	.....	240	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	240	0 0	3 14 6	191 10 5	.....	..	.....				
	Total ...	.....	2,912	11 4	...	315 14 0	...		0	6 0 421 7 4	3,650	6 8	28 6 9	1,431 4 8	221 7 4	...	181	0	0		
33	Khandwa Main ...	.....	770	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	770	0 0	592 9 5	1,153 10 8	.....	...	186	8	0		
34	Burhanpur ...	.....	482	9 3	...	...	...		...	...	482	9 3	.....	.....	643 9 2	531	15	11	.....		
35	Mandhatta ...	219 1 2	300	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	300	0 0	.....	659 12 6	.....	...	.....				
36	Pandhana ...	.....	300	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	300	0 0	243 1 8	.....	.....	...	.....				
37	Asirgarh ...	.....	438	0 0	...	102 14 0	...		...	58 12 5	599	10 5	.....	.....	.....	...	.....				
	Total ...	219 1 2	2,290	9 3	...	102 14 0	...		...	58 12 5	2,452	3 8	835 11 1	1,813 7 2	643 9 2	531	15	11	186	8	0
38	Badnur ..	.....	660	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	660	0 0	287 2 0	53 0 0	.....	...	157	0	0		
39	Multai ...	55 14 10	420	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	420	0 0	100 0 0	378 13 8	.....	...	.....				
	Total ...	55 14 10	1,080	0 0	...	...	...		...	...	1,080	0 0	387 2 0	431 13 8	.....	...	157	0	0		
40	Chhindwara Main.	.....	790	14 0	...	...	...		...	30 2 0	821	0 0	106 11 8	.....	269 11 3	526	1	2	110	8	0
41	Lodhikhera ...	.....	420	0 0	...	...	...		...	14 2 0	434	2 0	8 4 6	278 3 3	59 13 0	...	.....				
	Total ...	.....	1,210	14 0	...	...	...		...	44 4 0	1,255	2 0	115 0 2	278 3 3	329 8 3	526	1	2	110	8	0

Institutions.

saries in the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

	4								5	6	7	8
	Expenditure.											
F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.				
tions. From Natives.	Total income.	On establishment.	On bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1889.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
131 8 9	4,170 15 8	2,668 5 1	84 12 2	528 3 6	343 4 0	117 7 5	428 15 6	...	4,170 15 8	...	0 1 5	45·74	1
...	610 4 1	480 0 0	32 11 1	85 5 1	...	12 3 11	...	...	610 4 1	...	...	49·18	2
35 0 0	1,207 4 2	840 0 0	37 1 4	124 3 5	53 4 9	52 10 8	100 0 0	...	1,207 4 2	...	0 0 8	44·74	3
83 0 0	1,042 1 4	716 0 0	27 0 6	82 2 0	72 12 7	53 10 3	90 8 0	...	1,042 1 4	...	0 0 7	42·23	4
...	1,035 1 7	840 0 0	29 4 4	138 12 6	4 12 2	22 4 7	...	...	1,035 1 7	...	0 0 8	63·77	5
64 2 8	798 13 1	636 0 0	17 5 4	82 14 4	...	12 9 9	49 15 8	...	798 13 1	...	...	52·57	6
32 0 0	1,037 15 5	840 0 0	14 9 0	92 8 6	...	13 1 6	77 12 5	...	1,037 15 5	...	...	63·58	7
...	1,022 6 8	852 0 0	28 13 10	76 8 7	...	16 0 3	49 0 0	...	1,022 6 8	...	...	64·58	8
3 0 0	791 6 7	612 0 0	20 1 11	63 4 10	...	15 15 10	80 0 0	...	791 6 7	...	...	53·10	9
348 11 5	11,716 4 7	8,484 5 1	291 11 6	1,273 14 9	474 1 6	316 0 2	876 3 7	...	11,716 4 7	..	0 1 0	51·28	
796 4 3	1,787 12 9	1,057 8 4	61 1 11	381 5 10	121 0 10	67 15 10	98 12 0	...	1,787 12 9	...	0 1 1	36·91	10
553 14 2	1,013 14 2	822 0 0	19 10 10	55 12 4	24 0 11	19 11 6	71 12 4	...	1,012 15 11	0 14 3	0 0 6	65·15	11
100 0 0	671 2 10	456 0 0	6 3 10	100 6 0	...	3 12 6	104 12 6	...	671 2 10	...	...	58·65	12
130 0 0	1,021 7 10	816 0 0	11 8 3	125 0 6	20 8 11	13 8 8	34 13 6	...	1,021 7 10	...	0 1 1	64·64	13
1,380 2 5	4,494 5 7	3,151 8 4	98 8 10	662 8 8	165 10 8	105 0 6	310 2 4	...	4,493 7 4	0 14 3	0 0 11	52·09	
470 12 0	6,674 8 9	2,472 14 2	141 11 1	2,032 11 5	1,066 12 10	621 15 4	338 7 11	...	6,674 8 9	...	0 1 6	18·59	14
...	776 10 3	600 0 0	52 15 7	...	...	123 10 8	...	...	776 10 3	...	...	54·05	15
...	125 7 6	60 0 0	25 14 3	...	...	39 9 3	...	...	125 7 6	...	...	...	16
234 14 0	631 11 3	384 0 0	17 14 7	111 8 4	30 8 0	33 7 4	54 5 0	...	631 11 3	...	0 1 1	47·47	17
114 10 9	1,364 9 11	852 0 0	55 4 7	187 2 0	78 15 4	108 15 3	82 4 9	...	1,364 9 11	...	0 1 7	48·85	18
52 12 0	661 0 2	462 0 0	34 6 8	122 11 2	5 15 3	21 15 1	14 0 0	...	661 0 2	...	0 1 1	63·54	19
873 0 9	10,233 15 10	4,830 14 2	328 2 9	2,454 0 11	1,182 3 5	949 8 11	489 1 8	...	10,233 15 10	...	0 1 6	29·71	
439 9 6	1,211 8 1	696 0 0	35 15 3	284 13 0	115 0 11	42 6 5	37 4 6	...	1,211 8 1	...	0 1 9	34·68	20
123 5 1	673 11 6	552 0 0	7 15 6	80 0 0	...	9 12 0	24 0 0	...	673 11 6	...	...	81·60	21
562 14 7	1,885 3 7	1,248 0 0	43 14 9	364 13 0	115 0 11	52 2 5	61 4 6	...	1,885 3 7	...	0 1 9	51·46	
100 1 6	2,170 11 0	996 0 0	62 0 10	517 9 0	293 5 11	140 1 8	161 9 7	...	2,170 11 0	...	0 1 2	30·40	22
288 15 0	847 15 7	552 0 0	19 2 11	92 2 0	100 4 6	41 5 8	43 0 6	...	847 15 7	...	0 1 3	65·92	23
389 0 6	3,018 10 7	1,548 0 0	81 3 9	609 11 0	393 10 5	181 7 4	204 10 1	...	3,018 10 7	...	0 1 2	40·38	
376 5 0	1,777 10 1	755 4 7	60 6 7	438 13 0	262 7 0	195 0 5	65 10 6	...	1,777 10 1	...	0 1 7	21·37	24
194 11 3	799 3 3	488 15 7	16 0 3	201 9 0	25 15 5	66 9 0	0 2 0	...	799 3 3	...	0 1 3	34·67	25
687 2 10	1,246 10 2	720 0 0	36 7 11	268 15 0	94 4 4	77 13 1	49 1 10	...	1,246 10 2	...	0 1 2	33·68	26
1,158 3 1	3,823 7 6	1,964 4 2	112 14 9	909 5 0	382 10 9	339 6 6	114 14 4	...	3,823 7 6	...	0 1 5	28·17	
856 14 6	1,929 12 0	1,012 0 0	56 3 2	384 1 4	213 1 6	114 6 0	150 0 0	...	1,929 12 0	...	0 1 6	26·94	27
500 6 5	1,001 8 5	656 11 0	34 5 10	153 0 3	39 15 1	67 0 3	50 8 0	...	1,001 8 5	...	0 1 0	29·97	28
467 12 0	1,313 6 0	777 15 4	20 14 0	159 8 3	166 2 8	121 7 0	67 6 9	...	1,313 6 0	...	0 1 9	31·84	29
1,114 0 0	2,370 7 8	1,417 8 6	29 6 5	405 3 0	168 4 8	209 0 7	141 0 6	...	2,370 7 8	...	0 1 6	33·21	30
27 1 0	1,418 0 4	924 0 0	16 3 3	315 14 0	16 1 6	125 5 3	20 8 4	...	1,418 0 4	...	0 2 4	97·67	31
73 8 0	508 0 11	312 0 0	22 5 0	144 15 2	...	26 12 9	2 0 0	...	508 0 11	...	...	47·24	32
3,028 9 11	8,541 3 4	5,100 2 10	179 5 8	1,562 10 0	603 9 5	663 15 10	431 7 7	...	8,541 3 4	...	0 1 7	42·7	
74 12 0	2,777 8 1	1,242 0 0	70 2 4	825 3 8	340 0 7	157 8 11	142 8 7	...	2,777 8 1	...	0 1 6	27·73	33
85 8 9	1,743 11 1	1,002 12 6	67 15 11	385 9 6	130 1 10	57 5 1	99 14 3	...	1,743 11 1	...	0 1 3	27·69	34
900 0 0	2,078 13 8	576 0 0	32 14 5	175 13 11	164 2 2	64 0 8	45 12 0	...	1,058 11 2	1,020 2 6	0 1 0	28·38	35
...	543 1 8	391 0 0	24 4 1	112 11 10	...	15 1 9	...	...	543 1 8	...	...	55·25	36
25 0 0	624 10 5	436 0 0	16 2 11	102 14 0	...	36 13 6	30 12 0	...	624 10 5	...	...	96·00	37
1,085 4 9	7,767 12 11	3,649 12 6	211 7 8	1,602 4 11	634 4 7	330 13 11	318 14 10	...	6,747 10 5	1,020 2 6	0 1 4	36·34	
412 3 11	1,569 5 11	946 9 7	7 2 9	268 4 8	12 7 3	10 15 8	323 14 0	...	1,569 5 11	...	0 0 8	42·07	38
45 0 0	999 12 6	576 0 0	26 4 11	310 5 0	2 0 5	31 10 8	53 7 6	...	999 12 6	...	0 2 11	42·00	39
457 3 11	2,569 2 5	1,522 9 7	33 7 8	578 9 8	14 7 8	42 10 4	377 5 6	...	2,569 2 5	...	0 0 9	42·04	
1,427 9 4	3,331 9 5	1,125 4 0	37 13 11	502 7 10	101 10 10	182 9 0	92 15 0	258 3 3	2,300 15 10	1,030 9 7	0 1 5	40·19	40
170 12 0	951 2 9	597 4 8	13 9 11	8 1 1	4 12 0	48 13 6	46 6 2	59 13 0	778 12 4	172 6 5	0 2 5	60·36	41
1,598 5 4	4,282 12 2	1,722 8 8	51 7 10	510 8 11	106 6 10	231 6 6	139 5 2	318 0 3	3,079 12 2	1,203 0 0	0 1 6	45·44	

1	2	3															
		Income.															
		A.	B.								C.	C½.	D.	D½.	E.		
			From Government.												Subscrip-		
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1889.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicine.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.		From Local or other funds.	From Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits.	From Europeans.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
42	Wardha Main ...	.....	494 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	494 0 0		328 3 0	101 6 4	.....	...	280 0 0		
43	Arvi ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	312 8 0		...	470 14 6	.....	...	.....		
44	Sindhi ...	.....	406 4 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	408 4 0		412 15 3	.....	.....	...	.....		
45	Deoli ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	421 0 0		1 0 0	299 10 3	.....	...	.....		
46	Hinganghat ...	.....	460 0 0	...	...	...	...	12 6 0	472 6 0		0 10 0	400 11 5	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	2,080 4 0	...	...	...	...	27 14 0	2,108 2 0		742 12 3	1,272 10 6	.....	...	280 0 0		
47	Mayo Hospital ...	.....	3,120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3,120 0 0		25 6 0	7,562 8 6	.....	...	1,601 0 0		
48	Rai Bahadur ...	.....	1,040 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,040 0 0		.....	2,031 12 7	140 0 0	...	.....		
49	Itwari ...	.....	1,080 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,080 0 0		.....	2,377 0 3	.....	...	.....		
50	Heude ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0		.....	1,532 10 10	.....	...	.....		
51	Civil Station ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		.....	1,305 15 8	.....	...	.....		
52	Khapa ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0		.....	728 0 5	.....	...	.....		
53	Umrer ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		8 15 9	866 7 4	.....	...	.....		
54	Mowar ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0		.....	648 14 7	.....	...	.....		
55	Katol ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0		230 2 5	.....	.....	...	.....		
56	Bamtek ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		.....	713 4 4	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	8,780 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	8,780 0 0		264 8 2	17,766 10 6	140 0 0	...	1,601 0 0		
57	Chanda Main ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	20 10 0	440 10 0		.....	507 11 9	.....	...	48 0 0		
58	Warora ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0		.....	554 11 1	.....	...	9 0 0		
59	Brahmapuri ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	19 0 0	319 0 0		133 15 3	.....	.....	...	.....		
60	Sironcha ...	85 3 11	790 12 1	...	39 13 5	...	...	36 0 0	866 9 6		.....	.....	.....	...	.....		
61	Armori ...	.....	685 0 0	...	...	...	...	22 2 0	707 2 0		22 0 1	.....	.....	...	.....		
62	Allapilly ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	.....		
63	Mul ...	.....	715 0 0	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	722 8 0		9 6 5	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	85 3 11	3,830 12 1	...	39 13 5	...	...	105 4 0	3,475 13 6		165 5 9	1,062 6 10	.....	...	57 0 0		
64	Bhandara Main...	.....	688 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	688 12 0		.....	1,051 14 2	0 8 4	...	58 0 0		
65	Tirora ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		.....	258 1 7	.....	...	.....		
66	Sakoli ...	.....	432 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	432 0 0		.....	44 13 7	.....	...	.....		
67	Pauni ...	.....	646 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	646 4 0		.....	464 4 2	.....	...	.....		
68	Tumsar ...	.....	283 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	283 4 8		.....	460 8 6	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	2,350 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	2,350 4 8		.....	2,279 10 0	0 8 4	...	58 0 0		
69	Balaghat Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	10 2 0	670 2 0		62 7 3	221 12 8	.....	...	54 0 0		
70	Waraseoni ...	.....	370 0 0	...	...	...	...	16 2 0	386 2 0		1 5 0	244 8 6	.....	...	.....		
71	Behir ...	.....	240 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 12 0	248 12 0		97 0 9	.....	.....	...	.....		
72	Katangi ...	.....	590 0 0	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	597 8 0		.....	116 0 7	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	1,860 0 0	...	...	...	...	42 8 0	1,902 8 0		160 13 0	582 5 9	.....	...	54 0 0		
73	Raipur Main ...	.....	1200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0		.....	11,819 10 8	.....	...	322 0 0		
74	Drug ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		5 10 6	.....	.....	...	.....		
75	Sadar Bazar ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0		.....	554 14 4	.....	...	.....		
76	Dhamtari ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		.....	440 0 2	.....	...	.....		
77	Arung ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0		91 2 0	.....	.....	...	.....		
78	Bisrampur ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....		25 6 0	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	2,880 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,880 0 0		122 2 6	12,814 9 2	.....	...	322 0 0		
79	Bilaspur Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0		.....	1,503 15 4	40 0 0	...	139 0 0		
80	Mungeli ...	.....	388 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	388 13 11		304 14 5	.....	33 12 0	...	2 0 0		
81	Seorinarain ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		244 1 5	.....	56 4 0	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	1,348 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	1,348 13 11		548 15 10	1,503 15 4	130 0 0	...	141 0 0		
82	Sambalpur Main ..	.....	315 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	315 7 8		7 14 9	2,003 11 11	.....	...	181 0 0		
83	Bargarh ...	.....	360 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	360 0 0		100 3 2	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	675 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	675 7 8		108 1 11	2,003 11 11	.....	...	181 0 0		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	660 3 11	45,267 11 4	...	550 11 5	49 7 3	0 6 0	747 0 4	46,615 4 4		5,875 0 9	55,003 4 1	1,745 1 1	1,128 1 1	4,694 0 0		

Institutions.—(Contd.)

		4								5	6	7	
		Expenditure.											
tions.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.				
From Natives.	Total income.	On establishment.	On bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1889.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
280 9 0	1,484 2 4	925 8 0	27 10 10	277 11 1	110 11 7	128 6 3	14 2 7	.....	1,484 2 4	.....	0 1 6	33·29	42
26 5 3	809 11 9	528 8 0	15 12 6	100 15 11	33 0 11	40 13 5	90 9 0	.....	809 11 9	.....	0 1 9	38·52	43
7 4 0	828 7 3	544 4 0	10 9 0	53 12 0	.....	92 6 9	127 7 6	.....	828 7 3	.....	.....	49·28	44
18 0 0	739 10 3	535 0 0	6 6 6	124 8 0	.....	23 11 9	50 0 0	.....	739 10 3	.....	.....	56·89	45
170 0 0	1,043 11 5	652 6 0	18 10 5	68 2 0	33 5 0	60 12 6	210 7 6	.....	1,043 11 5	.....	0 2 1	45·21	46
502 2 3	4,905 11 0	3,185 10 0	79 1 3	625 1 0	177 1 6	346 2 8	492 10 7	.....	4,905 11 0	.....	0 1 7	42·97	
584 8 0	12,893 6 6	5,037 14 0	42 1 0	2,100 0 0	3,013 1 6	1,530 9 9	1,169 12 3	.....	12,893 6 6	.....	0 2 2	24·20	47
.....	3,211 12 7	1,336 0 0	29 2 0	1,600 0 0	.....	27 5 6	219 5 1	.....	3,211 12 7	.....	.....	34·25	48
.....	3,457 0 3	1,348 0 0	34 3 0	1,600 0 0	.....	27 8 9	447 4 6	.....	3,457 0 3	.....	.....	31·24	49
.....	2,192 10 10	964 0 0	13 5 7	1,200 0 0	.....	15 5 8	.....	.....	2,192 10 10	.....	.....	30·10	50
.....	1,605 15 8	530 3 1	4 8 8	904 15 8	.....	60 14 1	105 6 7	.....	1,605 15 8	.....	.....	18·68	51
344 5 0	1,732 5 5	944 0 0	16 4 11	575 15 7	.....	170 5 11	25 11 0	.....	1,732 5 5	.....	.....	38·11	52
193 0 0	1,368 7 1	576 0 0	15 0 0	662 2 7	.....	57 3 3	58 1 3	.....	1,368 7 1	.....	.....	21·98	53
197 15 3	1,506 13 10	944 0 0	27 9 3	467 15 6	.....	45 14 1	21 7 0	.....	1,506 13 10	.....	.....	43·79	54
579 13 0	1,469 15 5	850 7 9	15 0 11	492 4 0	.....	40 2 9	72 0 0	.....	1,469 15 5	.....	.....	44·90	55
116 8 0	1,129 12 4	480 0 0	9 2 0	608 9 7	.....	22 1 9	9 15 0	.....	1,129 12 4	.....	.....	26·55	56
2,016 1 3	30,568 3 11	13,010 8 10	206 4 11	10,211 14 11	3,013 1 6	1,997 7 1	2,128 14 8	.....	30,568 3 11	.....	0 2 2	28·72	
67 0 0	1,063 5 9	794 13 7	35 7 8	68 8 0	13 15 2	86 13 10	63 11 6	.....	1,063 5 9	.....	0 0 6	41·49	57
164 15 3	1,148 10 4	624 0 0	41 1 11	311 2 0	.....	53 7 6	118 14 11	.....	1,148 10 4	.....	.....	36·55	58
68 0 0	510 15 3	427 0 0	25 1 0	14 10 8	.....	44 3 7	.....	.....	510 15 3	.....	.....	62·43	59
98 8 0	1,045 5 5	912 0 0	15 1 3	39 13 5	2 1 0	47 7 3	.....	.....	1,016 6 11	28 14 6	0 4 5	85·23	60
178 0 0	907 2 1	815 2 0	17 9 1	14 10 8	.....	44 12 4	15 0 0	.....	907 2 1	.....	.....	77·96	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
317 15 0	949 13 5	830 8 0	22 9 7	14 10 8	.....	46 1 3	35 15 11	.....	949 13 5	.....	.....	76·0	63
779 6 3	5,625 4 3	4,403 7 7	156 14 6	463 7 5	16 0 2	322 13	233 10 4	.....	5,596 5 9	28 14 6	0 0 7	62·11	
188 1 8	1,987 4 2	1,060 12 0	61 2 1	302 10 4	159 5 2	104 9 6	298 13 1	.....	1,987 4 2	.....	0 2 2	34·68	64
385 9 2	943 10 9	462 8 0	29 14 4	221 10 4	29 14 4	40 2 0	159 9 9	.....	943 10 9	.....	0 0 11	31·78	65
288 0 0	764 13 7	538 0 0	23 14 3	177 10 4	.....	24 9 0	0 12 0	.....	764 13 7	.....	.....	56·47	66
31 0 0	1,141 8 2	830 4 6	37 13 8	188 14 4	.....	44 2 8	40 5 6	.....	1,141 8 2	.....	.....	56·62	67
21 0 0	764 13 2	448 15 1	23 8 10	244 4 5	.....	30 4 1	17 12 9	.....	764 13 2	.....	.....	36·99	68
913 10 10	5,602 1 10	3,340 7 1	176 5 2	1,135 1 9	189 3 6	243 11 3	517 5 1	.....	5,602 1 10	.....	0 1 10	41·95	
304 8 3	1,312 14 2	922 2 0	17 2 0	200 0 0	74 9 2	95 9 0	3 8 0	.....	1,312 14 2	.....	0 1 2	51·03	69
99 8 0	731 7 6	511 10 9	14 2 6	151 12 4	.....	40 7 11	13 6 0	.....	731 7 6	.....	.....	52·80	70
145 4 6	491 1 3	332 12 0	9 2 3	87 3 0	.....	38 7 0	23 9 0	.....	491 1 3	.....	.....	50·71	71
287 8 0	951 0 7	693 8 0	21 14 2	177 1 11	...	53 6 3	5 2 3	.....	951 0 7	.....	.....	62·78	72
786 12 9	3,486 7 6	2,460 0 9	62 4 11	616 1 3	74 9 2	227 14 2	45 9 3	.....	3,486 7 6	.....	0 1 2	54·56	
967 8 0	14,309 2 8	2,230 10 1	143 4 3	614 11 9	676 5 6	1,028 11 3	9,615 7 10	.....	14,309 2 8	.....	0 0 2	8·39	73
783 6 0	1,089 0 6	516 0 0	46 2 2	205 0 0	186 5 5	44 7 6	16 6 0	.....	1,014 5 1	74 11 5	0 1 6	29·58	74
.....	1,214 14 4	804 0 0	81 7 3	300 0 0	.....	29 7 1	.....	.....	1,214 14 4	.....	.....	54·32	75
.....	740 0 2	426 0 0	22 11 11	250 0 0	.....	41 4 3	.....	.....	740 0 2	.....	.....	40·54	76
280 9 3	791 11 3	534 0 0	42 4 3	200 13 0	.....	14 10 0	.....	.....	791 11 3	.....	.....	53·03	77
535 10 0	561 0 0	72 0 0	2 10 0	200 0 0	5 5 0	2 10 0	.....	.....	282 9 0	278 7 0	0 0 3	.....	78
2,567 1 3	18,705 12 11	4,582 10 1	338 7 10	1,770 8 9	867 15 11	1,161 2 1	9,631 13 10	.....	18,352 10 6	353 2 5	0 1 6	15·69	
451 1 0	2,794 0 4	948 0 0	110 6 4	665 13 10	333 14 4	213 4 7	522 9 3	.....	2,794 0 4	.....	0 1 7	23·62	79
.....	729 8 4	390 0 0	18 4 3	226 4 0	.....	40 0 3	54 15 10	.....	729 8 4	.....	.....	53·36	80
81 5 6	681 10 11	378 0 0	10 1 11	168 12 0	.....	37 12 6	87 0 6	.....	681 10 11	.....	.....	43·99	81
532 6 6	4,205 3 7	1,716 0 0	138 12 6	1,060 13 10	333 14 4	291 1 4	664 9 7	.....	4,205 3 7	.....	0 1 7	32·08	
203 12 9	2,711 15 1	774 3 10	91 8 8	972 8 0	354 12 1	356 7 4	162 7 2	.....	2,711 15 1	.....	0 1 7	11·62	82
565 4 0	1,025 7 2	519 10 3	46 1 7	329 8 0	30 4 8	76 2 4	23 12 4	.....	1,025 7 2	.....	0 1 5	35·12	83
769 0 9	3,737 6 3	1,293 14 1	137 10 3	1,302 0 0	385 0 9	432 9 8	186 3 6	.....	3,737 6 3	.....	0 1 7	18·06	
19,748 2 6	1,35,169 1 9	67,214 11 9	2,728 2 6	27,713 7 9	9,129 1 0	8,235 6 5	17,224 2 5	318 0 3	1,32,563 0 1	2,606 1 8	0 1 7	35·16	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

IV-A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives.	Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England	317	2,465	7	10	18,521	
Church of Scotland	336	43	5	2	...	
Protestant Dissenters	354	182	5	5	800	
Roman Catholic	2,671	2,201	19	15	11,042	
Greek Church	...	8	1	1	...	
Lutheran Church	25	8	3	...	...	
Armenian	62	18	...	...	...	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Jew	75	6	...	...	...	
Parsí	324	413	1	...	...	
Hindu	6,546,211	17,087	...	...	...	
Muhammadan	251,452	5,201	...	...	...	
Budhist	504	...	...	...	...	
Jain	42,112	245	...	...	...	
Sikh	88	15	...	...	...	
Other sects	1,496,253	14,505	...	...	...	
Total ...	8,340,784	42,397	41	33	30,363	

and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

length of sentence.

F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	28
11	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	430	41	471
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
31	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	491	50	541
206	6	130	12	51	...	118	2	77	...	...	...	976	37	1,013
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
24	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	551	75	626
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
27	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	595	78	673
230	10	134	6	28	...	92	6	42	3	...	...	984	45	1,029
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	7	29
15	...	8	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	937	111	1,048
..	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
15	1	10	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	991	121	1,112
49	1	91	6	16	...	47	...	34	...	...	...	750	52	802
73	4	12	3	...	...	5	...	3	...	8	...	2,077	249	2,326
485	17	355	24	95	...	257	8	153	3	...	...	2,710	134	2,844
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	1	9
26	1	15	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	496	84	580
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	...	5
26	1	15	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	530	85	615
31	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	26	274
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	21
4	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	..	...	2	1	220	29	249
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	263	30	293
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	67	13	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	159	13	172
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	167	15	182
2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	78	2	80

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4									
			Numbers according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Wardha ...	A	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	55	10	59	5	23	2	18	2	8	1
		C	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		55	12	61	5	27	2	27	2	8	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		3	...	15	1	12	1	6	2	2	2
8	Balaghat ...	A	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	40	10	67	2	28	4	12	...	8	...
		C	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	3	...
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	†Total admissions ...		41	11	68	2	32	4	18	...	14	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		7	2	15	1	14	1	7	...	5	...
9	Sironcha ...	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		B	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remain g on 31st December 1889 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10	Damoh ...	A	8	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	63	26	54	22	43	8	46	1	16	1
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		71	28	57	23	43	8	52	1	19	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		9	3	6	4	16	6	19	1	7	1
11	Seoni ...	A	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	53	15	66	9	38	4	16	...	4	...
		C	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	2	..
		D	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		55	15	73	9	42	4	19	...	6	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		4	1	20	3	17	1	15	...	3	1
12	Mandla ...	A	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	26	4	50	6	63	5	25	2	20	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		28	4	52	6	64	5	26	2	24	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		1	2	7	...	19	1	8	...	6	...
13	Chhindwara ...	A	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	29	4	47	8	35	...	20	2	8	1
		C	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
	†Total admissions ...		30	4	49	8	42	...	21	2	11	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		1	1	18	1	22	...	11	2	3	1

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C. D.

3 (Judicial).—Continued.

														5
length of sentence.														
F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
						A.		B.						
						For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	187	20	207
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	203	22	225
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	43	6	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
6	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	162	18	180
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
9	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	184	20	204
2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	6	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	14
6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	231	58	289
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	256	61	317
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	61	15	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	6
4	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	184	31	215
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
6	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	208	31	239
2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	8	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
12	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	202	19	221
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	214	19	233
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	50	3	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
5	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	154	15	169
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
11	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	176	15	191
4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	7	67

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4									
			Numbers according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	Betul ...	A	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	16	6	41	7	46	4	21	1	15	3
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
	† Total admissions ...		18	6	45	8	46	4	32	1	25	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		1	1	10	3	22	2	29	1	21	1
15	Hoshangabad ...	A	11	5	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		B	88	21	113	16	111	7	42	5	25	1
		C	...	...	2	...	18	2	8	...	3	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
	† Total admissions ...		99	26	119	16	131	10	52	5	39	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		7	...	20	5	36	...	37	3	18	1
16	Narsinghpur ...	A	15	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	147	21	165	17	100	6	42	1	8	...
		C	...	...	2	...	13	...	14	...	3	...
		D	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
	† Total admissions ...		162	28	169	19	115	6	57	1	15	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		9	1	18	1	18	2	15	1	5	...
17	Nimar ...	A	9	5	5	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
		B	72	1	51	1	41	3	33	1	26	3
		C	...	...	2	1	9	...	2	...	9	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	† Total admissions ...		81	6	58	2	51	3	42	1	36	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		19	1	14	1	13	...	18	...	12	3
18	Sambalpur ...	A	9	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...
		B	38	26	125	18	192	7	79	7	42	2
		C	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	8	...
		D	...	...	4	..	5	...	9	...	...	...
	† Total admissions ...		47	27	129	20	206	7	97	7	50	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		...	...	18	2	98	2	50	6	30	2
19	Bilaspur ...	A	8	5	2	2	...	1	4	1	...	...
		B	234	30	200	14	239	14	47	...	7	...
		C	...	...	2	...	9	...	10	1	13	...
		D	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
	† Total admissions ...		242	35	204	16	251	15	62	2	21	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		3	1	33	4	57	2	11	1	3	...
Grand Total District Jails.	† Total admissions ...		1,123	246	1,340	186	1,291	92	619	30	347	12
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		74	14	269	37	476	33	288	23	187	14
Total	† Total admissions ...		1,502	323	1,703	245	2,138	183	856	41	497	16
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		104	19	413	53	780	64	706	36	656	31

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C. D.

												5		
length of sentence.														
F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death				
						A.		B.						
						For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	166	21	186
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	194	23	217
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	9	96
8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	22
35	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	430	51	481
5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	2	42
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
43	...	12	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	493	59	552
18	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	9	149
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	25
10	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	483	45	528
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
12	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	541	54	595
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	69	5	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	25
11	...	5	...	...	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	263	9	272
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	28
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
17	...	5	...	..	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	314	15	329
7	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	83	5	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	15
14	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	496	60	556
12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
26	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	564	63	627
14	1	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	13	233
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	23
1	1	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	741	59	800
6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	44
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
8	1	9	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	304	69	373
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	8	115
226	9	75	2	3	...	45	2	21	...	24	2	5,114	581	5,695
99	12	28	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	1,427	135	1,562
299	13	87	5	3	...	50	2	24	...	32	2	7,191	830	8,021
584	29	383	25	95	...	259	8	154	3	3	1	4,187	269	4,406

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

II-C.—Prisons 4.—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1889, who had been previously convicted.

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4									5			6						Serial Number.
		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)						
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.			
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Nagpur ...	491	50	541	39	3	20	2	17	...	76	5	81	15·48	10·00	14·97	27	2	29	6	...	6	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	595	78	673	52	6	21	...	26	2	99	8	107	16·64	10·26	15·90	13	7	20	4	1	5	2
3	Raipur ...	991	121	1,112	74	4	11	...	5	1	90	5	95	9·08	4·13	8·54	17	5	22	5	1	6	3
	Total ...	2,077	249	2,326	165	13	52	2	48	3	265	18	283	12·76	7·23	12·17	57	14	71	15	2	17	
4	Saugor ...	530	85	615	25	2	11	1	9	...	45	3	48	8·49	3·53	7·80	10	2	12	...	1	1	4
5	Bhandara ...	263	30	293	30	1	9	1	3	1	42	3	45	15·97	10·00	15·36	1	3	4	...	...	...	5
6	Chanda ...	167	15	182	18	...	4	...	3	...	25	...	25	14·97	...	13·74	3	1	4	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha ...	203	22	225	19	2	5	1	4	...	28	3	31	13·79	13·64	13·78	...	1	1	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat ...	184	20	204	18	...	7	...	7	1	32	1	33	17·39	5·00	16·17	2	2	4	1	...	1	8
9	Sirôncha ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	256	61	317	31	6	3	...	5	...	39	6	45	15.23	9·84	14·20	8	5	13	...	...	...	10
11	Seoni ...	208	31	239	12	3	5	1	5	2	22	6	28	10,57	19·35	11·71	7	3	10	...	1	1	11
12	Mandla ...	214	19	233	28	...	5	...	4	..	37	...	37	17·29	...	15·88	2	1	3	...	..	...	12
13	Chhindwara ...	176	15	191	11	1	3	1	12	...	26	2	28	14·77	13·33	14·66	5	...	5	1	...	1	13
14	Betul ...	194	23	217	16	2	13	2	2	...	31	4	35	15·98	17·39	16·13	4	...	4	2	...	2	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	493	59	552	34	1	11	...	9	...	54	1	55	10·95	1·69	9·96	11	3	14	...	..	...	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	541	54	595	37	1	20	...	14	...	71	1	72	13·12	1·85	12·10	9	8	17	2	...	2	16
17	Nimar ...	314	15	329	15	...	11	1	1	...	27	1	28	8·60	6·67	8·51	5	1	6	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur ...	561	66	627	100	4	41	.....	17	...	158	4	162	28·01	6·35	25·83	11	4	15	1	...	1	18
19	Bilaspur ...	804	69	873	27	7	7	1	5	...	39	8	47	4·85	11·59	5·38	19	5	24	...	1	1	19
	Total ...	5,114	581	5,695	421	30	155	9	100	4	676	43	719	13·22	7·40	12·63	97	39	136	7	3	10	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,191	830	8,021	586	43	207	11	148	7	941	61	1,002	13·09	7·35	12·49	154	53	207	22	5	27	

II.C.—Prisons 6.—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

Showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5						6												7	8	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.	Criminal offences.	Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.												Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6D to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Serial Number.
				Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		A.		B.—By Jail Officers.								C.				
										By Criminal Courts.		A. Solitary confinement.		B. Reduced diet.		C. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		D. Corporal punishment.	E. Other punishments.		Total punishments.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.				
1	Nagpur	918·97	41·18	2	...	234	2	288	10	794	11	2	...	104	7	30	3	117	2	32	1,033	11	1,341	139·66	2·49	1
2	Jubbulpore	1067·18	57·83	13	...	48	...	147	2	176	5	13	...	51	2	2	...	59	1	17	242	4	391	34·75	4·80	2
3	Raipur	737·54	46·76	7	...	66	...	124	18	213	19	7	...	20	...	26	3	...	...	37	320	34	447	56·99	10·11	3
	Total ...	2,723·64	145·77	22	...	348	2	559	30	1,183	35	22	...	175	9	58	6	176	3	86	1,595	49	2,179	0·76	4·29	
4	Saugor	1,60·31	17·84	2	...	13	...	120	2	20	4	2	...	27	3	9	...	6	...	19	92	3	161	90·37	14·18	4
5	Bhandara	67·56	8·23	3	1	6	...	18	...	12	3	3	1	...	1	5	...	1	1	6	24	1	43	56·74	20·00	5
6	Chanda	47·96	2·51	1	...	5	...	74	...	31	...	1	...	17	...	41	...	...	...	7	45	...	111	215·66	6·79	6
7	Wardha	42·67	3·30	...	...	...	...	51	9	42	26	...	...	3	...	45	28	4	...	2	40	6	128	278·44	2·17	7
8	Balaghat	44·63	3·87	...	...	2	...	38	1	35	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	2	59	1	76	156·70	2·74	8
9	Sironcha	3·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh	68·65	10·51	...	...	...	...	32	...	23	4	...	...	6	...	14	...	4	...	3	28	4	59	74·53	5·77	10
11	Seoni	63·68	6·05	...	...	1	...	9	5	3	5	...	...	3	6	...	2	1	2	4	5	...	23	32·99	44·44	11
12	Mandla	63·47	4·01	...	...	2	...	53	4	18	12	...	...	8	...	11	12	2	...	7	45	4	89	131·89	10·61	12
13	Chhindwara	49·27	3·72	...	...	2	...	64	1	19	1	...	...	7	...	8	1	16	...	3	51	1	87	164·18	3·66	13
14	Betul	65·03	4·97	...	...	...	...	115	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	1	10	...	3	91	3	120	171·43	2·65	14
15	Hoshangabad	154·70	14·74	...	...	8	...	56	1	62	...	...	...	4	...	41	...	35	...	11	35	1	127	74·95	9·56	15
16	Narsinghpur	79·42	9·32	2	...	2	...	58	1	10	6	2	...	11	3	...	1	...	...	2	58	2	79	89·02	2·89	16
17	Nimar	72·07	7·85	2	...	24	...	69	...	17	1	2	...	6	...	18	...	9	...	4	73	1	113	141·39	3·77	17
18	Sambalpur	255·64	19·18	1	...	1	...	33	6	12	7	1	...	2	1	8	1	...	1	4	32	10	60	21·83	9·52	18
19	Bilaspur	106·27	11·37	1	...	...	...	32	1	22	3	1	...	5	4	...	...	1	...	1	47	...	59	50·15	1·88	19
	Total ...	1,344·53	128·47	12	1	66	...	822	34	327	73	12	1	105	18	220	46	89	4	78	725	37	1,335	0·91	6·85	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,068·17	274·24	34	1	414	2	1,381	64	1,510	108	34	1	280	27	278	52	265	7	164	2,329	86	3,514	0·81	5·21	

II-C.—Prisons 7,—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

Showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1889.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						Serial Numbers.
		Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail.						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail.						
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Nagpur	491	50	451	50	28	...	12	...	918·97	41·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Jubbulpore	595	78	512	78	20	...	63	...	1,067·13	57·83	17·42	...	19	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	8	...	2	...	2
3	Raipur	991	121	923	121	...	...	8	...	737·54	63·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	2,077	249	1,946	249	48	...	83	...	2,723·64	145·77	17·42	...	19	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	8	...	2	...	
4	Saugor	530	85	502	85	24	...	4	...	160·31	17·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	Bhandara	263	30	251	30	5	...	7	...	67·56	8·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Chanda	167	15	150	15	7	...	10	...	47·93	3·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha	203	22	188	22	4	...	11	...	42·67	3·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat	184	20	172	20	4	...	2	...	44·63	3·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Sironcha	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh	256	61	232	61	20	...	4	...	63 65	10·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Seoni	208	31	195	31	9	...	5	...	62·68	6·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Mandla	214	19	202	19	3	...	9	...	63·47	4·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Chhindwara	176	15	164	14	7	1	5	...	49·27	3·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Betul	194	23	176	23	10	...	8	...	65·03	4·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	493	59	449	59	16	...	28	...	154·70	14·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Narsinghpur... ...	541	54	499	54	10	...	32	...	79·42	9·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Nimar	314	15	253	14	55	1	6	...	72·07	7·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur	564	63	553	63	9	...	2	...	255·64	19·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	Bilaspur	804	69	794	69	2	...	8	...	106·27	11 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Total ...	5,114	581	4,782	579	185	2	147	...	1,344·53	128·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,191	830	6,728	828	233	3	230	...	4,068·17	274·24	17·42	...	19	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	8	...	2	...	

II-C.—Prisons 10.—(Financial.)

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1889, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11	12
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of Prisoners.				Rations. A. Total cost.	Rations. B. Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.	Establishment. A. Total cost.	Establishment. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Police Guard. A. Total cost.	Police Guard. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Hospital charges. A. Total cost.	Hospital charges. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Hospital charges. C. Cost per head of average number sick.	Clothing. A. Total cost.	Clothing. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Contingencies. A. Total cost.	Contingencies. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial Number.
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Nagpur ...	960·15	10·48	1·98	972·61	31,770	32 11 8	*22,927	23 9 1	..	... ..	2,347	2 6 7	71 1 11	7.664	7 15 8	4,746	4 14 1	69,454 0 0	71 6 6	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,124·96	12·45	0·37	1,137·78	38,282	33 10 6	†15,010	13 3 1	...	.....	1,267	1 1 10	47 5 6	6,055	5 5 2	6,935	6 1 6	67,549 0 0	59 5 11	2
3	Raipur ...	784·30	19·88	0·56	804·74	23,660	29 6 9	10,891	13 8 6	...	.....	911	1 2 1	77 14 10	3,997	5 1 6	5,017	6 2 8	44,476 0 0	55 4 8	3
	Total ...	2,869·41	42·81	2·91	2,915·13	93,712	32 2 10	48,828	16 12 0	...	.....	4,525	1 8 10	63 5 3	17,716	6 2 9	16,698	5 11 8	1,81,479 0 0	62 4 1	
4	Saugor ...	178·15	17·29	0·30	195·74	4,610	23 9 4	3,620	18 7 11	840	4 4 8	253	1 4 8	20 15 8	946	5 4 11	1,003	5 1 11	11,272 0 0	57 9 4	4
5	Bhandara ...	75·79	8·76	...	84·55	1,477	17 7 6	2,088	24 11 1	633	7 7 9	109	1 4 7	58 4 7	471	6 3 5	324	3 13 3	5,102 0 0	60 5 4	5
6	Chanda ...	51·47	4·62	0·29	56·38	1,029	18 5 6	2,511	44 8 7	633	11 3 7	53	0 15 0	33 15 7	179	3 7 7	403	7 2 4	4,608 0 0	85 4 5	6
7	Wardha ...	45·97	15·81	1·04	62·82	1,283	20 12 3	1,958	31 2 8	519	8 4 2	24	0 6 1	12 5 11	30	0 10 5	323	5 2 3	4,137 0 0	65 13 8	7
8	Balaghat ...	48·50	4·18	...	52·68	1,097	20 13 2	2,002	38 0 1	633	12 0 3	18	0 5 5	13 3 9	66	1 5 9	366	6 15 2	4,182 0 0	79 6 1	8
9	Sironcha ...	3·20	0·88	0·01	4·09	94	23 0 7	501	12 7 10	507	123 15 4	10	2 7 1	38 7 4	...	...	83	20 4 8	1,195 0 0	292 2 9	9
10	Damoh ...	79·16	4·10	0·40	83·66	1,420	17 0 10	2,161	25 13 3	633	7 9 1	28	0 5 4	23 2 3	238	3 6 2	211	3 8 4	4,721 0 0	56 6 10	10
11	Seoni ...	69·73	5·39	0·28	75·40	1,709	22 12 0	2,435	32 4 8	633	8 6 4	32	0 6 9	18 7 11	91	1 4 10	320	4 3 10	5,220 0 0	69 3 8	11
12	Mandla ...	67·48	4·99	...	72·47	1,629	22 7 7	1,762	24 5 0	633	8 11 8	25	0 5 6	8 15 10	241	3 9 1	531	7 5 2	4,821 0 0	66 3 4	12
13	Chhindwara ...	52·99	9·51	0·19	62·69	1,300	20 12 9	1,960	31 4 2	633	10 1 6	23	0 5 10	21 1 7	285	5 6 0	561	8 15 2	4,762 0 0	75 15 4	13
14	Betul ...	70·00	7·12	0·71	77·83	1,459	18 14 8	1,998	25 10 9	633	8 2 1	33	0 6 9	13 11 1	235	3 5 8	477	6 2 0	4,835 0 0	62 1 11	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	169·44	9·05	0·42	178·91	4,236	23 11 8	3,142	17 8 11	840	4 11 1	235	1 5 0	39 4 9	366	2 2 6	902	5 0 8	9,721 0 0	54 5 4	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	88·74	19·73	1·23	109·70	2,451	22 9 6	2,793	25 7 4	633	5 12 4	48	0 7 0	14 2 6	29	0 5 2	963	8 12 5	6,917 0 0	63 0 10	16
17	Nimar ...	79·92	11·32	0·42	91·66	2,563	28 2 3	2,336	25 7 9	633	6 14 6	104	1 2 1	38 10 7	354	4 6 10	909	9 14 8	6,904 0 0	75 5 1	17
18	Sambalpur ...	274·82	14·46	0·05	289·33	5,356	18 8 2	3,324	11 7 9	840	2 14 5	1,357	4 11 0	190 0 10	1,817	6 9 9	1,366	4 11 6	14,060 0 0	48 9 6	18
19	Bilaspur ...	117·64	21·40	0·82	139·86	3,269	23 8 2	1,559	11 2 4	633	4 8 5	184	1 5 1	33 12 2	746	6 5 5	944	6 11 11	7,335 0 0	52 7 1	19
	Total ...	1,473·00	158·61	6·16	1,637·77	34,987	21 7 1	36,150	22 1 2	10,509	3 6 8	2,536	1 8 9	47 7 7	6,124	4 2 6	9,686	5 14 8	99,992 0 0	61 0 10	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,342·41	201·42	9·07	4,552·90	1,28,699	28 5 2	84,978	18 10 8	10,509	2 4 11	7,061	1 8 10	56 8 9	23,840	5 7 10	26,384	5 12 9	2,81,471 0 0	61 13 2	

* Inclusive of full pay of Superintendent.

† Exclusive of the pay of the Superintendent, which is charged to the School of Industry.

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and

1	2	3	4	5
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of maintenance (column 10 Statement No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (col. II, Statement X.)	Total cash earnings (column II of Statement XIII.)
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Nagpur	69,454	71 6	14,937 1
2	Jubbulpore	67,549	59 5	23,753 7
3	Raipur	44,476	55 4	.....
				38,690 8
				†—3,826 2
	Total ...	1,81,479	62 4	34,864 6
4	Saugor	11,272	57 9	270 8
5	Bhandara	5,102	60 5	713 1
6	Chanda	4,808	85 4	344 4
7	Wardha	4,137	65 13	1,564 12
8	Balaghat	4,182	79 6	3380
9	Sironcha	1,795	292 2	.....
10	Damoh	4,721	56 6	898 3
11	Seoni	5,220	69 3	2,745 6
12	Mandla	4,821	66 8	331 13
13	Chhindwara	4,762	75 15	69 1
14	Betul	4,835	62 1	.....
15	Hoshangabad	9,721	54 5	526 0
16	Narsinghpur	6,917	63 0	.....
17	Nimar	6,904	755	1,014 1
18	Sambalpur	14,060	48 9	1,941 15
19	Bilaspur	7,335	52 7	2,004 7
				12,761 7
				‡—1,159 10
	Total ...	99,992	61 0	11,601 13
				51,451 15
				—4,985 12
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,81,471	61 13	46,466 3

14.—(Financial.)

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

6*	7	8	9	
Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5.)	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6.)	Remarks.	Serial Number.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
15 6	54,516 15	56 0		1
20 14	43,795 9	38 7		2
.....	44,476 0	54 15		3
11 15	1,42,788 8	49 0	† Loss at Raipur.	
1 6	11,001 8	56 3		4
3 7	4,388 15	51 14		5
6 1	4,463 12	79 3		6
24 14	2,572 4	40 15		7
6 6	3,844 0	73 0		8
.....	1,195 0	292 2		9
10 11	3,822 13	45 11		10
36 6	2,474 10	32 13		11
4 9	4,489 3	61 15		12
1 1	4,692 15	74 14		13
.....	4,835 0	62 1		14
3 15	9,195 0	51 6		15
.....	6,917 0	63 0		16
11 1	5,889 15	64 4		17
6 11	12,118 1	41 14		18
14 5	5,330 9	38 2		19
7 1	38,390 3 6	53 15	‡ Loss at Narsinghpur and Betul.	
10 3	2,35,004 13	51 10		

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and

1	2	3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, undertrial and Civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur ... Convicts	960	75	1,035	918·97	41·18	960·15
	Undertrial	20	13	33	9·36	1·12	10·48
	Civil prisoners	18	12	30	1·98	...	1·98
2	Jubbulpore ... Convicts	1,013	84	1,097	1,067·13	57·83	1,124·96
	Undertrial	20	...	20	11·77	0·68	12·45
	Civil prisoners	20	...	20	0·37	...	0·37
3	Raipur ... Convicts	673	45	718	737·54	46·76	784·30
	Undertrial	59	...	59	18·26	1·62	19·88
	Civil prisoners	29	...	29	0·56	...	0·56
	Total ... Convicts	2,646	204	2,850	2,723·64	145·77	2,869·41
	Undertrial	99	13	112	39·39	3·42	42·81
	Civil prisoners	67	12	79	2·91	...	2·91
4	Saugor ... Convicts	218	32	250	160·31	17·84	178·15
	Undertrial	21	...	21	16·39	0·90	17·29
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·30
5	Bhandara ... Convicts	68	26	94	67·56	8·23	75·79
	Undertrial	11	...	11	7·87	0·89	8·76
	Civil prisoners	4	...	4	...	...	...
6	Chanda ... Convicts	80	10	90	47·96	3·51	51·47
	Undertrial	16	...	16	4·36	0·26	4·62
	Civil prisoners	5	...	5	0·29	...	0·29
7	Wardha ... Convicts	60	8	68	42·67	3·30	45·97
	Undertrial	8	...	8	15·26	0·55	15·81
	Civil prisoners	6	...	6	1·04	...	1·04
8	Balaghat ... Convicts	49	9	58	44·63	3·87	48.50
	Undertrial	9	...	9	3·92	0·26	4·18
	Civil prisoners	9	...	9	...	...	...
9	Sironcha ... Convicts	34	6	40	3·20	...	3·20
	Undertrial	11	...	11	0·88	...	0·88
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01
10	Damoh ... Convicts	78	16	94	68·65	10·51	79·16
	Undertrial	18	...	13	3·91	0·19	4·10
	Civil prisoners	2	...	2	0·40	...	0·40
11	Seoni ... Convicts	112	16	128	63·68	6·05	69·73
	Undertrial	18	...	18	5·15	0·24	5·39
	Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·28	...	0·28
12	Mandla ... Convicts	54	8	62	63·47	4·01	67·48
	Undertrial	8	...	8	4·52	0·47	4·99
	Civil prisoners	4	4	8	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara ... Convicts	101	11	112	49·27	3·72	52·99
	Undertrial	19	...	19	9·05	0·46	9·51
	Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·19	...	0·19
14	Betul ... Convicts	113	17	130	65·03	4·97	70·00
	Undertrial	17	...	17	6·78	0·34	7·12
	Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·71	...	0·71
15	Hoshangabad ... Convicts	144	19	163	154·70	14·74	169·44
	Undertrial	8	...	8	8·16	0·89	9·05
	Civil prisoners	10	...	10	0·42	...	0·42
16	Narsinghpur ... Convicts	80	13	93	79·42	9·32	88·74
	Undertrial	19	...	19	18·67	1·06	19·73
	Civil prisoners	2	...	2	1·23	...	1·23
17	Nimar ... Convicts	80	15	95	72·07	7·85	79·92
	Undertrial	18	...	18	11·25	0·07	11·32
	Civil prisoners	11	...	11	0·42	...	0·42
18	Sambalpur ... Convicts	225	30	255	255·64	19·18	274·82
	Undertrial	12	...	12	13·96	0·50	14·46
	Civil prisoners	12	...	12	0·05	...	0·05
19	Bilaspur ... Convicts	72	16	88	106·27	11·37	117·64
	Undertrial	15	...	15	20·61	0·79	21·40
	Civil prisoners	5	...	5	0·82	...	0·82
	Total ... Convicts	1,568	252	1,820	1,344·53	128·47	1,473·00
	Undertrial	223	...	223	150·74	7·87	158·61
	Civil prisoners	82	4	86	6·16	...	6·16
	GRAND TOTAL ... Convicts	4,214	456	4,670	4,068·17	274·24	4,342·41
	Undertrial	322	13	335	190·13	11·29	201·42
	Civil prisoners	149	16	165	9·07	...	9·07

and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1889.

5			6			7			8			9			
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	
1,023	53	1,076	1,364	54	1,418	30·71	1·99	32·70	36	3	39	6	...	6	
28	32	60	4	2	6	0·20	0·10	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,156	62	1,218	958	50	1,008	25·34	1·33	26·67	19	...	19	1	...	1	
25	4	29	6	1	7	0·07	0·02	0·09	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
864	56	920	356	10	366	10·97	0·64	11·61	16	3	19	1	...	1	
46	4	50	2	...	2	0·08	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,043	171	3,214	2,678	114	2,792	67·02	3·96	70·98	71	6	77	8	...	8	
99	40	139	12	3	15	0·35	0·12	0·47	1	...	1	...	...	...	
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
253	26	279	244	27	271	10·63	1·24	11·87	25	7	32	...	...	...	
33	6	39	8	...	8	0·19	...	0·19	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
96	14	110	31	3	34	1·57	0·10	1·67	3	...	3	...	...	...	
30	6	36	2	...	2	0·20	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	7	85	31	...	31	1·53	...	1·53	1	...	1	...	...	...	
14	1	15	1	...	1	0·03	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61	1	62	79	3	82	1·82	0·05	1·87	3	...	3	...	...	...	
24	1	25	3	...	3	0·07	...	0·07	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	3	54	51	3	54	1·26	0·03	1·29	2	...	2	...	...	...	
12	1	13	2	...	2	0·07	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	4	...	4	0·04	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	3	2	...	2	0·22	...	0·22	1	...	1	...	...	...	9
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
101	15	116	21	2	23	1·09	0·03	1·12	6	...	6	...	...	...	
11	1	12	2	1	3	0·08	0·01	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
77	8	85	61	12	73	1·50	0·15	1·65	6	...	6	1	...	1	
11	1	12	1	...	1	0·08	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
95	10	105	109	3	112	2·51	0·04	2·55	5	...	5	...	...	...	
16	3	19	3	...	3	0·23	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74	5	79	30	1	31	0·95	0.01	0·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	1	6	2	1	3	0·12	0·01	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
94	9	103	44	5	49	2·13	0·12	2·25	5	...	5	...	...	...	
18	2	20	6	...	6	0·66	...	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
192	15	207	185	1	186	5·67	0·13	5·80	21	1	22	...	...	...	
17	2	19	2	1	3	0·17	0·01	0·18	...	1	1	...	...	...	15
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
108	15	123	108	6	114	2·98	0·06	3·04	4	...	4	...	...	...	
26	3	29	8	5	13	0·12	0·23	0·35	...	1	1	...	...	...	16
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
94	10	104	59	...	59	2·65	...	2·65	7	...	7	...	...	...	
32	2	34	4	...	4	0·04	...	0·04	1	...	1	...	...	...	17
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
323	28	351	178	21	199	6·48	0·48	6·96	36	2	38	5	...	5	
45	3	48	3	1	4	0·17	0·01	0·18	2	1	3	...	...	...	18
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
157	19	176	110	5	115	5·15	0·15	5·30	14	...	14	2	...	2	
53	5	58	5	...	5	0·15	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,859	185	2,044	1,345	92	1,437	47·96	2·59	50·55	138	10	148	8	...	8	
350	38	388	54	9	63	2·60	0·27	2·87	6	...	9	...	...	...	
26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,902	356	5,258	4,023	206	4,229	114·98	6·55	121·53	209	16	225	16	...	16	
449	78	527	66	12	78	2·95	0·39	3·34	7	3	10	...	...	...	
34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Serial Number.	Jails.		10			11			A.		
			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	6	...	6	17	2	19	1,484·27	1,311·31	1,476·85
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	427·35	1,785·71	572·51
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	4	...	4	2	...	2	697·73	864·60	896·02
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	509·77	1,470·59	562·25
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Raipur	Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...	482·68	213·86	466·66
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	109·53	...	100·60
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	14	...	14	19	2	21	983·24	782·06	973·02
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	304·65	877·19	350·38
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Saugor	Convicts	12	4	16	3	3	6	1,522·05	1,513·45	1,521·19
		Under trial	1	...	1	...	...	...	488·10	...	462·69
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhandara	Convicts	...	...	...	3	...	3	458·85	364·52	448·61
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	254·13	...	228·31
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chanda	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	646·37	...	602·29
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	229·35	...	216·45
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Wardha	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,851·42	909·09	1,783·77
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	196·69	...	189·75
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Balaghat	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,142·73	775·19	1,113·40
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	510·20	...	478·47
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250·00	...	1,250·00
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,272·72	...	2,272·72
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...	305·90	190·29	290·55
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	511·51	5,265·16	731·71
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Seoni	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	957·91	1,983·47	1,046·89
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	194·17	...	185·53
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mandla	Convicts	1	...	1	1	...	1	1,717·35	748·13	1,659·75
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	663·72	...	601·30
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	608·89	268·81	585·10
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	220·99	2,173·91	315·46
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Betul	Convicts	3	...	3	...	...	...	676·61	1,006·04	700·00
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	884·95	...	842·69
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	9	...	9	10	...	10	1,195·86	67·84	1,097·73
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	1	1	245·09	1,123·59	391·49
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,369·86	643·78	1,284·65
		Under trial	...	1	1	...	...	...	428·49	4,716·98	658·90
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nimar	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	818·65	...	738·24
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	355·56	...	353·36
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	11	...	11	15	2	17	696·39	1,094·89	724·11
		Under trial	...	...	...	2	1	3	214·89	2,000·00	276·62
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	3	...	3	7	...	7	1,035·10	439·75	977·56
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	242·60	...	233·64
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	47	4	51	39	5	44	1,000·35	716·12	975·56
		Under trial	1	1	2	2	2	4	358·23	1,143·58	397·30
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	Convicts	61	4	65	58	7	65	988·89	751·16	973·88
		Under trial	1	1	2	2	2	4	347·13	1,062·88	387·26
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

12												
Ratio *per mille* of average strength.												
B.			C.			D.			E.			
Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from Cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
83·42	48·32	34·08	18·50	48·57	19·79	20·67	24·28	20·83	89·17	72·85	40·62	
21·37	89·28	28·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23·74	23·00	23·71	1·87	...	1·78	15·93	...	15·11	17·80	...	16·89	
5·94	29·41	7·23	...	...	...	84·96	...	80·32	84·96	...	80·32	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·87	13·68	14·80	...	...	...	21·69	64·16	24·25	21·69	64·16	24·23	
4·38	...	4·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24·61	27·16	24·74	6·98	13·72	7·82	19·09	27·44	19·52	26·07	41·16	26·84	
8·88	35·09	10·98	...	...	...	25·89	...	23·36	25·39	...	23·36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
66·31	69·51	66·63	18·71	168·16	33·68	137·23	224·21	145·94	155·94	392·27	179·62	
11·59	...	10·99	...	...	...	61·01	...	57·84	61·01	...	57·84	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23·24	12·15	22·03	44·40	...	39·58	...	...	...	44·40	...	39·58	
25·41	...	22·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31·90	...	29·72	...	...	...	20·85	...	19·42	20·85	...	19·42	
6·88	...	6·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42·65	15·15	40·67	...	...	...	70·31	...	65·26	70·31	...	65·26	
4·58	...	4·43	...	...	...	65·53	...	63·25	65·53	...	63·25	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28·28	7·75	26·59	...	...	...	44·81	...	41·24	44·81	...	41·24	
17·85	...	16·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12·50	...	12·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
250·00	...	250·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136·36	...	1,136·36	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·88	2·85	14·15	...	...	...	87·40	...	75·79	87·40	...	75·79	
20·46	52·63	21·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23·55	24·79	23·66	...	...	...	94·22	...	86·04	94·22	...	86·04	
15·53	...	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39·54	9·97	37·79	15·75	...	14·82	63·02	...	59·27	78·77	...	74·09	
50·88	...	46·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19·28	2·69	18·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·26	21·74	18·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
32·75	24·15	32·14	...	...	...	76·88	...	71·42	76·88	...	71·42	
97·34	...	92·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36·65	8·82	34·23	64·64	...	59·02	71·10	67·84	70·82	135·74	67·84	129·84	
20·83	11·24	19·89	...	1,123·59	110·49	...	...	...	...	1,123·59	110·49	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37·52	6·44	34·26	...	...	...	50·36	...	45·08	50·36	...	45·08	
6·43	216·98	17·74	...	...	...	...	943·40	50·68	...	943·40	50·68	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36·77	...	33·16	...	...	...	97·13	...	87·59	97·13	...	87·59	
3·56	...	3·53	...	...	...	88·89	...	88·34	88·89	...	88·34	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25·34	25·02	25·32	58·67	104·27	61·86	82·15	...	76·41	140·82	104·27	138·27	
12·17	20·00	12·45	143·26	2,000·00	207·47	...	...	...	143·26	2,000·00	207·47	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48·48	13·19	45·05	65·87	...	59·50	65·87	...	59·50	131·74	...	119·00	
7·28	..	7·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35·67	20·16	34·32	29·01	38·92	29·87	73·63	38·92	70·60	102·64	77·84	100·47	
17·25	34·31	18·08	13·26	254·13	25·22	26·54	127·06	31·52	39·80	381·19	56·74	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28·26	23·88	27·98	14·26	25·52	14·97	37·11	32·83	36·84	51·37	58·35	51·81	
15·52	34·54	16·58	10·52	177·15	19·86	26·29	88·57	29·79	36·81	265·72	49·65	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	58	...	...	...	51	33	98
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	9	...	...	...	9	2	89
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	97	3	9	4	85	78	87
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	69	1	...	...	67	41	58
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	23	2	1	2	21	17	79
		Total	256	6	10	6	233	171	81
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	3	...	1	...	1	...	100
10		Murder „ robbers	18	...	...	3	11	6	100
11		Murder „ poison	10	...	...	1	9	4	100
12		Other murders	98	...	1	16	66	38	99
13	307	Attempts at murder	24	...	...	2	19	15	91
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	22	...	...	5	18	15	100
15	376	Rape	71	1	1	...	52	21	85
16	377	Unnatural offences	17	...	...	...	8	4	100
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	20	...	...	2	15	13	95
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	169	2	...	1	151	113	97
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	3	...	...	...	2	1	100
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	315	2	3	12	278	220	94
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	13	...	...	...	8	4	100
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	14	...	...	...	12	8	57
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	186	5	1	5	148	86	89
24	363, to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	17	...	...	1	16	9	70
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	11	...	...	...	7	2	63
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	1	...	...	...	1	1	100
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	219	19	3	...	165	118	78
29	304 A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	11	...	...	2	12	9	100
		Total	1,242	29	10	50	999	687	90
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	31	...	1	2	17	12	97
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	...	...	...	1	...	100
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	11	...	...	...	7	5	100
		Robbery in a dwelling house	20	...	...	...	5	3	100
33	392, 393	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	16	...	1	...	5	3	100
		Robbery other robberies	60	2	1	1	33	19	91
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	198	7	1	1	38	22	90
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	122	22	1	1	83	57	71
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	5,902	1,849	92	20	1,772	1,488	66
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	64	18	...	...	45	34	70
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	6	...	...	...	5	4	100
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	2	...	...	...	1	1	100
		Total	6,433	1,898	97	2	2,012	1,648	68

dice I.

for the year 1889.

Cases.											Persons.								
Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in col. 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
	Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharged.	*c.* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.					
11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18A.		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65·	57	...	...	32	18	...	56·	64·	...	...	...	..	...	56	2	58	...	2	3·57	56
22·	8	...	...	1	7	...	12·	12·	3	...	...	...	...	10	1	11	...	...	...	11
92·	92	...	...	67	7	4	73·	90·	...	...	..	4	...	117	18	139	5	1	0·85	131
61·	39		1	27	12	...	67·	69·	1	1	..	...	...	300	215	515	...	...	...	515
81·	19	...	...	15	2	1	79·	88·	...	...	...	3	..	18	5	26	1	...	...	25
73·	215		1	142	46	5	65·	75·	4	1	...	7	...	501	241	749	6	3	0·60	738
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
54·	18	...	...	6	5	3	33·	54·	...	...	...	4	1	23	1	29	1	5	21·78	23
44·	10	...	...	4	5	1	40·	44·	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13
57·	98	...	...	38	28	15	38·	57·	7	...	...	29	..	166	1	196	1	41	24·	149
79·	22	...	...	13	4	2	59·	76·	...	...	...	2	...	26	2	30	...	3	11·54	24
83·	22	...	...	15	3	4	68·	83·	2	...	...	10	...	24	1	35	...	2	8·	33
40·	60		1	17	23	2	28·	42·	14	...	...	...	...	55	18	73	...	4	7·	69
50·	17	...	...	4	4	2	28·	50·	3	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	3	18·75	13
86·	19	..	...	13	1	...	68·	93·	1	...	...	3	...	20	1	24	...	5	25·	19
75·	163		1	111	38	2	68·	74·	2	...	...	1	...	154	3	158	1	3	1·95	153
50·	3	..	...	1	1	1	33·	50·	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12
79·	297	..	1	208	54	13	70·	79·	3	...	...	38	...	450	26	514	2	4	0·89	506
50·	13	...	...	4	4	...	31·	50·	1	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	3	20·	11
66·	8	...	...	7	...	1	87·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	33	...	...	...	33
58·	165		1	79	55	5	47·	59·	5	...	...	6	...	205	32	243	...	8	3·90	233
56·	11	...	1	7	4	...	58·	63·	...	...	...	1	1	27	14	43	4	4	15·	35
28·	7	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	12	...	...	...	12
100·	1	...	...	1	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·	171		2	103	35	2	59·	74·	6	...	...	...	...	264	50	314	4	16	6·	294
75·	11	...	...	9	3	1	82·	75·	...	...	...	3	...	12	...	15	...	...	...	15
69·	1,120		5	640	271	56	57·	70	44	...	...	97	2	1,507	173	1,779	13	101	6·70	1,651
70·	31	...	...	12	4	2	38·	75·	3	...	...	5	...	150	2	157	12	19	12·	126
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71·	11	...	...	5	2	1	45·	71·	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	1	7·	12
60·	20	...	...	3	2	...	15·	60·	2	...	...	..	...	9	...	9	...	3	33·	6
60·	17	...	...	3	2	1	17·	60·	4	..	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	2	14·	12
57·	56	...	...	18	12	1	32·	60·	7	...	...	3	...	63	15	81	...	1	1·58	80
58·	179	...	...	20	12	2	11·	62·	3	...	...	1	...	56	42	99	..	...	...	99
88·	86		1	50	19	...	57·	72·	3	...	...	1	...	94	18	113	...	1	1·	112
84·	3,990		1	1,463	283	43	86·	84·	27	3	...	29	...	2,750	80	2,859	32	52	1·89	2,755
75·	43		1	33	8	...	73·	80·	...	...	...	...	...	96	19	115	...	...	...	114
80·	6	...	..	4	1	1	66·	80·	1	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	21
100·	2	...	...	1	...	1	50·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	11	....	11	....	...	...	11
82·	4,442		3	1,612	346	52	86·	82·	51	3	...	39	...	3,279	176	3,494	44	79	2·41	3,350

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Per			
			Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	..	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety & Justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	21	...	35	...
4	212 to 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	9	...	2	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	26	...	100	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	216	8	290	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	4	1	19	...
		Total ...	276	9	446	...
		CLASS II—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... ,, dacoits	2	...	...	...
10		Murder ... ,, robbers	8	3	...	7
11		Murder ... ,, poison	5	4	...	4
12		Other murders	35	29	...	62
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	4	1	12	4
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	9	...	10	10
15	376 ...	Rape	34	3	28	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	5	1	4	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	...	17	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	36	...	113	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	4	...	4	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	156	6	314	9
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	5	...	6	...
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	7	...	18	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	99	...	118	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	19	4	11	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	5	1	4	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	2	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	111	...	180	1
29	304 A., 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	4	...	9	1
		Total ...	550	52	850	98
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	35	9	18	44
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means	4	...	7	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... in a dwelling house	3	...	3	...
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	4	...	4	...
		Robbery ... other robberies ...	42	5	32	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	57	...	32	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	34	...	78	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	569	11	2,115	8
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	53	...	60	...
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	3	1	13	3
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	...	8	1	...
		Total ...	805	34	2,363	55

lice 1.—(Continued.)

for the year 1889.—(Continued.)

sons.—(Contd.)								Property.						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *i. e.* by discharge, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of Police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84	61·	63·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	10·	10·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84	75·	74·	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
173	57·	57·	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	100·	85·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
309	62·	62·	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	50·	597	11	2	
7	32·	32·	...	...	...	1	4	18	11	61·	3,921	2,992	76·	
4	31·	31·	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	100·	86	74	86·	
62	37·	42·	8	5	...	5	15	4	4	100·	141	139	98·	
14	54·	63·	1	3	...	1	1	1	1	100·	3	...	...	
20	83·	62·	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	34·	37·	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	25·	36·	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	85·	94·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
110	72·	73·	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	33·	33·	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
311	69·	65·	...	...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	40·	54·	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	100·	34	34	100·	
15	94·	94·	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
108	52·	53·	1	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	35·	38·	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
160	61·	65·	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	83·	66·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
881	59·	59·	9	11	3	69	23	29	20	69·	4,794	3,250	67·	
62	45·	50·	5	...	...	15	...	27	22	81·	17,166	1,264	7·	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	50·	54·	...	...	...	2	...	11	8	73·	740	131	18·	
3	33·	50·	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	22·	736	169	23·	
4	28·	33·	...	...	...	4	...	10	4	40·	1,020	166	16·	
24	38·	37·	...	...	...	1	...	49	29	59·	1,314	222	17·	
30	53·	52·	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70	74·	74·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,055	75·	77·	2	20	...	50	...	4,147	2,033	49·	2,82,851	67,863	24	
59	61·	62·	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	150·	30	64	213·	
16	76·	76·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	9·	9·	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	
2,331	72·	73·	8	21	...	95	...	4,265	2,103	49·	3,03,866	69,879	23·	

PART I.—Return of Conizable crime

Cs

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7, ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*							
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	112	16	...	1	83	35	48·
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	22	1	...	...	15	10	95·
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
		Total ...	135	17	...	1	99	46	56·
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*							
43	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	247	120	1	1	108	80	48·
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	1,183	124	19	20	894	768	92·
45	406 to 408 ...	Theft { ordinary ...	11,889	4,794	149	89	4,312	3,543	58·
46	411, 414 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	236	32	3	4	165	104	70·
47	447, 448 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	249	9	2	7	236	151	93·
48	461, 462 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	672	90	1	6	561	321	85·
		Breaking closed receptacle ...	32	25	...	...	6	5	15·
		Total ...	14,508	5,194	175	127	6,282	4,972	60·
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	6	...	...	...	5	4	100.
50	Chapter VIII. (B), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874 ...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	220	...	...	13	174	122	99·
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	47	...	1	2	43	36	93·
52		,, Excise Laws ...	585	45	2	2	519	456	82·
53		,, Opium Act ...	489	3	1	7	472	405	96·
54		,, Railway Laws ...	34	...	...	...	30	25	47·
55		,, Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		,, Arms Act ...	40	...	2	...	40	33	93·
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...	1,715	8	4	12	1,709	1,548	99·
		Total ...	3,136	57	9	36	2,992	2,629	95·
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	Forest Act ...	127	...	...	...	125	87	19·
		Section 54 Act X of 1882 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·
		Cantonment Act ...	11	...	...	...	11	10	100·
	Detail.	Total ...	139	...	...	...	136	97	26·
		GRAND TOTAL ...	25,849	7,201	301	245	12,753	10,250	67·

lice 1.—(Continued.)

for the year 1889—(Continued.)

ses.												Persons.							
in	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in cols. 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in Col. 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247 C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transfered without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	*Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.					
11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
42	48	7	...	20	23	1	36	46	2	...	...	2	...	84	117	203	...	3	3·57	199
66	21	...	...	10	5	...	47	66	2	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	3	1·71	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
46	69	7	...	30	28	1	39	51	4	...	...	2	...	112	118	232	...	6	·5	225
74	119	1	...	76	25	...	63	75	2	...	...	1	...	117	12	130	...	3	2·56	127
86	1,111	...	...	784	124	19	70	86	16	1	...	26	7	1,589	10	1,632	78	43	2·70	1,502
82	6,955	...	2	3,467	718	74	50	83	76	3	8	119	5	6,039	274	6,437	26	170	2·81	6,230
63	168	1	...	93	34	4	55	73	6	...	...	4	...	146	49	199	5	4	2·74	190
64	234	1	...	147	80	8	62	64	4	...	...	19	...	299	10	328	6	5	1·67	315
57	224	7	3	153	43	2	65	78	4	...	...	8	...	364	714	1,086	...	41	3·	1,075
83	5	...	...	4	...	...	80	100	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14	...	...	...	14
79	8,816	10	5	4,724	1,024	107	53	82	108	4	8	177	12	8,560	1,077	9,826	115	236	2·75	9,453
80	6	...	...	4	1	...	66	80	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12
70	218	...	...	119	54	16	54	69	6	...	...	13	...	222	...	235	1	41	18·	187
83	44	...	...	35	7	1	79	83	...	...	...	16	...	217	18	246	...	7	3·	239
87	478	6	...	405	55	7	88	88	2	...	...	4	...	583	79	666	2	14	2·40	647
85	473	1	...	395	65	1	83	86	4	...	...	8	...	554	20	562	1	10	1·80	571
83	16	...	...	10	2	...	62	83	...	...	...	...	...	19	31	50	...	1	5·	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	39	...	...	32	5	...	82	86	1	...	...	...	...	45	3	48	...	2	4·	46
90	1,706	...	...	1,543	161	7	90	90	11	...	...	26	...	1,946	6	1,978	2	7	0·36	1,967
88	2,980	7	...	2,543	350	32	85	88	25	...	...	67	...	3,598	152	3,817	6	82	2·	3,718
69	14	10	..	20	4	...	83	83	1	...	...	...	...	31	202	233	1	...	...	232
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100·	...
91	11	...	...	10	1	...	91	91	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11
71	26	10	...	30	5	...	83	85	1	...	...	...	...	44	202	246	1	2	4·	243
80	17,668	43	8	9,721	2,070	253	55	82	237	8	8	389	14	17,601	2,139	20,143	185	509	3·	19,378

PART I—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.		Per
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	
			28	29	30	31	
		CLASS IV.— *Minor offences against the Person.*					
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	138	...	60	...	
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	13	...	12	...	
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	1	...	
		Total ...	151	...	73	...	
		CLASS V.— *Minor offences against property.*					
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	37	1	89	...	
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	306	...	1,165		2
		Theft ... ordinary ...	1,346	6	4,764		2
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	71	...	114	...	
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	121	4	182	...	
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	483	...	590	...	
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	6	...	8	...	
		Total ...	2,370	11	6,912		4
		CLASS VI.— *Other offences not specified above.*					
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	...	11	...	
50	Chapter VIII, (B.). C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874 ...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	49	...	122	...	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	42	...	195	...	
52		,, Excise Laws ...	84	...	556	...	
53		,, Opium Act ...	115	1	452	...	
54		,, Railway Laws ...	11	...	38	...	
55		,, Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	
56		,, Arms Act ...	9	...	37	...	
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...	249	...	1,704	...	
		Total ...	560	1	3,115	...	
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police ...	Forest Act ...	80	...	151	...	
		Section 54 Act X of 1882 ...	...	...	...	...	
		Cantonment Act ...	1	...	10	...	
		Total ...	81	...	161	...	
	Detail ...	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,793	107	13,920	157	

lice 1.—(Continued.)

for the year 1889—(Concluded.)

sons.—(Concld.)								Property.					
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted, as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of Police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
34	40·	41·	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	43·	48·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	41·	43·	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82	70·	71·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,160	77·	78·	...	8	1	29	...	1,067	1,041	97·	25,397	27,295	107·	
4,647	77·	78·	3	11	...	109	...	10,705	5,184	48·	1,88,768	82,157	45·	
99	70·	70·	...	...	...	5	...	168	115	68·	14,957	5,260	35·	
178	60·	58·	...	2	...	8	...	3	16	533·	37	457	1,235·	
260	71·	72·	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	100·	8	6	75·	
6	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,433	76·	77·	3	21	1	153	...	11,944	6,357	53·	2,24,167	1,15,175	51·	
11	91·	91·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
122	55·	65·	...	6	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
185	85·	81·	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
494	85·	87·	...	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
438	79·	79·	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	57·	61·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	80·	83·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,699	87·	86·	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,996	83·	84·	1	8	3	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	100·	100·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	91·	91·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	93·	97·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,035	74·	75·	22	63	8	356	23	16,288	8,480	52·	5,32,827	1,88,304	35·	

PART I—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Per	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	
				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
				28	29	30	31
		CLASS IV.— *Minor offences against the Person.*					
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...		138	...	60	...
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...		13	...	12	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...		...	...	1	...
		Total ...		151	...	73	...
		CLASS V.— *Minor offences against property.*					
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...		37	1	89	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...		306	...	1,165	2
		ordinary ...		1,346	6	4,764	2
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...		71	...	114	...
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...		121	4	182	...
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...		483	...	590	...
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...		6	...	8	...
		Total ...		2,370	11	6,912	4
		CLASS VI.— *Other offences not specified above.*					
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...		1	...	11	...
50	Chapter VIII, (B.). C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874 ...	Vagrancy and bad character ...		49	...	122	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...		42	...	195	...
52		,, Excise Laws ...		84	...	556	...
53		,, Opium Act ...		115	1	452	...
54		,, Railway Laws ...		11	...	38	...
55		,, Salt and Custom Laws ...		...	...	...	...
56		,, Arms Act ...		9	...	37	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...		249	...	1,704	...
		Total ...		560	1	3,115	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police ...	Forest Act ...		80	...	151	...
		Section 54 Act X of 1882 ...		...	...	...	...
		Cantonment Act ...		1	...	10	...
		Total ...		81	...	161	...
	Detail ...	GRAND TOTAL ...		4,793	107	13,920	157

lice 1.—(Continued.)

for the year 1889—(Concluded.)

sons.—(Concld.)											Property.			
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of *e. g.* died, transferred, admitted, as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of Police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
34	40·	41·	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	43·	48·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	41·	48·	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82	70·	71·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,160	77·	78·	...	8	1	29	...	1,067	1,041	97·	25,397	27,295	107·	
4,647	77·	78·	3	11	...	109	...	10,705	5,184	48·	1,83,768	82,157	45·	
99	70·	70·	...	...	...	5	...	168	115	68·	14,957	5,260	35·	
178	60·	58·	...	2	...	8	...	3	16	533·	37	457	1,235·	
260	71·	72·	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	100·	8	6	75·	
6	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,433	76·	77·	3	21	1	153	...	11,944	6,357	53·	2,24,167	1,15,175	51·	
11	91·	91·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
122	55·	65·	...	6	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
185	85·	88·	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
494	85·	87·	...	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
438	79·	79·	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	57·	61·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	80·	83·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,699	87·	86·	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,996	83·	84·	1	8	3	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	100·	100·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	91·	91·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	93·	97·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,035	74·	75·	22	63	8	356	23	16,238	8,460	52·	5,32,827	1,88,304	35·	

PART II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1889.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.									Persons.					Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS 1.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity.*															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	214	211	13	224	22	210	344	334	19	95	...	197	2	21	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	34	37	6	43	12	42	56	53	4	13	...	36	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and dispossession of property	71	72	7	79	4	76	98	92	20	25	...	46	...	1	
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	12	21	...	21	4	21	33	28	6	2	...	16	3	1	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	32	25	2	27	5	25	41	42	2	13	...	27	...	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	4	2	6	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	23	22	1	23	5	23	90	79	5	19	...	55	...	...	
		Total	388	392	31	423	52	400	665	631	56	167	...	379	5	24	
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	37	51	3	54	6	49	117	101	38	16	1	44	...	2	
		Total	37	51	3	54	6	49	117	101	38	16	1	44	...	2	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3,866	3,705	373	4,078	39	3,714	7,031	6,787	1,263	3,145	...	2,224	1	154	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	5	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,336	1,848	71	1,919	73	1,805	3,566	3,607	1,211	1,019	...	1,288	2	87	
		Total	5,208	5,555	444	5,999	112	5,521	10,603	10,400	2,479	4,164	...	3,513	3	241	

		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
18	417 to 420	...	Cheating	...	119	77	6	83	4	69	108	104	45	14	...	43	...	2	
19	403, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	89	80	4	84	52	59	90	101	16	17	...	67	...	1	
20	409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	45	44	1	45	8	42	48	47	5	10	...	32	...	...	
21	426 427, 443	...	Mischief (simple)	...	133	178	18	196	4	173	360	352	97	129	...	114	...	12	
			Total	...	389	379	29	408	68	343	606	604	163	170	...	256	...	15	
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
22	298	...	Offences against religion	...	2	7	...	7	...	6	19	18	9	...	...	9	...	...	
23	490 to 492	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	17	29	...	29	...	27	27	27	11	9	...	7	...	...	
24	493 to 498	...	Offences relating to marriage	...	267	216	5	221	...	208	235	230	87	85	...	57	...	1	
25	500 to 502	...	Defamation	...	271	247	10	257	...	214	387	379	126	155	...	81	...	17	
26	504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	...	277	274	10	284	2	256	492	473	106	203	...	144	...	19	1 Person died.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	...	Public local nuisances	...	47	40	1	41	1	39	61	64	8	7	...	47	...	2	
28	291A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII A., C.P.C.		Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	24	15	...	15	...	14	41	41	...	2	...	39	...	...	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property	...	38	21	...	21	...	21	50	50	9	18	...	23	...	...	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	...	94	138	...	138	...	138	138	138	71	...	...	64	...	3	
			Total	...	1,045	988	26	1,014	3	924	1,451	1,421	427	479	...	472	...	42	1—Do.
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
		(Detail)																
	Municipal Act, XI of 1873	...		...	1,160	1,619	142	1,755	68	1,540	1,704	1,678	18	223	...	1,424	...	18	
	Stamp Act, I of 1879	...		...	26	41	...	41	...	43	56	52	1	16	...	35	...	...	
	Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871	...		...	113	197	5	202	10	180	468	471	81	167	...	222	...	1	
	Police Act, V of 1861	...		...	4	4	1	5	5	...	2	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	
	Prisons Act, XXVI of 1870	...		...	15	25	...	25	...	25	27	27	...	4	...	23	...	...	
	Railway Act, IV of 1879	...		...	5	14	...	14	...	14	18	18	...	2	...	16	...	...	
	Forest Act, VII of 1878	...		...	257	184	...	184	1	183	580	534	76	158	...	289	...	16	
	Arms Act, XI of 1878	...		...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Excise Act, XXII of 1881	...		...	1	18	...	18	1	17	28	28	...	11	...	17	...	...	
	Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878	...		...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Tenancy Act, IX of 1883	...		...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Northern Indian Ferries Act, XVII of 1878	...		...	...	5	...	5	...	5	5	5	1	1	...	3	...	...	
	Soldiers Necessaries Act, VII of 1867	...		...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
	Cantonments Act, III of 1880	...		...	21	12	...	12	...	12	12	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	
			Total	...	1,605	2,116	148	2,266	86	2,023	2,911	2,843	177	583	...	2,053	...	30	
			Grand Total	...	8,675	9,483	681	10,164	337	9,260	16,353	16,006	3,340	5,579	1	6,717	8	354	1—Do.

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee ... By strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land ...	17	8	7	18	171	34	33	15	12	6	137
Dacoity on water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs —											
(a) with murder	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) without murder	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other professional crimes, viz:—											
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft	5	2	7	...	25	3	23	21	2	...	2

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Criminal purposes and other professional Crimes for the year 1889.

Comparative Return.														Remarks.
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1838.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
13			14			15			16			17			18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	11	34	6	9	33	2	5	15	7,014	6,517	12,501	27	384	639	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	10	23	7	10	23	7	8	21	157	331	307	167	322	307	

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II.) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III.)
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.			
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	41,032	...
Saugor ...	...	3	2	91	6	572	...	674	5	35	...	20,400
Damoh ...	...	1	2	65	4	317	...	389	...	...	...	6,000
Jubbulpore ...	...	3	3	113	6	593	...	718	...	...	...	16,200
Mandla ...	...	1	2	54	3	249	...	309	...	...	...	6,000
Seoni ...	...	1	2	47	4	259	...	313	...	...	...	7,200
Nimar ...	...	2	3	71	6	340	6	428	...	...	...	9,000
Narsinghpur ...	...	1	2	57	3	292	...	355	...	...	...	9,600
Hoshangabad ...	...	2	2	90	6	486	...	586	...	...	...	9,600
Betul ...	...	1	2	56	3	281	...	343	...	...	...	7,200
Chhindwara ...	...	1	2	50	3	303	...	359	...	...	...	8,400
Nagpur ...	...	3	2	123	25	683	...	836	16	87	...	14,400
Wardha ...	...	1	3	71	4	356	...	434	...	...	...	12,000
Chanda ...	...	1	2	88	6	510	...	607	...	...	...	6,000
Bhandara ...	...	1	2	64	4	362	...	433	...	...	...	7,200
Balaghat ...	...	1	2	40	3	187	...	233	...	...	...	7,200
Raipur ...	...	3	2	87	6	478	...	576	...	...	...	13,200
Bilaspur ...	...	1	2	55	4	291	...	353	...	...	...	6,000
Sambalpur ...	...	1	2	61	6	320	...	390	...	...	...	8,400
Travelling allowances of Subordinate Police Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of Arms and accoutrements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	29	38	1,283	102	6,879	6	8,338	21	122	41,032	1,74,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	3	15	...	142	...	160	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police ...	...	...	1	14	...	112	...	127	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	13	...	...	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	17	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1	29	42	1,313	102	7,157	6	8,655	21	122	41,032	1,74,000

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Employment of Police for the year 1889.—(Contd.)

Cost of Police.											Distribution of force	
Other expenses of Column III.					Average pay of						In District.	
Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. IV. and V.)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI, VII and VIII.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XII, XIV and XV.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. XII to XVIII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Men.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
...	...	...	...	...			5,222	46,254	46,254	...	...	...
1,500	...	23,187	44,574	2,976			13,414	1,05,051	1,01,283	3,768	1	8
900	...	16,512	28,487	1,968			5,810	54,677	54,677	...	...	...
1,500	...	28,032	43,296	3,240			12,254	1,04,522	1,04,522	...	...	...
900	...	12,624	18,426	1,512			6,412	45,874	45,874	...	1	6
900	...	13,620	19,233	1,776			6,599	49,328	49,328	...	1	6
1,600	...	19,290	26,484	2,664			9,702	68,740	68,740	...	1	6
1,000	...	15,201	21,501	1,704			6,890	55,896	55,896	...	1	6
1,600	...	21,315	35,886	2,784			11,266	82,451	82,451	...	1	8
1,200	...	13,506	20,742	1,608			6,113	50,369	50,369	...	1	6
990	...	13,161	22,344	1,704			6,358	52,867	52,867	...	1	6
1,200	...	30,405	58,512	6,432	Rs. a. p.		17,036	1,27,985	1,16,489	11,496	...	...
900	...	16,398	26,178	2,064			7,277	64,817	64,817	...	1	6
1,100	...	19,869	37,881	2,764	21 12 0		9,373	77,007	77,007	...	2	10
900	...	17,400	26,796	1,872			9,313	63,481	63,481	...	1	6
900	...	11,280	13,929	1,416			6,172	40,897	40,897	...	1	6
1,200	...	23,064	35,385	2,976			10,592	86,417	86,417	...	...	...
900	...	14,028	21,633	2,064			7,109	51,734	51,734	...	1	6
900	...	14,421	23,916	2,208			7,088	56,933	56,933	...	1	6
		3,23,313	5,20,203				1,63,000					
...	...	7,000	7,400	...			...	14,400	14,400	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...			9,000	9,000	9,000	...	...	...
20,000	...	3,30,313	5,27,603	43,752	...	...	1,72,000	13,08,700	12,93,436	15,264	15	92
...	...	10,446	12,266	...			5,984	29,696	8,909	20,787	..	...
...	...	4,944	10,416	...			2,478	17,838	5,351	12,487	...	...
...	...	996	930	...		7 12 0	72	1,998	1,998	...	...	...
...	...	996	1,302	...			556	2,854	2,854	...	...	...
20,000	...	3,47,695	5,53,517	43,752			1,81,090	13,61,086	13,12,548	48,538	15	92

District.	Distribution of force.—(Contd.)								Area of who e District in square miles.	Population of whole District.
	In District.									
	On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Office of Inspector General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	78	362	8	86	87	456	107	40	4,005	5,64,950
Damoh	50	231	13	77	63	308	16	...	2,799	3,12,957
Jubbulpore	70	289	24	182	94	471	117	29	3,918	6,87,233
Mandla	47	171	8	67	56	244	7	...	4,719	3,01,760
Seoni	30	145	18	106	49	257	...	...	3,247	3,34,733
Nimar	51	240	22	96	74	342	...	...	3,340	2,31,341
Narsinghpur	40	151	21	107	62	264	28	...	1,916	3,65,173
Hoshangabad	76	402	14	54	91	464	...	...	4,437	4,88,787
Betul	45	206	9	72	55	284	3	...	3,905	3,04,905
Chhindwara	37	191	12	107	50	304	...	...	3,915	3,72,899
Nagpur	72	343	13	162	85	505	247	99	3,786	6,97,356
Wardha	54	255	15	102	70	363	...	...	2,401	3,87,221
Chanda	67	378	22	101	91	479	26	...	10,785	6,47,146
Bhandara	46	246	20	113	67	365	...	...	3,922	6,83,779
Balaghat	28	129	13	49	42	184	...	...	3,146	3,40,554
Raipur	67	355	15	94	82	449	42	...	11,885	14,05,171
Bilaspur	50	230	8	57	59	243	...	...	7,798	10,17,327
Sambalpur	43	193	19	110	62	309	...	...	4,521	6,93,499
Travelling allowances of Subordinate Police Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of Arms and accoutrements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	951	4,517	274	1,742	1,240	6,351	593	168	84,445	98,38,791
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal State Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	951	4,517	274	1,742	1,240	6,351	593	168	84,445	98,38,791

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Proportion of the whole force (officers and men.)						Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men.)						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (Cols. 4 and 6 of Statement A., Part I.)	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (Cols. 27 and 28.)
To area.			To population.			To area.			To population.				
Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5·61	...	...	791	673	111	9·10	...	...	1,284	1,116	167	2,079	4·72
7·19	7·50	1·60	804	798	936	9·96	10·52	1·60	1,113	1,124	936	804	2·86
5·45	...	...	957	831	125	10·91	...	...	1,914	1,547	233	3,148	8·75
15·27	...	...	976	966	16	21·64	...	...	1,384	1,361	22	597	2·73
10·37	10·30	...	1,069	1,063	...	18·55	18·55	...	1,912	1,918	...	796	4·54
7·80	...	...	540	...	...	11·47	...	...	795	...	...	778	2·67
5·39	5·25	4·00	1,028	955	572	10·03	9·39	0·25	1,912	1,709	572	2,239	11·72
7·57	...	...	834	...	...	9·28	...	...	1,022	...	...	1,574	3·29
11·38	10·08	...	889	849	...	15·55	15·03	...	1,214	1,195	...	1,078	4·29
10·90	...	...	1,038	819	736	17·17	...	...	1,635	1,297	116	667	2·92
4·03	5·10	10·00	742	699	512	9·12	...	...	1,680	...	...	1,777	4·28
5·53	...	...	892	805	105	7·77	...	...	1,250	1,119	146	897	2·90
17·76	18·00	77·00	1,069	1,066	26	24·23	25·00	2·00	1,458	1,400	947	630	1·41
9·05	9·10	3·00	1,579	1,564	560	13·43	...	...	2,341	2,032	560	1,002	3·43
13·50	...	...	1,461	...	...	20·03	...	...	2,169	...	...	722	4·60
20·63	20·04	24·51	2,439	2,363	81	28·16	27·25	20·0	3,329	3,212	983	1,798	4·26
22·09	19·98	3·00	2,882	1,871	669	27·85	22·26	3·0	3,633	2,572	669	2,281	8·14
11·59	12·00	...	1,778	1,793	37	19·15	18·0	...	2,938	2,624	54	3,288	13·98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9·95	...	...	1,160	...	...	1,544	...	...	1,799	...	...	26,150	4·78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9·95	...	...	1,160	...	...	1,544	...	...	1,799	...	...	26,150	4·78

Return showing equipment, discipline and general management of the

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Forces.			Punishment by their own					
			Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined.		Degraded.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saugor	100	623	373	30	207	...	3	9	...	2	3
Damoh	67	319	162	30	192	...	2	2	...	2	...
Jubbulpore	121	621	189	32	521	...	2	...	...	3	...
Mandla	56	250	132	3	171	1	8	16	5	8	2
Seoni	49	261	80	16	214	...	3	7	5	4	8
Nimar	80	387	132	22	292	...	...	4	3	3	...
Narsinghpur	61	310	157	18	196	...	4	5	...	2	...
Hoshangabad	100	558	487	27	143	3	3	29	23	9	...
Betul	58	282	270	16	54	...	15	...	1	7	2
Chhindwara	52	304	132	15	199	...	6	...	...	3	2
Nagpur	154	871	316	70	639	...	3	15	...	13	5
Wardha	76	373	149	18	279	...	16	13	...	5	1
Chanda	92	518	320	27	263	...	3	11	8	4	2
Bhandara	69	387	184	18	254	1	1	13	...	3	...
Balaghat	42	189	100	3	128	...	1	14	2	7	5
Raipur	97	528	283	26	315	...	6	...	2	1	1
Bilaspur	72	362	179	20	235	1	5	1	...	3	1
Sambalpur	73	366	239	21	179	...	6	5	2	5	...
Total ..	1,419	7,509	3,884	412	4,571	6	87	144	51	84	32

District Executive Foot Police ...
Do. Mounted Police ...
Excise Police ...
Railway Police ...
Cantonment Police ...
Ferry Police ...
Special Police for prevention of opium smuggling ...
Extra Police ...

Total ...

lice 5.

Force in each district of the Central Provinces for the year 1889.

Punishment.											
Departmental Officers.					Punished judicially by a Magistrate.					
Suspended.		Total.		Amount of Fines.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs. a. p.						
...	5	11	11	17 0 0	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	2	15 0 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	25	17	27 8 0	...	2	...	2	...	...
...	18	11	34	34 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	7	7	63 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	7	8	18 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	8	41	34	163 0 6	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	3	7	21	1 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	3	9	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	28	10	67 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	18	21	125 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	2
1	22	16	35	55 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	17	12	23 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	21	8	51 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	12	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	5	11	8 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	4	10	12	19 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	99	235	269	690 7 8	...	9	...	2	1	2

Officers	*Men.*
1,320	6,747
2	100
1	89
39	278
19	120
2	2
...	6
36	167
1,419	7,509

District.	Other offences.		Rewards. Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Education. Number of Police who can read and write.		Education. Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.
	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money reward.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Saugor	...	7	34	173	95	424	...	19	68	328	309
Damoh	1	3	28	48	65	71	...	6	36	178	159
Jubbulpore	1	8	22	85	122	338	1	84	36	425	267
Mandla	1	5	30	4	53	66	3	171	43	113	81
Seoni	...	1	45	17	39	130	...	15	59	150	101
Nimar	1	4	46	28	74	143	15	190	85	192	132
Narsinghpur	1	3	35	37	61	142	4	56	33	139	199
Hoshangabad	1	9	43	1	93	143	3	89	71	280	289
Betul	1	9	27	29	56	74	...	46	32	186	122
Chhindwara	...	7	30	10	50	66	...	58	37	159	151
Nagpur	1	7	60	60	151	498	6	55	107	484	401
Wardha	1	6	34	8	65	77	2	15	55	198	180
Chanda	..	5	21	3	92	80	...	114	25	379	266
Bhandara	...	...	16	...	66	137	5	54	33	248	167
Balaghat	...	...	...	11	87	98	4	34	12	154	64
Raipur	1	4	100	31	96	297	...	219	123	222	280
Bilaspur	1	1	82	2	61	67	11	235	68	156	210
Sambalpur	...	5	34	22	68	154	16	152	28	263	148
Total ...	11	84	687	569	1,344	3,005	70	1,612	946	4,251	3,466

lice 5.—(Continued).

Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally to the strength in each District.	Remarks.
On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.				
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
19	...	10	3	26	1	26	34·	3·59	3·04	
9	...	6	2	...	2	13	42·	3·36	1·55	
5	...	15	2	5	5	14	60·0	1·88	1·07	
5	...	7	9	35	3	13	74·	4·24	13·	
6	1	21	3	20	4	7	70·	2·25	14·51	
20	1	60	...	5	6	6	75·7	1·28	3·00	
11	...	3	4	4	3	8	90·	2·15	4·04	
10	1	17	6	9	8	19	73·4	2·88	11·39	
10	...	21	15	...	3	6	38·06	1·76	8·23	
5	...	4	6	1	2	7	58·	1·96	3·37	
14	...	64	3	7	32	11	53·	1·07	3·70	
13	...	12	16	5	...	3	23·9	0·66	8·68	
14	1	9	3	2	3	17	195·	2·78	8·36	
5	...	11	2	9	...	8	30·	1·75	6·36	
2	...	8	1	1	1	2	56·	0·86	12·55	
1	...	19	6	40	1	15	14·5	2·40	2·08	
5	1	7	6	1	5	10	62·4	2·30	3·68	
4	...	5	6	...	2	12	54·	2·73	5·00	
158	5	299	93	170	81	197	61·18	2·20	5·64	

II-D.—Police 6.

Showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1889.

Districts.	RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.									
											OFFICERS.									
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.					Hindus.							
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Kaiths.	Mahrattas.	Ahirs.	Hindus of all other castes.
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saugor	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	95	590	5	41	26	8	...	1	11	2	...	7
Damoh	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	64	308	2	24	16	5	...	...	11	1	1	6
Jubbulpore	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	117	605	5	45	37	10	...	...	14	...	5	7
Mandla	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	55	237	2	23	11	5	...	...	5	...	3	8
Seoni	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	245	1	13	13	6	...	4	2	...	1	6
Nimar	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	77	419	5	27	27	11	...	1	2	2	1	6
Narsinghpur	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	59	301	3	24	13	7	...	...	5	...	3	7
Hoshangabad	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	96	592	6	31	28	18	...	...	...	3	6	10
Betul	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	282	2	18	15	11	...	...	...	1	...	8
Chhindwara	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	50	292	3	20	17	1	...	...	4	3	...	5
Nagpur	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	142	840	...	62	46	16	...	...	...	6	3	16
Wardha	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	74	358	3	20	32	5	...	1	...	8	...	8
Chanda	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	89	524	5	29	20	10	...	1	2	6	1	19
Bhandara	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	67	374	2	33	17	10	...	2	1	2	...	2
Balaghat	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	40	188	2	12	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	8
Raipur	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	94	522	3	45	16	13	...	1	3	11	...	6
Bilaspur	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	73	355	3	17	27	9	...	1	14	...	...	5
Sambalpur	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	71	358	2	3	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	54
Total ...	1	18	10	7	4	17	4	3	1,364	7,390	54	487	376	159	1	13	78	46	25	188

II-D.—Police 6.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	RELIGION OR CASTE.														
	Other Religions.		MEN.										Other Religions.		Grand Total of officers and men.
					Hindus.										
	Parsee.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Seikhs.	Ahirs.	Gonds.	Mahrattas.	Hindus of all other Castes.			
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Saugor	...	...	...	196	181	61	...	3	17	...	5	127	...	...	691
Damoh	...	...	...	124	82	24	...	...	20	3	5	50	...	...	374
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	247	166	53	...	...	25	1	6	107	...	...	728
Mandla	...	...	...	59	68	27	...	...	5	25	1	52	..	...	294
Seoni	...	...	...	60	82	17	...	2	15	7	4	58	...	...	291
Nimar	...	...	...	102	155	100	...	1	31	...	4	26	...	...	501
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	70	93	32	...	...	14	3	4	85	...	...	363
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	153	230	64	...	...	32	...	1	112	...	...	694
Betul	...	...	...	74	69	32	...	1	5	38	15	48	...	...	340
Chhindwara	...	...	...	97	87	28	...	...	10	11	17	42	...	...	345
Nagpur	...	...	1	220	290	99	...	...	45	9	66	111	..	...	990
Wardha	...	...	...	109	90	38	...	...	27	2	25	67	...	...	435
Chanda	...	...	...	221	49	32	...	2	10	20	24	166	...	...	617
Bhandara	...	...	...	151	71	48	...	...	7	3	21	73	...	..	443
Balaghat	...	...	1	43	35	29	...	3	9	4	6	58	...	...	230
Raipur	...	...	...	188	80	65	...	3	27	7	61	91	...	...	620
Bilaspur	...	...	2	86	140	33	...	...	11	1	10	72	...	...	431
Sambalpur	...	...	...	15	21	23	...	...	23	26	...	250	...	...	431
Total	...	1	...	3	2,215	1,989	805	...	15	333	160	275	1,595	...	...	8,818

II-E.—Registration.

Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90.

Districts.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book No. 1.																		
	Compulsory.										Optional.								
	Number of Registration offices.	Instruments of gifts, Section 17, clause *a*.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instrument of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses *b* and *c* or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease, Section 17, clause *d*.	All instruments of leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause *d*.	Total compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of mortgage of value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses *a* and *b*.	Instruments of leases for one year or less (Section 18, clause *c*), and instruments of lease exempted under the provisions in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, clause 1).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
1	2	3	4 *a*	4 *b*	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										Rs. a. p.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector-General's office ...																			
Nagpur	7	125	1,034	868	1,634	93	36	308	4,098	8,696 2 0	645	57	43	...	...	5	730	712 14 0	13,84,993 8 6
Bhandara	5	14	138	79	428	14	13	45	731	1,690 4 0	131	1	3	...	...	1	136	136 0 0	2,73,267 0 10
Wardha	6	71	499	235	1,092	70	86	733	2,791	5,695 7 0	408	39	51	1	41	6	546	546 4 0	9,59,234 11 5
Chanda	7	29	79	72	303	10	7	65	565	1,062 8 0	92	3	...	...	...	...	95	95 0 0	1,48,935 4 5
Balaghat	3	6	28	12	66	2	...	13	127	404 8 0	12	1	...	...	...	...	13	12 8 0	90,876 1 3
Jubbulpore	4	76	323	178	688	148	37	205	1,656	4,832 0 0	117	30	4	1	16	...	168	178 8 0	10,91,503 8 0
Saugor	7	38	186	180	405	20	5	144	978	2,617 4 2	254	6	13	...	3	...	270	269 8 0	8,24,554 13 0
Narsinghpur	4	24	145	115	734	94	7	400	1,519	3,669 12 0	158	12	22	3	5	1	201	190 0 0	8,62,863 13 7
Hoshangabad	5	32	320	77	992	98	36	215	1,770	6,348 0 0	88	22	26	2	82	6	226	222 12 0	13,16,742 10 2
Seoni	3	24	50	25	215	40	2	201	557	1,223 0 0	28	26	17	...	...	...	71	62 8 0	2,03,339 14 6
Betul	4	20	129	62	279	6	44	48	588	1,337 4 0	68	4	74	...	...	...	146	110 8 0	2,36,274 5 8
Damoh	3	35	75	81	176	17	11	50	445	1,126 0 0	60	18	2	...	...	...	80	81 8 0	2,23,949 7 6
Mandla	3	4	15	5	67	2	...	2	95	335 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	7 0 0	57,921 4 0
Chhindwara	3	23	269	161	472	41	132	156	1,254	2,676 4 0	127	29	90	...	...	...	246	202 10 0	4,30,995 11 6
Nimar	4	27	538	203	793	15	6	489	2,071	3,676 3 0	130	2	42	1	7	...	182	161 0 0	5,42,203 9 3
Raipur	5	20	232	128	385	20	2	29	816	3,135 12 0	136	11	18	4	...	...	169	160 8 0	6,46,149 0 0
Bilaspur	4	15	118	67	135	10	2	288	635	1,283 4 0	34	3	2	...	...	3	42	43 8 0	1,96,387 9 3
Sambalpur	5	8	31	20	62	5	...	17	143	410 8 0	8	10	...	...	...	...	18	18 0 0	68,890 5 6
Total ...	82	591	4,209	2,568	8,926	705	426	3,414	20,839	50,219 0 2	2,503	254	407	12	154	22	3,352	3,210 8 0	95,59,082 10 4

II-E.—Registration.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III, Section 18, clause *e*.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney.	Number of searches and applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 18 and 25 and the total fees paid for registration, under Columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	Compulsory.	Optional.															
	Instruments of gifts of moveable property (Section 123, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, (Section 18, clause *d*).	Obligation for the payment of money (Section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
						Rs. a. p.									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector General's office	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	12,289 11 0
Nagpur	6	219	16	498	739	1,100 4 0	1	55	2	14	15	58	230	483	10,623 4 0	8,149 12 0	5,767 13 5
Bhandara	3	31	9	132	175	300 4 0	...	12	...	2	3	7	125	96	2,150 8 0	1,935 6 0	1,092 7 0
Wardha	8	103	9	245	365	526 0 0	...	29	1	18	28	27	112	357	6,827 11 0	4,612 15 6	2,925 2 1
Chanda	5	35	13	112	165	270 8 0	...	4	...	2	5	9	79	78	1,436 0 0	1,357 12 0	942 0 6
Balaghat	...	1	4	88	93	175 0 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	120	21	592 0 0	621 14 6	364 15 9
Jubbulpore	1	19	15	248	283	513 12 0	1	20	2	1	5	14	122	177	5,568 4 0	2,824 0 6	1,877 3 3
Saugor	3	20	20	133	176	358 4 0	...	28	...	4	15	14	74	88	3,301 0 2	2,019 4 10	1,573 11 5
Narsinghpur	...	41	27	174	242	444 0 0	...	5	...	7	11	81	84	227	4,813 12 0	2,340 13 0	1,767 1 10
Hoshangabad	1	116	44	424	585	858 0 0	1	12	...	8	4	26	116	400	7,452 12 0	3,506 6 6	2,185 10 6
Seoni	...	2	8	130	140	251 0 0	1	10	...	2	1	5	62	52	1,556 8 0	987 14 6	811 1 0
Betul	...	38	2	128	168	265 8 0	...	4	...	1	...	3	97	112	1,721 4 0	1,208 7 6	1,182 3 0
Damoh	1	1	14	62	78	143 0 0	...	...	...	4	11	20	52	93	1,350 8 0	1,053 6 6	700 9 0
Mandla	2	2	...	40	44	105 8 0	2	1	..	...	...	2	77	15	449 8 0	356 14 6	385 14 0
Chhindwara	1	25	7	164	197	347 0 0	1	3	...	2	8	10	88	163	3,231 14 0	1,642 8 0	1,478 9 1
Nimar	4	80	15	195	294	478 4 0	...	12	...	6	16	28	91	150	4,334 7 0	2,498 9 9	1,722 1 0
Raipur	3	7	17	293	320	617 4 0	...	11	2	3	10	23	186	87	3,939 8 0	2,571 9 0	1,708 0 0
Bilaspur	...	1	14	150	165	311 12 0	1	7	...	3	...	6	76	71	1,652 8 0	1,580 5 6	959 10 6
Sambalpur	1	2	1	29	33	62 12 0	...	3	...	3	1	4	31	33	497 4 0	430 2 9	564 12 0
Total	39	743	235	3,245	4,262	7,123 0 0	8	216	7	80	133	337	1,882	2,703	60,998 8 2	39,698 2 10	40,298 8 4

II. F.—Military 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each					Total cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid Camp followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.							
																					Rs.
European. Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European. Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European. Artillery ...	492	112	...	16	16	15	102	471	3 Batteries ...	18	15	...	82	374	432	5,113	...	622	322	80	3,43,698
European. Infantry ...	2,032	329	...	30	30	49	366	1,916	2 Regiments ...	...	53	...	212	1,651	58	4,773	...	549	286	58	8,37,652
European. Total ...	2,524	441	...	46	46	64	468	2,387	3 Batteries and 2 Regiments	18	68	...	294	2,025	490	4,848	...	569	292	78	11,81,350
Native. Cavalry ...	1,068	86	...	6	6	11	53	1,084	2 Regiments ...	...	18	25	176	865	569	7,486	1,425	364	239	57	5,56,314
Native. Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native. Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native. Infantry ...	3,462	418	...	27	27	86	256	3,511	4 Regiments and 1 Detachment ...	...	40	64	286	3,121	184	6,488	855	176	112	82	7,43,301
Native. Total ...	4,530	504	...	33	33	97	309	4,595	6 Regiments and 1 Detachment ...	...	58	89	462	3,986	753	6,798	1,015	248	140	63	12,99,615
Grand Total ...	7,054	945	...	79	79	161	777	6,982	3 Batteries, 8 Regiments, 1 Detachment	18	126	89	756	6,011	1,243	5,745	1,015	373	191	69	24,80,965

II. F.—Military 2.

STATEMENT showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
European. Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European. Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European. Artillery	...	3	...	34	115	...	...	...	34	328	5	50	755	9
European. Infantry	...	2	3	26	725	11	178	...	25	306	1	93	582	123
Native. Cavalry	...	1	2	27	434	...	...	...	45	299	22	22	481	66
Native. Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native. Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native. Infantry	...	2	...	49	726	9	157	...	36	348	28	50	795	60

II. F.—Military 3.

STATEMENT showing religion, races and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1889.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average.				General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Age.	Height.	Weight.		
		Yrs. ms.	Ft. ins.	lbs.		
According to religion.	Mahomedans	27 9	5 7½	128		
	Hindus	28 8	5 7⅓	133		
	Sikhs	24 10	5 8⅔	142		
	Christians	29 5	5 7	118½		
	Parsis	.....	.....	.....		
	Others	32 8	5 6½	128¼		
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis	27 2	5 7⅔	131⅓		
	Punjabis	25 11	5 8	141		
	Afghans	31 0	5 6½	132		
	Biluchis	29 0	5 4½	not known.		
	From Western Himalayas	.....	.....	.....		
	„ Eastern „	.....	.....	.....		
	Bengalis	30 0	5 8	not known.		
	From Maratha countries	34 3	5 8	129		
	Telingas	.....	.....	.....		
	Canarese	.....	.....	.....		
	Tamils	.....	.....	.....		
	Malabars	.....	.....	.....		
	Others	31 5	5 6⅓	131⅓		
Hindus according to caste.	Brahmins	29 0	5 7⅔	124½		
	Rajputs	24 1	5 8⅓	134		
	Other castes	27 10	5 7⅓	131½		

II-G.—Marine 1.

Nil.

II-G.—Marine 2.

Nil.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

III-A.—Finance 1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90.

Head of Revenues.	Gross Receipts.	Charges against income.				Total charges.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges for collecting, including cost of opium and maintaining productive works.	Assignments and compensations, including Territorial and Political Pensions payable under Treaties and engagements.	Allowances to District and Village officers and charitable grants.			
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue (Imperial share)	27,30,278	...	..	3,33,902	...	3,33,902	23,96,376	
Forest (do.)	5,78,091	486	3,47,728	..	...	3,48,214	2,29,877	
Tributes from Native States	2,60,863	...	...	...	...	...	2,60,863	
TOTAL TERRITORIAL ...	35,69,232	486	3,47,728	3,33,902	...	6,82,116	28,87,116	
Opium	2,27,416	...	...	...	...	...	2,27,416	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Stamps	4,01,693	3,521	9,875	...	...	13,396	3,88,297	
Excise	19,14,645	160	42,900	...	...	43,060	18,71,585	
Assessed Taxes	2,28,492	1,100	95	...	...	1,195	2,27,297	
Registration	50,887	51	...	...	...	51	50,836	
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	49,051	...	...	...	...	...	49,051	
Stationery and Printing	325	...	...	...	...	...	325	
Miscellaneous	2,120	...	...	...	...	...	2,120	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	64,43,861	5,318	4,00,598	3,33,902	...	7,39,818	57,04,043	
PROVINCIAL.								
Land Revenue	39,23,116	1,396	7,33,592	3,269	...	7,38,257	31,84,859	
Stamps	12,05,080	10,564	29,625	...	...	40,189	11,64,891	
Excise	6,38,215	53	14,300	...	...	14,353	6,23,862	

Provincial Rates	2,12,173	1	...	...	...	1	2,12,172
Assessed Taxes	2,28,493	1,099	95	...	...	1,194	2,27,299
Forest	5,78,090	487	3,47,727	...	...	3,48,214	2,29,876
Registration	50,888	51	...	...	...	51	50,837
Interest	16,035	...	...	...	...	...	16,035
Post Office	7,857	...	...	...	...	...	7,857
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,40,424	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,424
Law and Justice—Jails	3,48,189	...	...	...	...	...	3,48,189
Police	39,392	..	...	...	...	...	39,392
Education	1,36,834	...	...	...	..	...	1,36,834
Medical	4,058	...	...	...	...	...	4,058
Scientific and other Minor Departments	10,303	...	...	...	...	...	10,303
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	12,112	...	...	...	...	...	12,112
Stationery and Printing	19,110	...	...	...	..	...	19,110
Miscellaneous	60,305	...	...	...	..	...	60,305
Civil Works	14,966	...	...	...	...	...	14,966
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	76,45,640	13,651	11,25,339	3,269	...	11,42,259	65,03,381
LOCAL.							
Provincial Rates	6,45,351	121	...	...	3,47,269	3,47,390	2,97,961
Interest	284	...	...	...	...	...	284
Police	1,52,131	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,131
Education	8,272	...	...	...	...	...	8,272
Medical	9,270	...	...	...	...	...	9,270
Scientific and other Minor Departments	6,047	...	...	...	...	...	6,047
Miscellaneous	43,599	...	...	...	...	...	43,599
Civil Works	68,552	...	...	...	...	...	68,552
TOTAL LOCAL	9,33,506	121	...	...	3,47,269	3,47,390	5,86,116
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.							
Cantonment Funds	1,66,958	...	...	...	...	...	1,66,958
Town and Bazar Funds	1,293	...	...	...	...	...	1,293
Police Remount Fund	3,106	...	...	...	...	...	3,106
Police Butchut Fund	167	...	...	...	...	...	167
Education Fund	248	...	...	...	...	...	248
Museum Fund	1,460	...	...	...	...	...	1,460
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS	1,73,232	...	...	...	...	...	1,73,232
GROSS RECEIPTS	1,51,96,239	19,090	15,25,937	3,37,171	3,47,269	22,29,467	1,29,66,772

III-A.—Finance 2.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90.

Head of Expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of Increase or Decrease.
	Last year.	Present year.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishment ...	99,992	1,03,444	
Civil Contingencies	9,122	8,757	
Registration	21,604	20,274	
Interest on ordinary debt	2,136	350	
Interest on other obligations	2,829	2,953	
Police	5,110	4,966	
Miscellaneous	3,181	4,357	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	1,43,974	1,45,101	
PROVINCIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishment ...	7,03,249	7,23,472	
Civil Contingencies	1,49,204	1,71,408	
Judicial charges—Cantonments, &c. ...	7,28,945	7,17,320	
Registration	21,605	20,274	
Interest on ordinary debt	8,866	14,207	
Post Office	57,897	58,100	
Law and Justice—Jails	5,55,050	6,24,902	
Police	12,90,331	13,03,388	
Education	4,53,923	4,51,831	
Medical	2,57,875	2,63,215	
Superannuation, &c.	2,00,758	2,36,240	
Stationery and Printing	1,30,063	1,69,175	
Miscellaneous	45,081	39,458	
Civil Works	2,756	955	
TOTAL PROVINCIAL ...	46,05,603	47,93,945	
LOCAL.			
Administration	33,419	28,761	
Police	51,543	51,491	
Education	1,76,598	1,73,455	
Medical	48,881	50,824	
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	9,364	7,186	
Superannuation, &c.	1,289	1,540	
Stationery and Printing	650	1,140	
Miscellaneous	6,590	7,478	
Famine Relief	...	...	
Civil Works	2,19,416	1,59,070	
TOTAL LOCAL ...	5,47,750	4,80,945	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.			
Cantonment Funds	1,47,967	1,67,869	
Town and Bazar Funds	699	910	
Police Remount Fund	3,010	1,737	
Police Butchut Fund	348	183	
Education Fund	621	625	
Museum Fund	910	710	
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ...	1,53,555	1,72,034	
GRAND TOTAL ...	54,50,882	55,92,025	
SURPLUS ...	...	73,74,747	
DEFICIT ...	...	...	

III.-A.—Finance 3.

Amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries in the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash Balance of last year ...	52,95,384		
IMPERIAL.		IMPERIAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I.	57,04,043	Expenditure as per Statement No. II.	1,45,101
PROVINCIAL.		PROVINCIAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I.	65,03,381	Expenditure as per Statement No. II.	47,93,945
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I.	5,86,116	Expenditure as per Statement No. II.	4,80,945
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.		EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	
Revenues as per Statement No. I.	1,73,232	Expenditure as per Statement No II.	1,72,034
Civil Deposits	41,07,061	Civil Deposits	39,43,129
Municipal Funds	11,78,949	Municipal Funds	11,70,247
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	37,43,397	Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	37,19,478
Account with Native States...	1,827	Account with Native States...	375
Departmental Accounts	2,656	Departmental Accounts	2,140
PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT.		PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT.	
Loan to Mofussil Municipalities	18,126	Loan to Mofussil Municipalities	2,00,000
Loan to Land-holders and other Notabilities	11,755	Loan to Land-holders and other Notabilities	15,000
Advances to Cultivators	56,153	Advances to Cultivators	1,45,896
Cash Remittances and Adjustments, &c.	78,93,203	Cash Remittances and Adjustments &c.	78,94,032
Remittances by Bills ... Local	11,23,520	Remittances by Bills ... Local	11,55,643
Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	8,85,713	Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	8,92,207
Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments ...	16,43,549	Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments ..	8,96,375
Civil ... Service Funds	39,523		
Civil ... Miscellaneous	15,11,361	Civil—Miscellaneous	28,44,941
Foreign Remittances	23,31,500	Foreign Remittances	31,83,141
Post Office Department	46,83,604	Post Office Department	4,63,560
Telegraph Department	23,550	Telegraph Department	1,40,715
Account between Central Provinces and Marine ...	...	Account between Central Provinces and Marine... ...	409
Military Department	88,404	Military Department	34,87,566
Public Works Department... Ordinary Branches ...	3,92,550	Public Works Department... Ordinary Branches ...	24,43,144
Public Works Department... Railway Branches ..	45,03,219	Public Works Department... Railway Branches ...	86,62,442
Remittance Account between England and India ..	756	Remittance Account between England and India ..	194
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,25,02,532		
Disbursements ...	4,68,52,659		
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,68,52,659
Cash at end of year ..	56,49,873		

III.-B—PUBLIC WORKS 1.

Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department, during the year 1889-90.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure including Establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works including Barrack Department	...	...	51,548	57,998	1,09,546	31,078
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	3,556	1,373	4,929	1,134
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	549	...	549	...
Total	...	...	4,105	1,373	5,478	1,134
Total Imperial	...	...	55,653	59,371	1,15,024	32,212
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	4,27,504	50,306	4,77,810	98,412
Communications	...	...	6,40,920	3,80,770	10,21,690	2,10,431
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	3,339	172	3,511	723
Total Provincial	...	...	10,71,763	4,31,248	15,03,011	3,09,566
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
Civil Buildings Roads and Services.						
Communications	...	...	1,67,732	18,780	1,86,512	...
Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local	...	...	1,67,732	18,780	1,86,512	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	12,95,148	5,09,399	18,04,547	3,41,778

III.-B.—Public Works 2—(State Railways.)

Showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90.

Name of Railway, &c.	Total outlay on Construction to end of 1889-90.	Total income realized during 1889-90.	Deduct charges, 1889-90.			Net surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
			Working expenses including establishment.	Interest on Capital at 4 per cent.	Total charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Umaria Colliery	8,73,857	2,64,082	2,06,529	34,064	2,40,593	23,489	
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	70,52,005	8,21,866	5,73,432	2,82,705	8,56,137	—34,271	

III.-C—RAILWAY.

Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total Capital Expenditure.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Cooli Class.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Umaria Colliery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,61,398	2,684	2,64,082	2,06,529	57,553	8	1,022	8,73,857
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	...	45	281	493	1,943	1,48,321	1,51,038	44,000	1,77,162	6,00,704	8,21,866	5,73,432	2,48,434	28	1,412	70,52,005

STATEMENT III. E. 1. Agriculture—Crops cultivated in acres.

District.	Cereals and pulses.				Oilseeds.	Sugar-cane.	Fibres.				Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cin-chona.	Miscellaneous.		Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.
	Rice.	Wheat.		Other food grains including pulses.			Cotton.		Jute.	Other sorts.						Food crops.	Non-food crops.			
		Grown alone.	Grown mixed with other crops.				Grown alone.	Grown mixed with other crops.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	45,600	4,46,000	30,127	2,90,000	99,600	5,500	18,100	15,285	...	4,300	...	...	...	4,100	...	8,800	4,600	9,72,012	12,100	9,59,912
Damoh ...	50,400	2,27,000	30,214	1,22,000	48,800	1,100	8,357	5,400	...	1,700	20	...	...	1,000	..	2,500	620	4,99,111	6,500	4,92,611
Jabalpur ...	1,21,685	2,96,549	1,30,788	3,35,181	83,858	2,332	17,277	4,932	...	896	...	...	...	366	...	15,366	5,908	10,15,138	67,691	9,47,447
Mandla ..	68,725	98,351	6,515	2,36,459	37,683	24	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	75	...	150	...	4,48,497	29,941	4,18,556
Sconi ...	1,07,972	2,58,370	31,586	1,97,965	53,027	1,242	6,484	2,125	...	1,810	...	...	...	64	...	944	80	6,61,669	8,565	6,53,104
Narsinghpur ...	5,5000	67,000	90,838	2,37,000	30,500	1,600	14,576	19,000	...	1,480	...	...	...	1,450	...	5,450	3,550	5,27,444	8,500	5,18,944
Hoshangabad ...	2,746	5,71,739	89,247	1,83,112	48,935	771	7,119	4,999	...	2,169	..	...	...	1,295	...	7,893	7,514	9,27,539	3,922	9,23,617
Nimar ...	10,260	30,000	320	2,38,000	31,200	100	68,266	3,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	100	...	11,000	2,800	3,97,646	13,335	3,83,711
Betul ...	12,611	1,43,902	17,398	2,57,346	82,802	7,987	1,810	703	...	3,674	...	...	...	360	...	1,18,845	1,583	6,49,021	8,945	6,40,076
Chhindwara ...	6,477	1,42,216	41,602	3,28,475	74,783	5,667	26,499	29,317	...	1,421	...	...	...	609	...	2,857	1,314	6,61,237	3,317	6,57,920
Wardha ...	3,300	2,44,000	2,606	1,86,000	1,48,000	600	5,400	2,59,446	...	2,200	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,07,000	12,100	9,72,652	1,600	9,71,052
Nagpur ...	29,130	5,45,337	5,340	2,36,878	1,38,739	2,308	29,980	85,480	...	1,892	...	...	...	1,590	...	1,36,426	20,360	12,33,460	6,420	12,27,040
Chanda ...	1,86,740	88,613	97	2,95,045	1,04,096	3,142	12,572	11,877	...	374	...	...	...	634	...	6,636	161	7,09,987	44,332	6,65,655
Bhandara ...	5,36,489	1,43,157	392	2,60,619	49,350	5,640	18	6	...	734	...	...	...	234	...	13,873	11,805	10,22,317	1,81,681	8,40,636
Balaghat ...	2,74,272	28,393	385	1,10,798	22,471	2,233	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	1,242	..	1,782	68	4,41,711	85,816	3,55,895
Raipur ...	12,30,000	1,80,000	...	5,68,300	1,86,000	1,800	26,600	...	...	1,720	...	...	...	3,900	...	8,700	...	22,07,020	3,44,000	18,63,020
Bilaspur ...	7,40,000	1,06,300	...	1,78,200	80,500	6,500	8,100	12,100	...	1,900	...	...	...	2,600	...	9,500	600	11,46,300	63,100	10,83,200
Sambalpur ...	4,67,305	3,542	...	80,644	33,075	4,962	24,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,319	...	6,18,015	1,374	6,16,641
Total ...	39,48,712	36,20,469	4,77,455	43,42,022	13,53,419	53,508	2,75,326	4,53,670	...	28,852	20	...	...	21,619	...	4,62,041	73,063	1,51,10,176	8,91,139	1,42,19,037

Statement III. E. 2.—Extent of irrigation.

District.	Total area of crops in column 19, Statement III. E. I.	Area irrigated.						Details.			
		By canal.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat grown alone or in a mixture.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
		Government.	Private.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor	9,72,012	...	...	227	5,681	1,614	7,522	1,759	261	5,012	490
Damoh	4,99,111	...	...	38	1,284	102	1,424	211	...	872	341
Jabalpur	10,15,138	...	...	111	3,288	...	3,399	...	...	3,399	...
Mandla	4,48,497	...	...	49	...	1,163	1,212	...	1,185	27	...
Seoni	6,61,669	...	...	...	1,645	535	2,180	...	...	2,180	...
Narsinghpur	5,27,444	...	...	1	1,558	85	1,644	644	...	1,000	...
Hoshangabad	9,27,539	...	...	1,493	2,834	215	4,542	20	483	4,027	12
Nimar	3,97,046	...	...	175	7,670	128	7,973	4,002	565	2,881	525
Betul	6,49,021	...	...	...	8,932	...	8,932	40	80	120	8,692
Chhindwara	6,61,237	...	...	...	7,018	...	7,018	40	25	6,909	44
Wardha	9,72,652	...	...	80	3,835	20	3,935	20	...	3,840	75
Nagpur	12,33,460	...	...	322	9,690	680	10,692	...	...	6,675	4,017
Chanda	7,09,987	...	...	1,43,913	2,395	2,831	1,49,139	246	1,43,269	5,604	20
Bhandara	10,22,317	...	...	2,34,965	5,065	1,284	2,41,314	10	2,20,225	20,997	82
Balaghat	4,41,711	...	...	75,492	3,070	1,030	79,592	21	79,219	344	8
Raipur	22,07,020	...	...	2,628	4,683	...	7,311	...	...	6,203	1,108
Bilaspur	11,46,300	...	...	2,533	1,439	...	3,972	...	3,972	...	...
Sambalpur	6,18,015	...	...	1,06,091	...	...	1,06,091	...	1,01,129	4,962	...
Total ...	1,51,10,176	...	...	5,68,118	70,087	9,687	6,47,892	7,013	5,50,413	75,052	15,414

III F.—Prices of produce.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.									Plough bullocks each.	Sheep each.	Fish per seer.	Iron per maund.
	Rice cleaned (chawal.)	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton uncleaned.	Sugar (gurh)	Salt.	Ghee.	Firewood.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	4 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	26 0 0	0 2 0	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0	5 0 0
Damoh ...	3 8 0	2 4 0	3 4 0	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	26 0 0	0 3 6	16 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 6	4 0 0
Jabalpur ...	4 3 3	2 8 0	3 14 6	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	27 0 0	0 5 4	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6	4 0 0
Mandla ...	2 11 5	2 1 8	3 10 2	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	4 1 7	26 10 8	0 3 2	18 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	5 0 0
Seoni ...	3 4 0	2 4 0	3 10 0	...	5 8 0	6 0 0	4 1 0	26 12 0	0 3 0	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	7 0 0
Narsinghpur ...	4 0 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 5 2	28 0 0	0 4 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0
Hoshangabad ...	4 9 4	2 11 0	3 12 8	...	4 15 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	32 0 0	0 4 0	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 6	5 8 0
Nimar ...	3 13 0	2 6 6	3 12 3	...	4 13 0	11 4 0	3 12 0	34 13 3	0 5 4	32 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 6	6 6 0
Betul ...	3 11 2	2 5 1	3 12 0	...	6 12 0	4 8 0	4 11 4	32 0 0	0 3 0	40 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	6 0 0
Chhindwara ...	4 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 4 0	36 0 0	0 4 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	10 0 0
Wardha ...	5 0 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	...	6 4 0	13 5 0	3 13 3	33 5 4	0 4 7	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	5 0 0
Nagpur ...	4 0 0	2 4 9	4 0 0	...	6 5 4	6 10 0	3 13 0	28 0 0	0 5 4	60 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	7 0 0
Chanda ...	3 3 2	2 7 2	4 0 0	...	5 0 0	6 14 9	3 8 0	28 0 0	0 1 10	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	6 7 0
Bhandara ...	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	7 8 0	4 0 0	30 0 0	0 3 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	8 0 0
Balaghat ...	2 14 2	2 3 6	3 9 0	...	...	6 0 0	4 11 3	28 0 0	0 3 4	31 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 9	5 8 0
Raipur ...	2 8 0	1 14 6	3 8 10	...	5 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	32 0 0	0 6 6	15 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	13 0 0
Bilaspur ...	2 5 4	1 13 0	3 1 3	...	5 0 0	10 0 0	4 7 6	35 8 0	0 5 10	12 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	9 0 0
Sambalpur ...	2 2 5	2 1 3	0 0 0	...	4 0 0	6 10 8	5 5 4	36 9 0	0 4 7	11 8 0	1 7 0	0 4 0	7 5 4
AVERAGE ...	3 7 10	2 4 6	3 12 2	...	5 7 1	6 12 8	4 3 2	30 5 0	0 4 0	28 8 11	2 7 1	0 3 1	6 12 7

III. G.—1.

Total External Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1890.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns.)							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Sindh.	Into Bengal.	Into North-West Provinces and Oudh.	Into Panjab.	Into Berar.	Into Rajputana and Central India.	Into Nizam's Territory.	Into Mysore.	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Karachi.	Into Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Coal and Coke	...	5,155	...	27,176	7,639	...	193	8,61,667	...	...	...	66,052	...	...	9,07,882	2,91,162
Cotton raw	...	1,933	...	1	916	36	10,500	1,346	...	...	...	3	...	...	14,735	2,67,975
Cotton, manufactured ... (1)—Twist and yarn, European	...	...	...	...	7	5	63	...	...	...	...	23,499	...	1,787	25,361	14,84,233
(2)— Do. Indian ...	...	8,839	...	...	228	2	9,982	17	...	...	...	1,901	...	70	21,039	7,09,899
(3)—Piece-goods, European ...	...	22	...	7	985	267	42	480	...	...	354	77,108	...	5,453	84,718	36,46,382
(4)— Do. Indian ...	214	2,510	...	15	2,669	121	6,665	922	3	...	129	4,872	...	22	18,142	7,42,085
Total Cotton, Manufactured ...	214	11,371	...	22	3,889	395	16,752	1,419	3	...	483	1,07,380	...	7,332	1,49,260	65,82,599
Drugs and Chemicals ... (1)—Intoxicating other than Opium	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	4	...	...	...	136	...	364	529	26,250
(2)—Non intoxicating—																
(a) Cinchona Bark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Others ...	...	384	...	20	2,254	83	248	401	...	...	4	12,090	...	546	16,030	2,56,800
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	...	384	...	21	2,278	83	248	405	...	...	4	12,226	...	910	16,559	2,83,050
Dyes and Tans ... (1)—Indigo	8	23	...	114	1,198	83	56	52	...	...	32	321	...	39	1,926	3,19,613
(2)—Myrabolams ...	...	2	...	1	86	...	19	5,232	..	...	...	2	...	...	5,342	13,862
(3)—Cutch	...	7	...	767	1,731	...	263	353	...	...	...	134	...	...	3,255	52,263
(4)—Turmeric	...	251	...	26	148	...	416	66	...	...	...	203	...	...	1,110	6,978
(5)—Aniline Dyes ...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,706	...	...	1,712	1,41,070
(6)—Others	...	824	...	1,725	628	4	899	484	...	...	...	1,945	...	48	6,557	1,17,262
Total Dyes and Tans ...	8	1,109	...	2,633	3,795	87	1,653	6,187	...	...	32	4,311	...	87	19,902	6,51,043
Grain and Pulse ... (1)—Wheat	...	372	...	...	951	...	36,455	96,140	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,33,920	3,23,274
(2)—Rice in the husk ...	...	4	...	603	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	1,001
(3)—Rice not in the husk ...	...	718	...	12,274	3,218	21	747	2,451	...	...	3	111	...	12	19,555	62,791
(4)—Juar and Bajra ...	...	76	...	12	617	2	11,894	42,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,520	1,24,801
(5)—Gram and Pulse ...	...	1,102	...	319	23,103	7,948	4,422	7,847	...	...	...	14	...	...	44,755	94,906
(6)—Others	...	1,080	...	23	3,687	1,346	7,676	7,048	...	2	...	50	...	22	20,934	44,180
Total Grain and Pulse ...	...	3,352	...	13,231	31,576	9,317	61,194	1,56,410	...	2	3	177	...	34	2,75,296	6,50,953
Hides and Skins ... (1)—Hides of Cattle—																
(a) Dressed or Tanned ...		41	...	...	22	...	22	487	...	...	3	59	...	3	637	20,784
(b) Raw	...	479	...	60	701	...	316	903	105	8	...	16	...	...	2,586	37,733
(2)—Skins of Sheep, &c.—																
(a) Dressed or Tanned ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	6	...	...	45	1,675
(b) Raw	...	80	...	...	520	...	12	852	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,474	22,615
Total Hides and Skins ...	...	600	...	60	1,243	...	350	2,281	113	8	3	81	...	3	4,742	82,807

orns																			
ıte	(1)—Raw					170		30	264				9			473	5,254
	(2)—Gunny Bags and Cloth					151			52						2	205	881
		86	12,006		10,605	3,799	61	6,856	3,426	113			63,756		23,612	1,24,320	11,59,430
	Total Jute	86	12,006		10,605	3,950	61	6,856	3,478	113			63,756		23,614	1,24,525	11,60,311
ıc	(1)—Stick		134		1	885	137		385				26			1,568	23,566
	(2)—Shell		5					7								12	452
	Total Lac		139		1	885	137	7	385				26			1,580	24,018
eather, manufactured			148			471	40	4	146				797	1	33	1,610	3,21,182
iquors	(1)—Beer	7,655	570		1	12,149	3	141	87			4	6,597		183	27,390	7,40,641
	(2)—Spirits		44		1	246		1	18			61	3,947		33	4,351	3,69,673
	(3)—Wine		18		13	242	3		11			3	1,399		620	2,309	1,55,940
	Total Liquors	7,655	632		15	12,637	6	142	116			68	11,943		836	34,050	12,66,254
	(1)—Copper unwrought		5			10			6				1,451		5	1,477	41,309
	(2)—Brass, do.					9			1				12,460			12,470	3,36,674
Metals	(3)—Copper, wrought	2	1,616		1	353	7	694	86	21			1,169		20	3,969	1,31,330
	(4)—Brass do.	9	1,828		9	5,253	45	813	805	8		14	521		14	9,319	3,22,434
	(5)—Iron	5	3,424		123	5,498	57	3,486	11,697	57		125	1,11,693		7,325	1,43,490	7,29,070
	(6)—Others		226		67	1,637	3	672	168			15	4,485		513	7,784	1,70,599
	Total Metals	16	7,099		200	12,760	112	5,665	12,763	86		152	1,31,779		7,877	1,78,509	17,31,416
	(1)—Kerosine		369			65		37	1				1,13,394		16,435	1,30,301	5,82,374
Oils	(2)—Castor		447			1,041		1	27				1,032		12	2,560	33,222
	(3)—Cocoanut		14			6			10				3,302		2	3,384	43,583
	(4)—Others		129		1	237	1	363	350			1	487		25	1,592	23,183
	Total Oils		959		1	1,349	1	401	388			1	1,18,215		16,472	1,37,787	6,82,361
	(1)—Linseed		232			22			722				6			982	3,920
	(2)—Rape and Mustard		1			1,014	1	52	1,041						1	2,110	8,705
	(3)—Til or Jingili		63			211		1,915	1,792				2			3,98:	17,971
Oilseeds	(4)—Poppy		7		39	113		190	1,697				20			2,066	11,937
	(5)—Earth-nuts		986					97	22				6		3	1,114	6,465
	(6)—Castor					76		126	189							391	1,425
	(7)—Others		39		5	217		202	378							841	2,390
	Total Oilseeds		1,328		44	1,653	1	2,582	5,841				34		4	11,487	52,823
Opium						693										69:	2,00,970
Paper and Paste-Board			1,742		91	949	1	36	254				3,343		175	6,591	94,760
	(1)—Ghi	1	85		64	3,726	163	1,407	2,024				107			7,577	2,22,734
Provisions	(2)—Dried fruits and nuts	68	217		14	2,267	1,355	417	408			2	1,35,744		10,051	1,50,543	26,20,941
	(3)—Others		13,035		175	5,300	104	691	3,898			15	8,784		2,741	34,748	3,32,730
	Total Provisions	69	13,337		253	11,293	1,622	2,515	6,330			17	1,44,635		12,792	1,92,863	31,76,405
Salt			11,89,430		76	7,631	22	286	76,381	227			5,103			12,79,15(	42,76,073
Saltpetre	(1)—Saltpetre					2,383	198	6	112				277		1	2,977	19,775
	(2)—Other Saline substances		46		3,976	4,197	187	164	1,569				1,149		300	11,588	55,065
	Total Saltpetre		46		3,976	6,580	385	170	1,681				1,426		301	14,565	74,840

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns).							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Sindh.	Into Bengal.	Into North West Provinces and Oudh.	Into Panjab.	Into Berar.	Into Rajputana and Central India.	Into Nizam's Territory.	Into Mysore.	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Karachi.	Into Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Silk, raw ... (1) Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	69	23,745
(2) Indian ...	...	1	...	58	25	...	6	...	12	...	...	16	...	1	119	45,891
Total Silk, raw ...	...	1	...	58	25	...	6	...	12	...	...	85	...	1	188	69,636
Silk Piece-goods (1) Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	4,042
(2) Indian ...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	19	13,424
Total Silk Piece-goods ...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	29	17,466
Spices (1) Betel-nuts ...	160	1,029	...	5	2,771	...	1,156	174	...	...	4	29,559	...	3,626	38,484	4,58,432
(2) Pepper ...	2	3	...	1	67	...	1	3	...	...	...	1,309	...	31	1,417	41,915
(3) Ginger ...	...	25	...	...	624	56	22	82	...	...	...	2,036	...	18	2,863	22,137
(4) Chillies ...	...	1,193	...	278	167	...	714	244	...	...	...	71	...	...	2,667	23,535
(5) Cardamoms ...	...	...	...	13	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	3	280	40,010
(6) Others ...	...	503	...	48	1,612	23	762	2,103	...	..	1	6,361	...	20	11,463	1,97,668
Total Spices ...	162	2,753	...	345	5,365	79	2,655	2,616	...	...	5	39,506	...	3,698	57,184	7,83,697
Stone and Lime ...	...	184	...	153	21,120	2	25	10,885	...	...	...	445	...	380	33,194	22,481
Sugar ... (1) Refined or crystallized including sugar-candy ...	...	148	...	5,037	19,544	...	1,310	184	...	...	...	57,770	...	197	84,220	8,51,982
(2) Unrefined or molasses and jaggery or goor and other saccharine produce ...	...	28,046	...	1,10,367	2,74,368	441	2,241	2,129	..	...	...	53	...	142	4,17,787	19,23,171
Total Sugar ...	...	28,194	...	1,15,404	2,93,912	441	3,581	2,313	...	...	...	57,823	...	339	5,02,007	27,75,153
Tea ... (1) Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	41	...	...	41	2,391
(2) Indian ..	94	4	...	18	87	173	...	...	...	...	222	200	...	38	836	44,808
Total Tea ..	94	4	...	18	87	173	...	...	...	...	222	241	...	38	877	47,199
Tobacco ... (1) Unmanufactured ...	466	12,918	...	71,071	15,062	6	5,639	500	114	...	11	20	...	17	1,05,854	9,33,732
(2) Manufactured (a) Cigars ...	465	124	...	2	...	...	4	1	...	1	28	50	...	21	696	25,188
(b) Other sorts ...	...	150	...	591	696	...	84	31	2	...	...	491	...	36	2,081	43,672
Total Tobacco ...	961	13,192	...	71,664	15,758	6	5,727	532	116	1	39	561	...	74	1,08,631	10,02,592
Wool, raw ...	...	642	...	...	113	23	155	96	...	...	...	94	...	...	1,123	21,887
Wool, manufactured (1) Piece-goods, European ...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	2	336	80,000
(2) Do. Indian ..	156	100	...	20	374	238	132	231	...	...	19	180	...	...	1,500	76,460
(3) Shawls ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Wool, manufactured ...	156	100	...	20	398	238	132	231	...	...	19	490	...	2	1,836	1,06,460
All other Articles of merchandise	103	14,295	...	891	24,528	1,121	15,145	23,245	163	86	427	53,931	1	5,538	1,39,474	4,83,154
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,524	13,10,135	...	2,46,966	4,73,671	14,389	1,37,010	11,77,710	833	97	1,475	8,24,486	2	80,540	42,76,838	2,72,10,981

III. G.—2.

Total External Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1890.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns).							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Sindh.	To Bengal.	To North-West Provinces and Oudh.	To Panjab.	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's Territory.	To My-sore.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Kara-chi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Coal and Coke ...	...	8,98,963	...	...	...	..	7,97,215	7,351	...	...	...	436	...	...	17,03,965	4,25,991
Cotton, raw ...	...	1,05,976	...	1,589	22,628	645	10,879	4,200	...	...	...	1,86,688	...	1	2,82,806	44,71,870
Cotton, manufactured ... 1 Twist and yarn, European	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	24	...	...	...	90	...	...	207	12,420
2 Do. Indian	...	515	...	26	2,496	8	4,454	557	...	...	...	675	...	...	8,731	2,6 ,930
3 Piece-goods European	...	21	...	...	17	4	13	190	...	...	...	5	...	1	251	12,670
4 Do. Indian	6	3,159	...	26	6,485	3,606	20,429	1,362	27	1	...	487	...	12	35,600	14,23,480
Total Cotton, manufactured ...	6	3,695	...	52	9,091	3,618	24,896	2,133	27	1	...	1,257	...	13	44,783	17,10,500
Drugs and Chemicals ... 1 Intoxicating other than Opium	...	679	...	5	3,116	...	508	2,345	...	...	...	120	...	...	6,773	9,88,858
2 Non-intoxicating— (a) Cinchona bark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	200
(b) Others	...	381	21	5	1,014	120	1,752	1,994	...	5	...	613	...	13	5,918	29,590
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	...	1,060	21	10	4,130	120	2,260	4,341	...	5	...	733	...	13	12,693	10,18,648
Dyes and Tans ... 1 Indigo	...	22	...	...	7	...	30	224	...	...	...	14	...	...	297	47,520
2 Myrabolams	...	127	...	4	4,139	...	3,308	1,098	...	...	...	3,33,232	...	...	3,42,208	8,76,908
3 Cutch	...	741	...	...	682	...	701	591	6	...	...	98	...	...	2,819	45,104
4 Turmeric	...	402	...	...	584	61	1,319	3,971	...	..	...	11	...	...	6,348	49,197
5 Aniline dyes	...	3	...	...	2	...	10	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	20	2,600
6 Others	...	228	28	...	1,477	75	137	3,768	5	...	...	5,315	..	378	11,411	1,14,110
Total Dyes and Tans ...	...	1,523	28	4	7,191	136	5,505	9,653	11	...	...	3,38,674	...	378	3,63,103	11,35,439
Grain and Pulse ... 1 Wheat	1	16,766	...	21	68,809	...	3,772	5,274	...	...	1	44,30,927	...	87,421	46,12,992	1,09,55,456
2 Rice in the husk	...	65	...	...	...	...	4	656	...	..	...	...	...	...	725	1,540
3 Rice not in the husk	...	2,57,382	...	...	641	174	3,96,952	56,368	40	14	3	6,850	...	...	7,18,424	24,69,582
4 Juar and Bajra	...	1,79,783	...	...	...	...	2,225	3,143	...	...	...	42,692	...	...	2,27,843	5,26,887
5 Gram and Pulse	56	1,50,277	...	...	5,698	41	29,687	10,252	...	3	...	4,97,062	...	12,879	7,05,955	15,88,899
6 Others	...	27,896	...	...	4,772	...	19,989	23,058	19	...	...	1,86,751	...	...	2,12,485	3,18,727
Total Grain and Pulse ...	57	6,32,169	...	21	79,920	215	4,52,629	98,751	59	17	4	51,14,282	...	1,00,300	64,78,424	1,58,60,991
Hides and Skins ... 1 Hides of Cattle— (a) Dressed or tanned	200	299	...	352	194	596	170	30	...	...	17,370	5,400	...	4,617	29,228	8,76,840
(b) Raw	18	13,007	...	207	3,143	567	399	868	...	...	3,618	2,166	...	192	24,185	3,08,359
2 Skins of Sheep, &c.— (a) Dressed or tanned	...	14	...	1	16	1	...	167	...	...	85	7	...	...	29	9,457
(b) Raw	...	832	...	40	403	13	659	74	...	...	9,305	38	...	...	11,364	1,53,414
Total Hides and Skins ...	218	14,152	...	600	3,756	1,177	1,228	1,139	...	...	30,378	7,611	...	4,809	65,068	13,48,070

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns).							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Sindh.	To Bengal.	To North-West Provinces and Oudh.	To Panjab.	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's Territory.	To Mysore.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Horns ...	...	94	...	8	251	...	243	21	...	3	55	10,644	...	57	11,376	1,41,489
Jute ... (1) Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Gunny Bags and Cloth	...	2,475	...	260	1,567	581	2,523	6,754	12	...	...	2,077	...	18	16,267	1,62,670
Total Jute	...	2,475	...	260	1,567	581	2,523	6,754	12	...	...	2,077	...	18	16,267	1,62,670
Lac ... (1) Stick	...	362	...	...	50,283	...	255	131	16	...	...	210	...	...	51,257	6,40,712
(2) Shell	...	38	..	...	265	...	102	5	124	...	...	222	...	...	756	30,240
Total Lac	...	400	...	...	50,548	...	357	136	140	...	...	432	...	...	52,013	6,70,952
Leather, manufactured ...	...	32	...	5	144	2	178	151	...	...	...	33	...	3	548	43,840
Liquors ... (1) Beer	...	...	...	...	6	8	39	38	...	...	...	3	...	...	94	2,820
(2) Spirits	...	4	...	...	...	...	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	1,170
(3) Wine	1	...	...	...	32	1	10	11	...	...	...	6	...	1	62	3,720
Total Liquors	1	4	...	...	38	9	56	62	...	...	...	9	...	3	182	7,710
Metals ... (1) Copper, unwrought	...	...	...	..	38	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1,564
(2) Brass, do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	20	...	...	...	6	...	...	35	1,085
(3) Copper, wrought	7	475	...	3	45	2	114	66	8	1	2	225	...	...	948	38,868
(4) Brass, do.	24	173	...	5	210	13	924	601	17	1	...	173	...	22	2,163	77,327
(5) Iron	8	54,447	...	300	3,207	146	1,099	5,382	57	...	...	3,183	...	410	68,239	4,43,553
(6) Others	...	570	...	9	883	...	313	384	...	...	...	31	...	5	2,195	26,340
Total Metals	39	55,665	...	317	4,386	161	2,456	6,461	82	2	2	3,618	...	437	73,626	5,88,737
Oils ... (1) Kerosine	...	5	...	...	66	...	...	242	...	...	...	1	...	...	314	2,080
(2) Castor	...	...	...	...	29	...	730	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	13,216
(3) Cocoanuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	10	147
(4) Others	...	603	...	...	81	...	2,069	241	1	...	...	46	...	1	3,042	36,504
Total Oils	...	608	...	...	176	...	2,799	621	1	...	...	56	...	1	4,262	51,947
Oilseeds ... (1) Linseed	...	12	...	...	5	...	500	7	...	...	...	6,76,223	...	23,047	6,99,794	27,11,701
(2) Rape and Mustard	...	61	...	...	43	...	1,038	63	...	...	...	1,28,890	...	99	1,30,200	5,20,800
(3) Til or Jingili	...	8,902	...	...	379	...	2,217	365	...	...	...	7,55,788	...	12,244	7,79,895	34,12,040
(4) Poppy	...	88	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	388	2,328
(5) Earth-nuts	...	19	...	...	389	21	74	240	...	...	...	70	...	...	813	3,658
(6) Castor	...	...	...	...	243	...	69	225	...	...	...	13,499	...	...	14,036	50,880
(7) Others	...	300	...	...	571	...	806	59	12	...	2	1,714	...	1,335	4,819	14,457
Total Oilseeds	...	9,382	...	...	1,630	21	4,814	959	12	...	2	15,76,380	...	36,745	16,29,945	67,15,864
Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Paste-Board ...	...	6	...	...	8	...	10	101	...	...	...	8	...	...	133	2,660
Provisions ... (1) Ghi	...	10,521	...	336	186	5	62	886	...	...	...	10,048	...	145	22,189	6,96,179
(2) Dried fruits and nuts	...	944	...	2	763	38	1,787	2,413	97	...	...	2,839	...	165	9,048	62,205
(3) Others	...	2,074	...	...	1,339	1	10,708	9,665	32	...	12	451	...	402	24,684	2,96,208
Total Provisions	...	13,539	...	338	2,288	44	12,557	12,964	129	...	12	13,338	...	712	55,921	10,54,592
Salt ...	...	128	...	...	292	...	...	2,076	...	...	...	2	...	...	2,498	9,523

Saltpetre	(1) Saltpetre	...	...	28	...	...	10	...	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	664
	(2) Other saline substances	...	...	3	...	9	6	14	17	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	2,295
	Total Saltpetre	..	...	31	...	9	16	14	39	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	2,961
Silk Raw	(1) Foreign	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Indian	...	...	1	...	22	20	...	55	...	...	...	...	2	...	141	...	241	72,300
	Total Silk Raw	...	...	1	...	22	20	...	55	...	...	...	...	2	...	141	241	72,300	
Silk piece-goods	(1) Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Indian	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4,550
	Total Silk piece goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	4,550	
Spices	(1) Betel-nuts	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	188	202	...	...	...	6	...	...	455	8,531
	(2) Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	340
	(3) Ginger	..	...	212	...	...	19	...	150	80	...	...	...	2	...	...	463	5,093
	(4) Chillies	...	...	257	...	...	176	...	443	3,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,367	59,954
	(5) Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	432
	(6) Others	...	...	588	...	...	454	...	1,252	288	...	...	...	2,478	...	...	5,060	1,01,200
	Total Spices	...	...	1,057	...	...	714	2	2,033	4,062	...	...	...	2,487	...	...	10,355	1,74,550
Stone and Lime	...	...	...	3,554	...	70,024	1,27,729	275	2,590	1,202	...	...	...	282	...	99,481	3,05,137	19,071
Sugar	(1) Refined or crystallized including sugar-candy	...	...	121	...	1	50	...	200	1,861	...	...	...	49	...	...	2,282	26,243
	(2) Unrefined or molasses and jaggery and other saccharine produce	...	...	1,086	...	...	189	2	188	5,283	...	...	...	29	...	...	6,777	36,002
	Total Sugar	...	...	1,207	...	1	239	2	388	7,144	...	...	...	78	...	...	9,059	62,245
Tea	(1) Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Indian	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	720
	Total Tea	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	720	
Tobacco	(1) Unmanufactured	...	...	630	...	...	5	...	772	1,402	...	...	...	408	...	...	3,217	43,027
	(2) Manufactured (a) Cigars	...	1	1	...	1	10	1	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	25	875
	(b) Other sorts	...	...	2	...	1	...	9	10	56	...	...	...	10	...	...	88	1,056
	Total Tobacco	...	1	633	...	2	15	10	787	1,463	...	...	...	419	...	...	3,330	44,958
Wool raw	...	...	...	2	...	18	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	540
Wool manufactured	(1) Piece goods European	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	600
	(2) Do. Indian	...	...	16	...	2	5	6	505	26	1	...	...	8	...	...	569	28,450
	(3) Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Wool manufactured	...	...	18	...	2	5	6	505	26	4	1	...	8	...	...	575	29,050
All other articles of merchandise		...	375	4,66,069	46	1,783	20,932	2,384	3,82,614	1,50,402	16,033	1,763	161	1,28,115	161	11,270	11,82,108	41,37,378
GRAND TOTAL...			697	22,12,443	95	75,065	3,37,917	9,429	17,09,623	3,22,593	16,510	1,792	30,614	73,37,669	161	2,54,389	1,23,08,997	3,99,69,816

III.-H.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—*Coinage.*

Nil.

III.-H.—Coinage and Currency.

2.—*Paper Currency.*

Nil.

IV.-B.—Education 1.—The University.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Central Provinces during the official year 1889-90.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	1	2	...	3	6	16	...	2	24	4	10	...	2	16	...	..	16	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4 First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 First Arts	...	1	3	...	4	25	33	...	2	60	17	27	...	2	46	...	...	43	2	1	...
4 Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional training—																					
Law—																					
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Medicine—																					
4 First M. B.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 First L. M. S.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																					
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Schools of general Education—																					
Matriculation ... Boys	...	4	4	2	10	113	122	4	34	273	61	54	2	3	120	3	...	104	9	4	...
Matriculation ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination Boys	...	32	18	10	60	423	228	61	82	794	325	176	46	18	565	25	4	480	54	...	...
Middle School Examination Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...
Upper Primary Examination Boys	...	818	262	79	1,159	8,089	2,146	605	3	10,843	5,387	1,127	321	1	6,836	46	17	6,125	448	...	...
Upper Primary Examination Girls	...	29	9	...	38	183	78	...	...	261	123	67	...	...	190	38	4	141	2	...	200
Lower Primary Examination Boys	...	826	344	105	1,275	10,243	2,991	845	...	14,079	7,582	1,696	405	...	9,683	47	21	8,664	687	...	5
Lower Primary Examination Girls	...	55	18	6	79	338	127	10	...	475	201	124	6	...	331	44	11	264	10	...	264
Public Service Certificate Examination. English	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	7	12	2	...	...	7	9	...	...	9	...	...	2
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular.	...	3	...	...	3	12	...	...	14	26	8	...	...	10	18	...	...	12	6	...	...
Schools of Special Instruction—																					
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	...	6	...	...	6	108	...	...	1	109	79	...	...	1	80	...	...	75	5	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower	...	10	...	8	18	111	...	51	3	165	79	...	10	3	92	...	...	90	2	...	...
2. Training Schools Examination for Mistresses. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training Schools Examination for Mistresses. Lower	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
3. Examination in Engineering	...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...
4. Examination in Surveying	...	13	...	...	13	133	...	..	...	133	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	85	4	...	...
5. Industrial School Examination	...	2	...	...	2	32	...	..	...	32	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	27	...	1	...
6. School of Art Examination	...	14	4	...	18	315	75	...	...	390	51	2	...	...	53	...	...	53	...	...	...

IV.-B.—Educa

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.															
	Under Public Management.												Under Private			
	Managed by Government				Managed by Local Fund and and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ARTS COLLEGES.																
University Education. — English	1	62	64	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90	92	77
Total ...	1	62	64	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90	92	77
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education, General. — High Schools. ...	4	255	302	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	309	372	291
For Boys... Middle School... English ...	35	2,585	2,528	2,026	4	156	168	138	2	29	33	23	19	1,094	1,068	836
For Boys... Middle School... Vernacular ...	29	3,437	3,303	2,508	104	11,675	11,153	7,891	4	366	372	237	27	1,553	1,434	1,114
For Girls... Middle Schools. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	101	101	93
For Girls... Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	1	105	103	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	74	75	60
Total ...	69	6,382	6,236	4,871	108	11,831	11,321	8,029	6	395	405	260	57	3,131	3,050	2,394
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys	141	8,656	8,732	6,565	646	41,414	39,991	26,792	99	6,021	5,855	3,487	461	20,342	20,255	13,806
For Girls	31	1,330	1,249	777	32	1,418	1,385	918	4	164	128	81	48	2,085	2,047	1,398
Total ...	172	9,986	9,981	7,342	678	42,832	41,376	27,710	103	6,185	5,983	3,568	509	22,427	22,302	14,704
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	4	187	188	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	1	20	21	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	2	82	78	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	1	25	28	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Practical Engineering Schools ...	1	19	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	10	203	184	132	4	135	110	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools (Drawing schools) ...	3	84	87	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22	620	604	464	4	135	110	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	264	17,056	16,885	12,730	790	54,798	52,807	35,821	109	6,580	6,388	3,828	568	25,648	25,444	17,175

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1.—Advanced Teaching—
- (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
- (b) Sanskrit ... ...
- (c) Any other Oriental Classic ... ...

2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ...

3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

tion 2.

Central Provinces for the official year 1889-90.

Management.						Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning.			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.										
Unaided.																			
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jains.	Parsis.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls Schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27*a*	27*b*	27*c*	27*d*	27*e*	27*f*	27*g*	27*h*			
...	...	...	...	3	152	152	134	...	4	...	136	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	152	152	134	...	4	...	136	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	
1	36	37	26	11	600	600	582	168	22	5	514	55	...	3	...	1	2	...	
5	222	242	191	65	4,086	4,086	565	3,982	130	35	3,444	438	...	12	...	21	16	...	
1	91	92	80	165	17,122	19	...	17,158	...	7	15,061	1,641	95	1	9	308	184	...	
...	...	...	...	4	101	101	33	21	94	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	179	...	...	179	1	71	105	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
7	349	371	297	247	22,088	4,806	1,180	21,508	253	125	19,124	2,135	95	17	9	330	202	...	
82	3,490	3,306	2,289	1,429	79,923	2,884	85	79,453	339	408	69,033	6,12[illegible]	216	8	1,644	2,146	1,261	75	
10	282	258	190	125	5,279	448	51	4,85[illegible]	421	218	4,195	328	35	2	...	80	...	29	
92	3,772	3,56[illegible]	2,47[illegible]	1,551	85,202	3,332	136	84,307	760	626	73,228	6,457	251	10	1,644	2,226	1,261	104	
...	...	...	...	4	187	16	...	171	...	...	170	13	...	...	1	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	20	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	82	82	...	...	...	...	77	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	14	341	...	...	223	...	1	300	39	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	84	...	...	17	...	...	78	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	26	758	98	...	431	...	2	686	64	...	...	1	5	...	...	
99	4,121	3,935	2,776	1,830	1,08,200	8,388	1,450	1,06,246	1,017	753	93,174	8,666	346	28	1,654	2,562	1,463	104	Girls in Boys' schools 1,463 Boys in Girls' schools 104
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys „ Girls			...																
For Boys „ Girls			...																
For Boys „ Girls			...																
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Girls in Boys' schools. Boys' in Girls' schools. Total Girls in Boys' schools.
GRAND TOTAL			...	1,830	1,08,200	8,388	1,450	1,06,246	1,017	753	93,174	8,666	346	28	1,654	2,562	1,463	104	1,463. „ Boys in Girls' schools 104.

IV-B.—Education 3.—(Concluded).

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central Provinces for the official year 1889-90.

Objects of Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from. Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Muncipial funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education. — English	17,341	...	2,850	3,062	22,242	45,495	
Total ...	17,341	...	2,850	3,062	22,242	45,495	
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For boys — High Schools ..	11,612	...	4,816	8,044	6,085	30,557	
For boys — Middle Schools. — English ...	41,451	859	20,230	17,289	16,111	95,940	
For boys — Middle Schools. — Vernacular ...	14,900	35,661	7,260	6,004	6,359	70,184	
For girls — Middle Schools. — English ...	2,911	...	400	1,837	2,444	7,592	
For girls — Middle Schools. — Vernacular ...	408	...	256	...	25	689	
Total ..	71,282	36,520	32,962	33,174	31,024	2,04,962	
Primary Schools.							
For boys	77,531	85,700	22,365	31,212	41,914	2,58,722	
For girls	16,105	4,981	5,006	4,064	17,974	48,130	
Total ...	93,636	90,681	27,371	35,276	59,888	3,06,852	
Schools for Special Instruction.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	24,888	...	...	...	...	24,888	
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	5,542	...	..	...	...	5,542	
Law Schools ...	1,520	...	...	2,004	960	4,484	
Agricultural School	2,589	...	...	...	...	2,589	
Practical Engineering School ...	4,258		...	...	...	4,258	
Industrial Schools	2,149	528	124	...	...	2,801	
Total ...	40,946	528	124	2,004	960	44,562	
Buildings	5,841	8,820	1,343	23	7,280	23,307	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)...	2,737	1,622	793	528	1,509	7,189	
Total ...	8,578	10,442	2,136	551	8,789	30,496	
Direction	27,445	...	...	...	...	27,445	
Inspection	73,189	...	...	...	1,480	74,669	
Scholarships held in. — Arts Colleges	5,926	...	...	108	24	6,058	
Professional Colleges ...	1,037	...	...	225	...	1,262	
Secondary schools ...	9,694	7,094	... 375	...	639	17,802	
Primary schools ...	1,174	1,537	291	...	70	3,072	
Special schools other than training schools	266	...	...	...	...	266	
Miscellaneous ...	520	...	...	...	38,531	39,051	
Total ...	1,19,251	8,631	666	333	40,744	1,69,625	
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	3,51,034	1,46,802	66,109	74,400	1,63,647	8,01,992	

IV-B.—Education 4.

List of Government Colleges and Scholars of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Administration of the Central Provinces.

Name of District.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on roll on the 31st March 1890.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of Scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9
Balaghat ...	Hindi ...	3,146	340,554	50	2,571	62·9	·7	
Betul ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	3,905	304,905	56	2,622	69·7	·8	
Bilaspur ...	Hindi ..	8,800	1,126,508	92	6,449	95·6	·5	
Bhandara ...	Marathi ...	3,922	683,779	119	7,733	32·9	1·1	
Chanda ...	Marathi and Telugu ..	23,847	845,394	91	5,346	262·05	·6	
Chhindwara ...	Marathi and Hindi ..	3,915	372,899	38	2,249	103·02	·6	
Damoh ..	Hindi and Urdu ...	2,799	312,957	66	3,292	42·4	1·05	
Hoshangabad ...	Marathi, Hindi and Urdu ...	4,652	505,551	95	5,042	48·9	·9	
Jubbulpore ..	Hindi and Urdu ...	3,918	687,233	155	9,241	25·2	1·3	
Mandla ...	Do. ...	4,719	301,760	43	1,697	109·7	·5	
Nagpur ...	Marathi ...	3,786	697,356	211	12,830	17·9	1·8	
Nimar ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	3,340	231,341	89	4,370	37·5	1·8	
Narsinghpur ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	1,916	365,173	97	6,046	19·7	1·6	
Raipur ...	Hindi ...	14,543	1,832,237	185	13,918	78 6	·7	
Sambalpur ...	Hindi and Uriya	16,418	1,653,960	192	10,766	85·5	·6	
Saugor ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,005	564,950	97	5,976	41·2	1·05	
Seoni ..	Hindi ...	3,247	334,733	50	2,622	64·9	·7	
Wardha ...	Marathi ...	2,401	357,221	104	5,430	23·08	1·4	
	Total ...	*1,13,279	*11,548,511	1,850	1,08,200	61·9	·9	

* Including Feudatory States

IV-C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—Scientific and Literary Societies for 1889-90.

Name.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
BETUL.												
Reading Club, Betul City ...	For the good of the public ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	February 1885.	No information received.
Public Reading Club, A. V. S., Betul City ...	For the improvement of pupils and teachers at school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	January 1889.	
Multai Reading Club ...	For the good of the public ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 1888.	
Badnur Public General Library ...	For the self-culture and improvement of the general public of the town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 1884.	
BHANDARA.												
Public Library, Bhandara ...	Public interest ...	...	100 0 0	353 15 0	453 15 0	74	...	74	148	Not registered.	1863.	
Do. do. Powni ...	Do. ...	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	946	...	1,600	2,546	do.	4th October 1887.	
Sadasheo Library, Sakoli ...	Do. ...	...	...	58 12 0	58 12 0	40	...	15	55	do.	20th October 1887.	
Ganesh Library, Palandur ...	Do. ...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	5	...	10	15	...	1888.	
BILASPUR.												
Reading Club ...	General and social improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	September 1887.	No information received.
CHANDA.												
Snehawardhak Sabha at Warora ...	To look to the public interest and to undertake social matters ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	10	...	...	10	do.	17th October 1885.	
Lok Hitechhu Sabha at Brahmapuri.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	do.	1st August 1887.	
Do. do. Mul ...	Do. do. ...	...	90 0 0	...	90 0 0	30	...	...	30	do.	16th Nov. 1888.	

CHHINDWARA.											
Station Library, Chhindwara ...	Reading Club ...	...	...	76 12 6	76 12 6	40	...	...	40	do.	November 1887.
DAMOH.											
General Library, Damoh ...	To enable persons of limited means to increase their knowledge by perusal of the respectable newspapers, periodicals and books ...	...	...	105 7 0	105 7 0	300	...	...	300	do.	17th July 1887.
HOSHANGABAD.											
Sanskrit Sabha, Hoshangabad ...	Regeneration of Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	14	...	12	26	...	1889.
Native Reading Room, Seoni Malwa.	To enable persons of mediocre knowledge to improve it by the perusal of newspapers ...	...	...	10 8 0	10 8 0	13	...	12	25	do.	1889.
Boys' Own Library, Harda ...	Self-improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August 1887.
JUBBULPORE.											
Balbodhini Sabha, Sehore, Jubbulpore ...	Scientific and Library ...	...	...	...	...	19	...	60	79	do.	31st July 1884.
Mahajani Sabha, Murwara, Jubbulpore ...	Sanskrit Education ...	...	60 0 0	110 11 0	170 11 0	2	...	5	7	do.	1st Septr. 1884.
Anjuman Islamia, Murwara, Jubbulpore ...	Urdu Education ...	25 1 4	60 0 0	100 0 0	185 1 4	18	...	...	18	...	July 1882.
Do. do Jubbulpore ...	Literary and political ...	720 0 0	800 0 0	2,001 0 6	3,521 0 6	56	...	...	56	...	1876.
Kayesth Sabha do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	36	...	1874.
Vidhya Wardhani Sabha, Bijeragogarh ...	Do. and scientific ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	22	31	...	1st January 1888.
MANDLA.											
Vidhya Wardhani Sabha, Mandla...	To spread knowledge...	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	15	...	20	35	...	1889.
NAGPUR.											
Native General Library, Nagpur ...	Creation and propagation of intellectual activity, furtherance of the cause of education and promotion of social intercourse.	...	165 0 0	331 4 0	496 4 0	57	1	4	62	do.	1863.

Name.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
NAGPUR.—(Contd.)		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Sitabuldi Reading Room	Newspaper reading ..	...	85 0 0	145 0 0	230 0 0	30	...	20	50	Not registered.	1866.	
Native Library, Umrer	Public improvement ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	15	...	...	15	do.	1871.	
Native Library, Ramtek	Public reading ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	*	*	*	*	*	1st July 1885.	* No information received.
NIMAR.												
Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa.	For diffusion of education and reading newspaper ...	...	*150 0 0	178 12 0	328 12 0	60	...	...	60	do.	1883.	* Donation by H. H. Holkar.
Public Library, Burhanpur	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	307 4 0	307 4 0	51	...	...	51	do.	1870.	
General Library, Burhanpur	Do do. and periodical.	...	...	105 7 0	105 7 0	300	...	...	300	do.	1877.	
NARSINGHPUR.												
Reading Club, Narsinghpur	Self-improvement ...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	10	...	...	10	do.	1886.	
RAIPUR.												
Reading Club, Raipur	Advancement of education. ...	...	...	35 14 0	35 14 0	...	...	56	56	do.	September 1889.	
SAUGOR.												
Hit Sabha, Saugor	Political and educational ..	...	...	...	...	(a) 91	...	...	91	...	1874.	(a) Subscribers 28 non-subscribers 63.
SEONI.												
Seoni Victoria Library, Police	Reading Club, especially newspapers ...	...	...	...	...	60	...	20	80	...	1st January 1887.	
WARDHA.												
Native Library, Wardha	Newspaper and other reading ...	*100 0 0	...	250 0 0	350 0 0	12	...	8	20	...	September 1870.	* 50 by Municipality, 50 by D. C.
Do. do. Hinganghat	Newspaper reading ...	*50 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	25	...	20	45	do.	July 1883.	* By Municipality and D. C.
Do. do. Arvi	Do. do and other reading ...	*60 0 0	...	...	60 0 0	8	...	7	15	do.	1873.	* Do. do.
Do. do. Ashti	Do. do. ...	29 0 0	...	31 8 0	60 8 0	15	...	10	25	do.	1st April 1886.	Furniture costing about Rs. 29 was supplied by the District Council.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publication thereat.		
			A.	B.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	News-papers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Raipur ...	Vishrampur Mission Press ...	Reverend J. Lohr ...	Nil.	Nil.	
„	Balram Press, Raj-Nandgaon ...	N. Sarangpani Moodliar ...	Praja Hitoshi ...	Nil.	
„	Jail Press, Raipur ...	...	Nil.	Nil.	
Sambalpur ...	Jagannath Vallabh Press ...	Feudatory Chief of Bamra ...	Sambalpur Patriot ...	Nil.	
Seoni ...	Hathy Daroo Press ...	Cowasji Meharwanjee Hathy Daroo	Nil.	Nil.	Job work only.
Hoshangabad ...	Nyaya Sudha ...	Mr. Sadashio Rao, Pleader ...	Weekly Newspaper ...	Nil.	
„	Mouz Narbada ...	M. Abdul Karim ...	Mowz Narbada Urdu...	Nil.	
Jubbulpore ...	Imperial Press, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore.	N. Narayanswami ...	Nil.	Nil.	
„	Union Press, Jubbulpore ...	Union Press Company, Limited ...	Shubha Chintak ...	Nil.	
„	Anjuman „ ...	Anjuman Islamia ...	Central Indian Observer.	Nil.	
Narsinghpur ...	Saraswati Vilas ...	Nanhelal Murlidhar ...	„	Saraswati Vilas.	
Nimar ...	Subodh Sindhu ...	Laxman Rao ...	Subodh Sindhu ...	Nil.	
„	Arya Vaibhawa ...	Raghunath Rao ...	Nil.	Nil.	Job work.
Nagpur ...	Albert Press ...	Mr. J. Bailey ...	Nagpur and Berar Times, weekly, English and Marathi.	Nil.	Job work both English and Marathi.
Nagpur ...	Chambers' Press ...	Mr. E. Chambers ...	Central Provinces and Berar News and Railway Gazette, weekly, English.	Nil.	English job work.
	Victoria Press ...	Rai Bahadur Mukund Balkrisn Buti.	Nil.	Nil.	Private job work.
	Nagpur Waibhao ...	Rambhao Padmakar ...	Nil.	Nil.	do.
	Fanindrapur Mani Prakash ...	Krishnaji Paikaji ...	Nil.	Nil.	do.
	Tarjuman Press ...	Mohamed Usman Khan ...	Nil.	Nil.	do.
	Vishweshwar Daya Sagar Press ...	Narayan Ganpat Rao ...	Nil.	Nil.	Private Books.
	Gorakshak Sabha ...	Mr. Gopal Hari ...	Nil.	Nil.	do.
Bhandara ...	Vidya Sagar ...	Gopal Rao ...	Nil.	Nil.	Job work.

V—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

V-A.—Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
							Suicide.												From all causes.		
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Males.	Females.	Wounding and accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.
	A.—DISTRICTS.																				
	Vindhyan Division.																				
1	Saugor ...	491,106	2,680	297	17,901	2,662	38	57	177	160	432	6,269	30,241	5·46	0·60	36·45	5·42	0·88	12·76	61·57	36·18
2	Damoh ...	297,967	1,386	478	8,747	1,466	23	34	97	87	241	3,729	16,047	4·65	1·60	29·36	4·92	0·81	12·51	53·85	35·59
3	Murwara ...	149,104	560	27	3,414	806	1	8	46	32	87	1,538	6,432	3·76	0·18	22·90	5·41	0·58	10·31	43·14	30·84
	Nerbudda Division.																				
4	Jubbulpore ...	442,533	1,882	92	11,888	2,961	17	12	150	68	247	6,634	23,704	4·25	0·21	26·86	6·69	0·56	14·99	53·56	34·46
5	Narsinghpur ...	346,851	410	213	11,850	982	29	26	117	47	219	2,467	16,141	1·18	0·61	34·16	2·83	0·63	7·11	46·53	36·67
6	Hoshangabad ...	443,657	234	283	13,650	2,744	11	7	146	67	231	2,154	19,296	0·53	0·64	30·77	6·18	0·52	4·85	43·49	34·64
7	Nimar ...	138,858	...	11	4,821	485	3	4	44	18	69	868	6,254	...	0·08	34·72	3·49	0·50	6·25	45·04	40·81
	Satpura Division.																				
8	Burhanpur ...	47,106	198	9	1,376	102	1	...	17	6	24	246	1,955	4·20	0·19	29·21	2·17	0·51	5·22	41·50	31·82
9	Mandla ...	296,379	2,044	144	9,060	496	4	2	81	107	194	668	12,606	6·90	0·49	30·57	1·67	0·65	2·25	42·53	28·82
10	Betul ...	292,609	1,064	219	4,311	1,114	11	16	122	68	217	5,672	12,597	3·64	0·75	14·73	3·81	0·74	19·38	43·05	32 61
11	Chhindwara ...	282,917	214	127	6,824	375	14	10	87	39	150	2,132	9,822	0·76	0·45	24·12	1·32	0·53	7·54	34·72	34·96
12	Seoni ...	323,684	657	364	9,511	156	8	10	92	53	163	343	11,194	2·03	1·12	29·38	0·48	0·50	1·06	34·58	34·21
13	Balaghat ...	336,418	202	91	8,554	826	13	6	160	62	241	1,604	11,018	0·60	0·27	25·42	0·97	0·72	4·77	32·75	29·04
	Wainganga Division.																				
14	Bhandara ...	650,326	3,200	700	17,249	209	22	26	206	102	356	2,934	24,648	4·92	1·08	26·52	0·32	0·55	4·51	37·90	28·21
15	Nagpur ...	480,787	1,434	2,138	7,647	764	27	28	123	35	213	8,323	20,519	2·98	4·45	15·91	1·59	0·44	17·31	42·68	29·42
16	Wardha ...	342,462	854	1,294	5,880	1,216	22	19	84	36	161	3,878	13,283	2·49	3·78	17·17	3·55	0·47	11·32	38·78	29·76
17	Chanda ...	501,026	7,085	965	9,385	949	21	13	151	50	235	7,356	25,975	14·14	1·93	18·73	1·89	0·47	14·68	51·84	28·61
	Mahanaddi Division.																				
18	Raipur ...	1,098,630	11,824	3,905	18,886	3,186	37	25	540	129	731	7,949	46,481	10·76	3·55	17·19	2·90	0·67	7·24	42·31	30·82
19	Bilaspur ...	743,321	8,463	4,251	15,382	459	14	15	166	89	284	1,742	30,581	11·39	5·72	20·69	0·62	0·38	2·34	41·14	28·41
20	Sambalpur ...	355,943	3,673	266	2,776	1,900	11	11	124	57	203	5,698	14,516	10·32	0·74	7·80	5·34	0·57	16·01	40·78	26·87
	Total of Districts...	8,061,634	48,064	15,874	189,112	23,358	327	329	2,730	1,312	4,698	72,204	353,310	5·96	1·97	23·46	2·90	0·58	8·95	43·82	31·49

V-B.—Showing the diseases of the In-door and Out-door patients treated in the

1	2	3																				
		General diseases.																				Local
		Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.										
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lung (diseases of).
1	Saugor ...	...	439	1,676	13,845	159	237	433	4	147	562	2,686	64	50	561	1,629	14,683	3,516	196	86	1,045
2	Damoh ...	4	57	778	4,429	52	45	61	2	75	64	1,034	12	15	173	618	4,107	1,251	57	18	188
3	Jubbulpore ...	8	139	1,429	10,405	217	431	554	36	999	702	1,874	36	63	1,230	831	4,986	2,180	205	42	200
4	Mandla ...	...	114	157	2,519	21	19	23	...	74	159	239	2	1	7	58	915	245	15	1	41
5	Seoni ...	8	...	418	6,008	119	133	135	5	282	69	452	56	41	183	341	1,729	382	69	171	379
6	Narsinghpur ...	1	5	722	6,618	122	154	175	6	55	435	1,214	17	13	166	698	3,694	1,403	171	12	103
7	Hoshangabad ...	7	27	1,124	12,002	219	200	378	8	128	230	1,510	24	6	1,167	940	4,380	1,433	96	29	287
8	Nimar ...	3	...	1,358	7,532	270	169	380	123	718	452	1,191	30	35	1,411	457	3,431	1,397	92	24	271
9	Betul ...	...	18	499	4,970	34	20	147	...	324	113	159	2	18	137	507	1,299	385	9	4	83
10	Chhindwara ...	...	91	224	2,039	25	20	43	3	46	69	360	3	8	50	116	1,795	645	31	1	29
11	Wardha ...	3	90	651	11,075	128	82	352	10	1,223	278	1,149	18	10	186	493	4,806	1,493	77	4	90
12	Nagpur ...	106	1,026	4,643	57,257	1,383	465	2,015	41	9,179	2,447	7,470	132	151	2,432	2,714	25,004	10,100	670	70	536
13	Chanda ...	9	991	1,067	12,615	56	83	252	3	5,263	291	2,446	7	8	703	819	6,374	1,993	264	68	55
14	Bhandara ..	...	1,297	899	12,936	69	86	236	4	7,903	182	1,900	5	56	856	433	5,194	1,676	96	17	943
15	Balaghat ...	...	2	645	8,030	103	149	262	4	588	208	720	4	34	299	261	2,004	494	47	31	86
16	Raipur ...	3	847	1,553	13,815	389	367	629	10	4,844	559	2,329	36	77	552	782	4,075	2,273	95	43	568
17	Bilaspur ...	...	619	730	4,997	233	74	191	19	689	59	445	24	29	591	133	1,534	301	34	12	91
18	Sambalpur ...	5	246	737	4,640	130	29	245	5	2,656	102	1,163	4	51	189	455	2,084	767	62	1	15
	Total ...	157	6,038	19,310	1,95,732	3,729	2,763	6,511	283	35,193	6,981	28,341	476	666	10,893	12,330	92,094	31,934	2,286	634	4,960

Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

diseases.																4	5		
																	Operations.		
Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of.)	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each Dispensary.	Major.	Minor.	Number.
4,433	2,02(	2,062	112	3,378	1	488	1,006	92	211	208	2,434	6,684	6,922	104	98	1,468	73,739	35	2,168	1
949	691	654	81	948	1	226	103	83	75	128	925	3,728	2,114	15	36	626	24,453	31	857	2
3,141	1,951	1,195	126	3,434	...	332	383	151	435	212	1,551	5,952	5,460	83	22	1,596	52,641	108	2,009	3
965	370	618	3	216	...	123	106	12	6	58	207	976	973	13	103	115	9,464	22	92	4
542	747	1,014	57	957	1	151	65	85	95	15	494	1,760	1,424	72	63	384	18,906	45	525	5
1,423	758	924	65	1,631	3	227	226	177	83	356	1,005	3,280	2,998	36	85	779	29,840	73	1,229	6
3,031	1,520	1,08[illegible]	96	2,092	2	235	225	90	135	180	990	3,693	2,815	59	56	916	41,365	80	965	7
2,809	1,839	1,064	376	2,326	5	476	65	119	147	50	937	3,013	2,426	108	40	605	35,748	36	1,134	8
1,100	313	413	87	755	...	140	91	25	51	10	1,215	1,993	979	11	3	113	16,027	16	623	9
622	200	186	12	775	2	56	25	29	28	2	442	1,095	1,328	43	1	334	10,787	12	301	10
1,879	795	1,449	72	1,911	...	153	334	93	108	31	11,119	4,514	3,913	62	290	735	39,676	13	756	11
20,498	8,306	12,792	325	13,945	35	654	2,264	737	920	117	7,275	17,765	22,284	599	70	5,418	2,41,845	282	4,336	12
3,448	1,382	4,710	56	3,653	1	191	240	131	52	16	1,122	5,128	5,382	59	51	890	59,879	25	575	13
1,679	4,300	2,432	118	2,437	1	263	267	79	77	49	1,345	5,132	7,379	153	45	920	61,464	39	978	14
1,729	651	1,237	41	1,824	2	292	48	14	31	8	562	2,658	2,316	31	23	357	25,798	23	262	15
3,547	1,886	4,143	94	3,455	5	255	410	334	248	408	2,081	5,443	4,330	73	108	851	61,517	99	1,171	16
666	829	860	38	845	12	93	37	135	88	19	141	895	855	36	139	256	16,754	77	443	17
1,428	686	2,274	13	2,514	19	95	143	33	96	50	775	2,258	3,373	25	21	951	28,340	40	572	18
53,889	29,241	39,107	1,775	47,096	96	4,454	6,038	2,419	2,836	1,917	24,620	75,967	77,271	1,582	1,254	17,323	8,48,243	1,056	18,996	

V.—C. 1. STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1889-90.

No.	District.	Population of districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
										Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total number of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Male.	Female.	Total.														
1	Saugor ...	564,950	141·06	11	9,423	8,435	17,858	1,611	16,098	11,081	4,310	15,822	1,760	1,556	98·29	88·41	30·76	17,887	31·67	241	0·43
2	Damoh ...	312,957	111·81	6	4,815	4,306	9,121	1,518	9,034	6,205	1,806	8,459	87	71	93·64	81·61	27·26	9,065	28·97	162	0·52
3	Jubbulpore ...	686,606	175·40	16	13,944	13,882	27,826	1,739	27,310	15,481	9,072	25,866	516	314	94·71	60·85	38·42	24,852	36·19	117	0·17
4	Narsinghpur ...	365,173	190·59	9	9,357	7,982	17,339	1,927	13,526	10,804	1,790	13,214	3,813	3,246	97·69	85·11	45·07	14,699	40·25	64	0·18
5	Hoshangabad ...	488,594	110·12	9	8,173	7,909	16,082	1,787	14,908	10,021	3,004	13,991	1,174	931	93·85	79·30	30·54	15,177	31·06	103	0·21
6	Nimar ...	231,123	69·26	6	6,074	5,361	11,435	1,887	10,322	8,314	1,215	9,914	1,113	403	96·05	36·21	44·64	12,159	52·61	17	0·08
7	Mandla ...	301,100	59·66	7	5,411	5,131	10,542	1,496	9,003	3,118	4,661	8,889	1,539	1,465	98·72	95·19	34·39	13,213	43·88	49	0·16
8	Betul ...	304,905	78·03	8	4,742	4,833	9,575	1,197	9,554	8,569	375	9,198	21	7	96·27	33·33	30·19	9,227	30·26	65	0·21
9	Chhindwara ...	366,940	95·65	8	9,218	13,810	23,028	2,878	10,649	8,618	907	10,494	12,379	9,092	98·54	73·45	53·38	19,303	52·61	82	0·27
10	Seoni ...	335,393	103·01	9	6,853	6,413	13,266	1,474	13,225	7,497	4,105	12,697	41	32	96·01	78·05	37·95	14,719	43·89	74	0·22
11	Balaghat ...	340,554	108·25	6	7,558	6,004	13,562	2,260	11,864	9,556	1,320	11,529	1,698	1,356	97·18	79·86	37·84	12,736	37·39	58	0·17
12	Bhandara ...	683,779	174·34	11	11,129	10,548	21,677	1,963	21,213	13,785	6,649	20,681	464	319	97·49	68·75	30·71	19,254	28·15	726	1·06
13	Nagpur ...	697,356	184·19	14	9,976	8,813	18,789	1,202	18,592	11,830	6,165	18,165	197	111	97·70	56·35	26·21	23,264	33·36	554	0·79
14	Wardha ...	387,221	161·27	7	5,593	4,697	10,290	1,425	10,235	6,713	3,031	9,786	55	52	95·61	94·55	25·41	14,022	36·21	439	1·13
15	Chanda ...	534,245	49·53	12	8,515	7,980	16,495	1,341	16,495	11,147	3,968	15,839	...	...	96·02	...	29·65	16,561	30·99	353	0·66
16	Raipur ...	1,361,390	125·12	25	21,704	21,172	42,876	1,715	42,751	21,838	16,283	41,167	125	44	96·29	35·20	30·27	38,191	28·05	1,219	1·07
17	Bilaspur ...	1,001,230	130·83	22	15,680	15,270	30,950	1,408	30,956	12,395	15,998	29,435	...	...	95·11	...	29·39	33,191	33·15	648	0·85
18	Sambalpur ...	564,606	143·01	15	20,251	17,753	38,004	2,434	23,037	6,996	14,823	22,616	14,967	13,599	98·17	90·86	64·14	27,660	48·98	53	0·14
	Total ...	9,528,122	114·73	201	178,416	170,299	348,715	1,719	308,766	183,968	99,482	297,762	39,949	32,598	96·44	81·78	34·67	335,180	35·18	5,024	0·57

V.—C. 2. STATEMENT showing the cost of the Department in the Central Provinces during the year 1889-90.

No.	District.	Establishment.							Expenditure.				Paid from						Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Superintendent General.	Superintendent of District.	Deputy Superintendent.	Native Superintendent.	Vaccinators. 1st Class.	Vaccinators. 2nd Class.	Vaccinators. 3rd Class.	Chaprasis and other servants.	Pay of Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total cost.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Saugor ...	...	1	...	1	7	2	2	2	1,978 15 3	139 8 0	52 13 6	2,171 4 9	...	139 8 0	1,555 14 2	475 14 7	...	2,171 4 9	17,378	0 2 0
2	Damoh ...	...	1	...	1	3	1	2	2	1,167 0 0	365 0 0	22 1 10	1,554 1 10	...	365 0 0	1,189 1 10	...	...	1,554 1 10	8,530	0 2 11
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	1	...	1	5	4	7	2	2,249 6 6	233 4 0	52 12 4	2,535 6 10	...	231 6 0	2,102 0 10	202 0 0	...	2,535 6 10	26,180	0 1 6½
4	Narsinghpur ...	...	1	...	1	3	3	3	2	1,549 6 4	252 13 5	16 2 4	1,818 6 1	...	232 0 0	1,466 6 1	120 0 0	...	1,818 6 1	16,460	0 1 9
5	Hoshangabad ...	...	1	...	1	6	2	1	2	1,687 5 8	162 14 0	28 5 10	1,878 9 6	...	161 4 0	1,717 5 6	...	...	1,878 9 6	14,922	0 2 0
6	Nimar ...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	2	1,172 10 10	191 4 0	18 0 10	1,381 15 8	...	136 12 0	1,245 3 8	...	...	1,381 15 8	10,317	0 2 1½
7	Mandla ...	...	1	...	1	6	...	1	1	1,481 8 0	69 8 0	20 4 10	1,571 4 10	...	69 8 0	1,501 12 10	...	...	1,571 4 10	10,354	0 2 5
8	Betul ...	...	1	...	1	5	1	2	2	1,498 1 10	187 0 0	4 7 10	1,689 9 8	...	187 0 0	1,502 9 3	...	...	1,689 9 8	9,205	0 2 11
9	Chhindwara ...	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	2	1,643 0 0	370 0 0	8 14 10	2,021 14 10	...	370 0 0	1,651 14 10	...	...	2,021 14 10	19,586	0 1 7½
10	Seoni ...	...	1	...	1	4	3	2	2	1,707 10 9	350 0 0	12 11 7	2,070 6 4	...	350 0 0	1,572 8 5	147 13 11	...	2,070 6 4	12,729	0 2 7
11	Balaghat ...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	1	1,297 11 9	330 0 0	1 13 10	1,629 9 7	...	330 0 0	1,299 9 7	...	...	1,629 9 7	12,885	0 2 0½
12	Bhandara ...	...	1	...	1	3	4	4	2	1,767 11 4	205 0 0	78 6 10	2,051 2 2	...	205 0 0	1,666 2 2	180 0 0	...	2,051 2 2	21,000	0 1 6½
13	Nagpur ...	...	1	...	1	8	3	3	2	2,696 9 11	343 2 0	40 0 0	3,079 11 11	...	321 4 0	2,197 4 3	561 3 8	...	3,079 11 11	18,276	0 2 8½
14	Wardha ...	...	1	...	1	2	...	5	2	1,151 1 8	190 0 0	33 9 0	1,374 10 8	...	190 0 0	1,184 10 8	..	...	1,374 10 8	9,838	0 2 2½
15	Chanda ...	...	1	...	1	4	3	5	2	1,859 7 5	485 0 0	28 7 8	2,372 15 1	...	485 0 0	1,796 4 7	91 10 6	...	2,372 15 1	15,839	0 2 4½
16	Raipur ...	...	1	...	4	5	6	14	4	4,199 0 0	198 2 0	68 9 0	4,465 11 0	...	198 2 0	4,171 9 0	96 0 0	...	4,465 11 0	41,211	0 1 8½
17	Bilaspur ...	...	1	...	3	10	5	7	3	2,370 0 0	308 8 0	35 11 0	2,714 3 0	...	308 8 0	2,405 11 0	...	...	2,714 3 0	29,435	0 1 5½
18	Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	3	2	1	12	3	2,526 4 5	308 8 0	127 0 2	2,961 12 7	...	308 8 0	2,653 4 7	...	...	2,961 12 7	36,215	0 1 3½
	One-third of salary of Sanitary Commissioner ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200 0 0	.....	.....	7,200 0 0	...	7,200 0 0	...	...	...	7,200 0 0	...	...
	Total ...	1	18	...	25	86	42	73	38	41,202 15 8	4,689 7 5	650 5 3	46,542 12 4	...	11,788 12 0	32,879 5 8	1,874 10 8	...	46,542 12 4	330,360	0 2 3½

V.—C. 3. STATEMENT showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1889-90.

No.	District.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
						Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
							Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Saugor	...	...	691	...	691	535	126	674	...	...	97·54	...
2	Damoh	...	...	753	...	731	570	82	660	22	16	90·29	72·73
3	Jubbulpore	...	...	1,165	...	967	571	319	891	198	147	92·14	75·24
4	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hoshangabad	...	...	1,439	...	1,436	907	249	1,274	3	...	88·72	...
6	Nimar	...	...	253	...	240	161	48	209	13	...	87·08	...
7	Mandla	...	...	245	...	245	155	50	207	...	...	84·49	...
8	Betul	...	...	232	...	232	143	56	204	...	...	87·93	...
9	Chhindwara	...	...	2,473	...	1,485	1,238	92	1,475	988	656	99·33	66·40
10	Seoni	...	...	83	...	83	65	10	75	...	...	90·36	...
11	Balaghat	...	...	995	...	745	529	121	708	250	181	95·03	72·40
12	Bhandara	...	...	1,100	...	1,070	734	260	996	30	25	93·08	83·33
13	Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Wardha	...	...	612	...	612	400	157	557	...	...	91·01	...
15	Chanda	...	...	733	...	733	479	176	685	...	...	93·45	...
16	Raipur	...	...	805	...	798	344	380	749	7	7	93·86	100·00
17	Bilaspur	...	...	384	...	384	194	134	337	...	...	87·76	...
18	Sambalpur	...	...	1,040	...	842	305	499	811	198	170	96·32	85·86
	Total	...	...	13,003	...	11,294	7,330	2,759	10,512	1,709	1,202	93·08	70·33

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

BY

A. P. MacDONNELL, ESQ., C. S. I.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Nagpur:

December 1891.

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1891.

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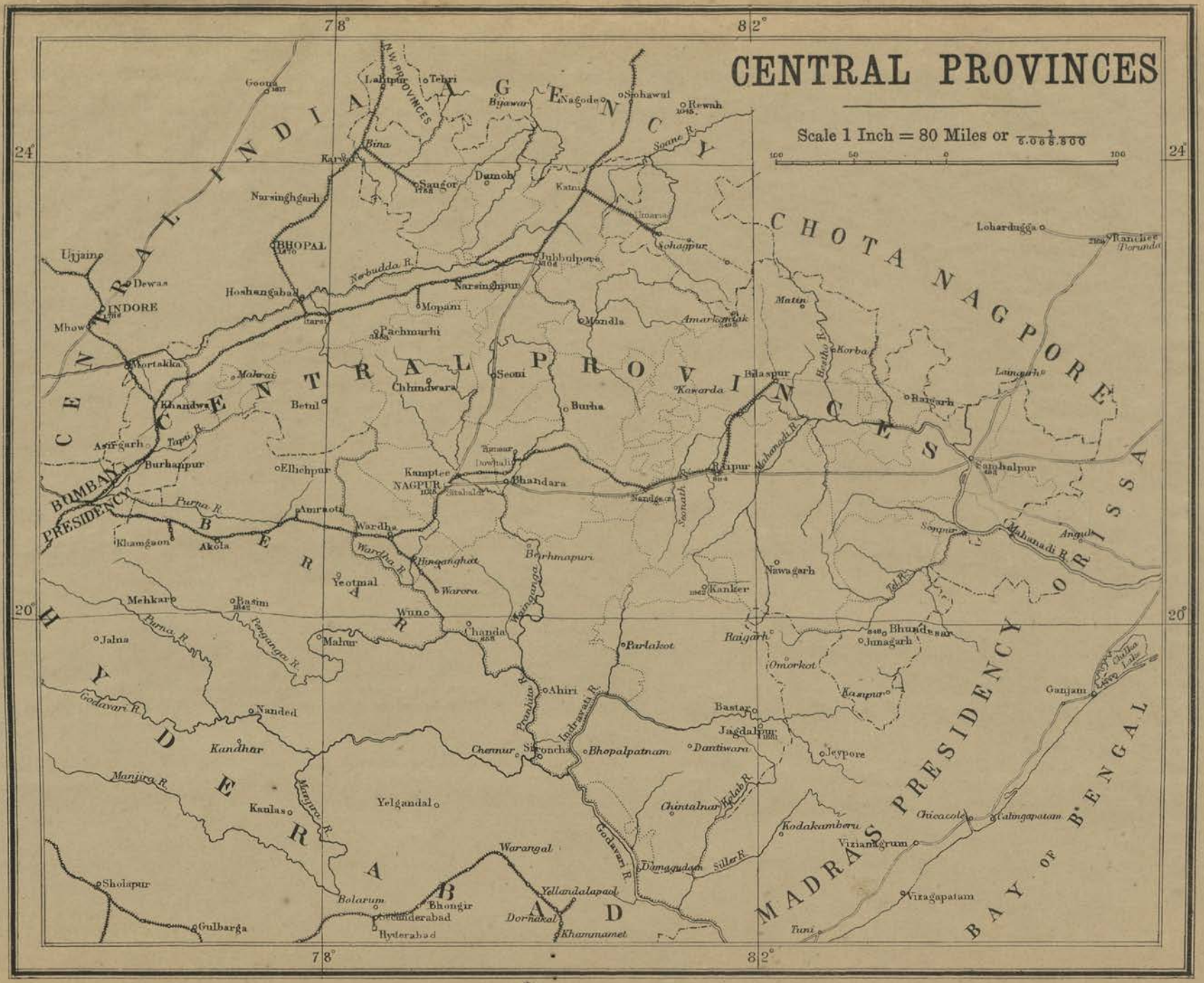

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR 1890-91.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the second part of this Report detailed facts and figures are given for the calendar year 1890 respecting the Judicial, Jail, Police and certain other Departments, and for the official year 1890-91 respecting the remaining departments, the period dealt with in each case depending on the dates prescribed for the submission of the various annual reports by Heads of Departments. The following General Summary deals with the same periods.

The Chief Commissionership.

2. On his appointment to the Chief Commissionership of Burma, Mr. Mackenzie made over charge of the Province to Mr. J. W. Neill, the Judicial Commmissioner, who acted as Chief Commissioner from the 19th November 1890 to the 27th January 1891, when Mr. MacDonnell took over the Chief Commissionership, to which he was appointed while on furlough. During the months of December and January 1890-91 Mr. Neill marched through the Nagpur, Chanda and Wardha Districts. His special object in visiting Chanda was to enquire into the Forest administration of that district; and the result of his visit was that the Forest arrangements were modified in some respects and certain causes of complaint in their working were removed. During February Mr. MacDonnell visited the Warora and Umaria Collieries and the Wardha, Nimar, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, and Jubbulpore District Head-quarters, and made himself acquainted with the circumstances of the Public Offices and institutions situated there.

Weather and Crops.

3. Except in two or three districts, the rain-fall was considerably above the average. The monsoon fall was very favourable for rice, but too heavy and continuous for cotton. In some parts of the Province there was an excess and in others a deficiency of rain during the cold weather, but the wheat crop was on the whole a fair one.

Prices.

4. In the rice-growing districts rice was generally cheaper at the close of the year than at its commencement, and the same remark applies to the price of juar in the Nagpur country, where this grain is largely grown. In almost every district the price of wheat went up as the year drew to a close, prices ruling highest in Saugor and Narsinghpur.

Vital Statistics.

5. The year 1888, with a birth-rate of 41·52 and a death-rate of 28·70 *per mille*, was one of recovery from the effects of a diminished birth-rate and a comparatively high death-rate in the two years which preceded it. It was unfortunately followed by a year of exceptional unhealthiness, in which cholera swept the Province and small-pox and other diseases prevailed with great severity,

resulting in a rise of the death-rate to 43·79 *per mille*, the birth-rate falling simultaneously to 39·30. The statistics for 1890 are more favourable, for although there has been a further decline in the birth-rate (to 38·41), the more fatal diseases have been less prevalent and the death-rate has fallen to 32·52, calculated on the Census returns of 1881. There were no wide-spread epidemics of a severe type, and the general health was good. The improvement was most marked in the Chhattisgarh Division.

The number of births registered in 1890 was 338,644, or 7,871 less than in the previous year, indicating that the effect on the population of the unusual sickness of 1889 was more than temporary. The decrease extended to 10 out of the 20 registering districts. The number of deaths registered in 1890 was 286,754, or 99,401 less than in 1889, the decrease being chiefly due to the diminished mortality from cholera, which caused 4,787 deaths against 52,588 in 1889. Small-pox, fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa were also much less fatal than in the preceding year. The proportion of deaths due to fevers was 21·76 *per mille* of the population, dysentery and diarrhœa accounting for 2·01, cholera for 0·54, small-pox for 0·26, and "other causes" for 7·95. Chhindwara is the only district in which there was an increase of deaths.

Only one district in the Province (Balaghat) escaped cholera altogether, but the disease was of a much milder type than in 1889 and the area affected much smaller. The ratio of deaths *per mille* accordingly fell from 5·96 to 0·54, the mean ratio of the 5 previous years being 2·37. In Narsinghpur the ratio *per mille* was as high as 4·23, and this district was the chief centre of the disease. It appeared here in February and increased in virulence with the progress of the hot weather, abating with the advent of the rains, and dying out in September. It appears to have spread from Narsinghpur into Saugor and thence into Damoh on the one side, and into Seoni on the other. In Betul the disease made its first appearance towards the end of July, and did not entirely abate until November. This district did not apparently form a centre of communication to other districts. In Nagpur the disease did not appear until August. Deaths were most numerous in September and fell away in October, after which the attack ceased. Excepting one case (not fatal) in the Nagpur Jail, the Jails of the Province escaped the disease.

The number of registered deaths from small-pox was 2,265 against 17,529 in the preceding year, the ratio *per mille* being reduced from 1·99 to 0·26, the mean ratio of the five previous years being 0·86. Excluding the year 1881, the death-rate in 1890 was lower than in any year since 1874. The infantile population suffered severely, nearly one-third of the deaths being of children under one year. The districts in which the mortality was greatest in 1889 were Bilaspur, Raipur, Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda. These districts enjoyed comparative immunity in the year under report, and those which suffered most were Bhandara and Seoni.

Revenue and Finance.

6. The Provincial Revenue of the year was Rs. 73,84,926, against Rs. 76,99,212 in the preceding year, the decrease being chiefly due to the special contribution of three lakhs to the Imperial Government, which was adjusted by deduction from Provincial revenue. There was a considerable increase of revenue under the heads "Land Revenue," "Excise," and "Forests," and a decrease under the heads (chiefly) "Stamps," "Law and Justice," "Jails,"

"Judicial," "Police," and "Stationery." The decrease under "Stamps" was due to diminished income from the sale of Court Fee Stamps, the result of a second Civil Court vacation being given in 1890-91 in order to facilitate the taking of the Census in February 1891. The decrease under "Law and Justice—Jails" is for the most part nominal, "Jail Manufactures" being credited with diminished receipts, owing to a change in the account system.

Provincial Expenditure fell from Rs. 77,49,910 to Rs. 76,37,170, being a decrease of about Rs. 1,13,000. Expenditure increased by about Rs. 19,000 under each of the heads "Forests" and "Law and Justice—Courts of Law," while it decreased by about Rs. 25,000 under the head "Police" and Rs. 66,000 under "Law and Justice—Jails." The expenditure of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 17,61,646 against an expenditure in the previous year of Rs. 18,13,669, or a decrease of about half a lakh; the expenditure under this head was, however, still very large compared with the contract figure of Rs. 12,00,000, and the administration of the Department was efficient and satisfactory. The re-settlement of the Land Revenue has been conducted with economy, and the net gain to Provincial Revenues on the Settlement operations is much larger than was anticipated when the Contract with the Government of India was made 5 years ago.

The Provincial balance at the close of the year was Rs. 18,79,141, against an opening balance of Rs. 21,94,672, the decrease corresponding very closely to the amount of the special contribution of 3 lakhs made to the Imperial Revenues to which reference has been made above.

Divisional and District administration.

7. In paragraph 7 of the General Summary prefixed to last year's Administration Report reference was made to the increase, in late years, of the work and responsibilities of Deputy Commissioners and to the urgent need of relieving Commissioners of Divisions of the heavy judicial duties hitherto performed by them. Proposals for improving the pay of Deputy Commissioners and for affording the required relief to Commissioners of Divisions were submitted to the Government of India by the late Chief Commissioner. Mr. MacDonnell was given an opportunity of expressing his opinion on those proposals and suggested certain modifications of them, which were accepted by the Government of India and have been since sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. Sanction has been obtained to the abolition of the 4th Class of Deputy Commissioners on the inadequate pay of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Deputy Commissioners have now been re-graded in three classes, with a cadre of twenty officers, 18 for the charge of districts and 2 for the appointments of Political Agent to the Chhattisgarh Feudatories and Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. Commissioners of Divisions will be almost entirely relieved of their judicial work by the appointment of two experienced officers as Judicial Assistants, the one to the Commissioners of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, and the other to the Commissioners of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions. The staff of Extra-Assistant Commissioners is to be strengthened by the addition of 7 officers who will be appointed Civil Judges, relieving the Deputy Commissioners of the districts to which they are posted of civil appellate work. Besides this, the Chief Commissioner trusts that, in accordance with the representations made by him on the subject to the Government of India, the cadre of the Commission will be re-inforced before long by an increase in the number of Sub-Divisional charges, that is, of appointments to be held by trained Assistant Commissioners.

The Magistracy needs strengthening and this is one of the means by which it can be most effectually re-inforced. The Chief Commissioner considers that a strong District staff, with a sufficient backbone of good European Magistrates, is essential to the successful administration of the Province.

Municipal Administration.

8. Act XVIII of 1889, the Central Provinces Municipal Act, came into force on the 1st January 1890, and a good deal was done during the past year in the way of revising Octroi Schedules and other forms of taxation, and adapting existing taxes to the requirements of the new Act. Model Rules under certain Sections of the Act dealing with a variety of matters connected with Municipal administration have been issued or drafted for the acceptance or guidance of Municipal Committees.

Perhaps the most important individual reference under the Municipal Act with which the Chief Commissioner has had to deal is the question of water-rates for the Town and Civil Station of Nagpur. This has been satisfactorily settled since the close of the year. Considerable additional expenditure will have to be incurred on the Ambajhari Water-works in order to secure for all parts of Nagpur an ample and uncontaminated supply of water; and the importance of the reference in question is to be found not only in the urgent necessity of improving the financial position of the chief Municipality in the Province, by increasing the income from water-rates, but also in the fact that water-works projects have been carried out or are in progress in other important towns, and the solution of the water-rate question in Nagpur will be of material assistance in solving the same question elsewhere. An increase of taxation, however necessary, is naturally unwelcome, and the difficulty has been to devise a system of water-rates which is fair to all classes of a mixed population, and commends itself to the rich and poor, and to the European and Native community alike, as reasonable and just, both in the interests of the Municipality and the tax-payers. In devising such a scheme the Chief Commissioner has been materially assisted by the Nagpur Municipal Committee, to which body his thanks are due.

It may be mentioned here that the Chief Commissioner thinks it very desirable that the present centralized system of audit of Municipal and other Local Funds should give place to a system of local audit, and that he has made proposals in this direction to the Government of India. In the case of one important Municipality in particular, facts have been brought to notice which confirm the Chief Commissioner's antecedent opinion, based on experience elsewhere, that a system of local audit is the only safeguard against irregularities which may seriously affect the credit of Local Bodies.

District Councils and Local Boards.

9. The only portions of the Central Provinces which have been formally excluded from the operation of the Local Self-Government Act, I of 1883, are the Mandla District, the Sironcha Tahsil of the Chanda District and the zamindaris of the latter district. At present the application of the Act to the zamindaris of the Chhattisgarh Division is only nominal, and the question of associating those tracts more closely with the general scheme of educational and other progress which it is the object of that Act to bring about, has been under the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

The sphere of action in which the management of Local Bodies has been most successful is Education. The arrangements referred to in the Summary to last year's Report for the transfer to District Councils of the administration

of grants to private rural schools managed on the grant-in-aid system have now been completed, except in respect to the so-called combined schools of the Raipur District.

The question of rural sanitation was under the Chief Commissioner's consideration during the year, and District Councils have been called upon to allot a certain portion of their funds in future to this important object. The scheme for rural sanitary improvement which the Chief Commissioner has devised is referred to in Chapter III (paragraph 52) and Chapter VI (paragraph 14) of this Report. It is now being started and its working will be noticed in next year's Report. It may be mentioned that the constitution of the Provincial Sanitary Board has been enlarged so as to secure closer co-operation in the Board's duties on the part of local officers; and, under the Chief Commissioner's instructions, the Board will work hereafter on broader and more definite lines than hitherto.

10. The total number of offences in 1890 was 23,284, compared with 25,849 in the previous year; and as regards ordinary crime, the most marked feature of the returns is a large decrease of burglaries and petty thefts, which is attributed to better harvests, immunity from epidemic disease, and generally the better condition of the people during 1890 than in the preceding year. There has been an increase of serious crime—murder, dacoity and robbery—which cannot be attributed to general causes, and has to be explained with reference to local circumstances and special reasons. Lastly, there has been an increase of sanitary prosecutions, which betokens greater activity on the part of Municipal authorities and affords legitimate grounds for satisfaction. Excluding these sanitary cases from notice, the total number of offences (21,424) reported during 1890 was not only less than the corresponding number (24,134) reported in 1889, but less than the number reported in any of the three preceding years. Police.

The Police have been fairly successful in dealing with murders, and the results of Police action in respect to dacoities and robberies have been good. A serious outbreak of dacoities in the Saugor District, where offences of this class rose from 7 to 23, is perhaps the most remarkable Police event of the year. These were chiefly the work of lawless gangs from Native States across the border of the Central Provinces, and a special Police force has been entertained to keep them in check. The Saugor Police are reported to have acted with energy and generally with success in dealing with this outbreak. Order has now been restored in the Nimar District, which was the chief scene of the exploits of the notorious dacoit Tantia, who was captured and executed last year. After his death, one of his principal lieutenants, Bondria, gave some trouble, but in April 1890 his gang was surrounded by the police and, in the encounter which followed, Bondria and another dacoit were mortally wounded, two others of his gang killed, and two more were wounded and taken prisoners. The latter have survived and have proved very useful as informers. With the death of Tantia and Bondria and the breaking up of their gang, organized dacoity in that part of the country is for the present at an end. The year saw also the capture of the Bilaspur dacoit Dasrath, by the District Superintendent, Mr. Naylor, and of those of his adherents who were still at large. The gang has been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and an outbreak which might in time have become formidable, was stamped out before any very serious mischief had occurred.

Various questions of importance in connection with Police administration have been under discussion with the Government of India during the year under report. It is generally admitted that the power of the Police to cope with professional and habitual criminals has not kept pace with the facilities for the commission of organized crime afforded to these classes by the development of railways and telgraphic communication in India, and with the opportunities of escape from punishment offered by defects connected with the working of the Courts. The need of strengthening the hands of the Police in their endeavours to keep in check the operations of offenders whose business it is to prey on society has been met by various suggestions. One of these is that there should be some legalized system of surveillance over habitual criminals after release. To this suggestion the Chief Commissioner gives his full adhesion. Another measure is reform within the Police force by improving its pay, organization and personnel, and proposals on this point have been recently submitted to the Government of India, and have met with its approval. It is proposed to raise the pay of certain grades, and especially to improve the prospects of the superior officers, on whose detective ability and capacity to collect evidence and present it intelligently before the Magistrate, success in bringing offenders to justice must primarily depend. Another reform of importance to which attention has been drawn both in the interests of discipline and for sanitary reasons is the provision of suitable quarters for officers and men in or adjacent to the Police Stations to which they are attached.

Criminal Justice.

11. The total number of cases reported* in the year 1890 was 28,484, of which 2,588 were rejected under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code and 424 were declared false, leaving a balance of 25,472 true cases, against 23,614 in 1888 and 24,446 in 1889. There has been a similar increase of cases brought to trial, these numbering 23,961 in 1888, 24,672 in 1889, and 25,706 in 1890. The work of the Criminal Courts was thus heavier in 1890 than in either of the two preceding years.

* Reported cases mean cases which come before the Magistrate, not cases reported to the Police.

The total number of persons brought before the Magistrate for enquiry or on trial was 41,367, the percentage of convictions being 54·9, and 56·3 in the preceding year. The number of persons tried by the Courts of Session was 304, against 238 in the previous year, the percentage of convicts to persons tried being 86, against 73 in that year. Magistrates had to deal with a larger number of cases of hurt and simple assault, and this is attributed to the easier circumstances of the people, which tempted them to resort more freely to the Court for the settlement of petty quarrels, which in times of distress they would have been content either to overlook or to settle at home. The same reason accounts for a decrease in the number of offences against property brought under the cognizance of the Magistracy during the past, as compared with the previous year.

The staff of Stipendiary Magistrates was somewhat stronger, and that of the Honorary Magistracy somewhat weaker than in the previous year. Fewer Magistrates exercised summary powers, but as a set-off against this, there was an increase in the number of Courts exercising the higher powers of a Magistrate. With more work to be done there was a corresponding increase in the effective strength of the tribunals. So far this is satisfactory, but the need of

a stronger Magistracy is much felt. In noticing the unsatisfactory manner in which cases are often committed for trial, the Judicial Commissioner significantly remarked that "in some districts the Deputy Commissioner is the only competent Magistrate." The number of European officers available during the year under report for duty as Assistant Magistrates was wholly inadequate, and the urgent need of strengthening the Commission and reinforcing the Magistracy by the infusion of a larger element of trained European officers was represented to the Government of India, and the Chief Commissioner is glad to say that his representation on the subject has recently been answered by the loan to this Administration of five Covenanted Civilians from Bombay and the North-Western Provinces.

Of the total number of persons disposed of by the Magistrates, 5 per cent. were disposed of by District Magistrates, 31·3 per cent. by Cantonment Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners, 32·6 per cent. by Tahsildars, and 31·1 per cent. by Honorary Magistrates. The share of the work which fell to Honorary Magistrates was slightly less than in the preceding year, owing to the issue of orders restricting the kind of work to be entrusted to them, and directing *inter alia* that Police cases should not, as a rule, be sent to inexperienced Benches for trial. The Judicial Commissioner reports that the effect of these orders has been beneficial, and that the cases now made over to Magistrates of this class are such as they are qualified to deal with satisfactorily. Tahsildars performed a larger amount of work than in the preceding year, but a comparison of the figures for the year 1886 with those of the year under report, shows that much relief has been afforded of late years to these officers by the establishment of more Honorary Magistrates Courts, so that Tahsildars have now more time to devote to their important Revenue duties.

In reviewing the Criminal Justice Report for the year, the Chief Commissioner drew attention to the apparent inadequacy of the punishments inflicted on old offenders, remarking that it is essential, in the interests of the criminal administration, that exemplary punishments should be awarded to all habitual offenders, and care should always be taken to secure the trial of such persons by Courts that are competent to pass adequate sentences on them.

Prisons.

12. The total Jail population was 14,001, against 15,107 in the previous year; and the daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 445,046, against 455,290 in that year.

The daily average number of convicts was 4,255·40, compared with 4,342·41 in 1889. Of the 4,432 convicts in confinement at the close of the year, 14·37 per cent. were undergoing imprisonment not exceeding 3 months, 33·34 per cent. imprisonment exceeding 3 months but not exceeding one year, and 42·48 per cent. imprisonment exceeding one year, the remainder being under sentence of transportation or death. The number of Burmese prisoners in the Central Provinces at the close of the year was 361; most of them were under sentence of transportation. The number of newly admitted convicts was 7,453, compared with 8,021 in the previous year. The Police Report shows that, owing to the more favourable circumstances of the year, there was a large diminution of offences against property, and this accounts for the decrease in the number of fresh admissions. Of the new admissions

1,144, or 15·34 per cent., had been previously convicted. The percentage in the previous year was 12·49. The larger proportion during the year under review bears testimony to the efficiency of the Rules recently prescribed by the Government of India for the identification of habituals. There was a slight increase in the percentage of sentences for short terms not exceeding 3 months, which is unsatisfactory. The number of releases under the remission rules was the same as in the preceding year (410).

The number of juveniles admitted was 206, of which 159 were boys and 47 girls. The buildings of the new Reformatory School for boys at Jubbulpore have been recently completed, and the School was opened on the 1st June 1891.

The number of jail punishments awarded was practically the same as in the previous year (3,515 against 3,514), but the jail population being smaller the percentage of punishments to population was higher (26·93 against 25·79). But for a large increase of punishments in the Jubbulpore Jail, there would have been a considerable decrease in the total for the Province.

The cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners has fallen from Rs. 2,81,471 to Rs, 2,66,261, the cost per head of average strength from Rs. 61-13-2 to Rs. 59-13-3, and the average net cost per head from Rs. 51-10-0 to Rs. 41-5-0. The cost per head for rations was Rs. 25-15-11, against Rs. 28-5-2 in the preceding year, and with a few exceptions, to which the Inspector-General has called attention, the arrangements made by Superintendents of Jails for obtaining supplies of grain on favourable terms have been satisfactory and praiseworthy. These results are good.

The cash profits of the year amounted to Rs. 82,380, compared with Rs. 46,466 in 1889, and the average profits per head of prisoners sentenced to labour was Rs. 20-7-11, against Rs. 18-7-0 in that year. At the Nagpur Central Jail printing, and at the Jubbulpore Central Jail the manufacture of cloth and clothing is the main industry. At the Raipur Central Jail efforts made to establish a castor oil factory have unfortunately proved unsuccessful, owing to the difficulty of procuring seed. In the District Jails oil-pressing, stone-breaking and aloe-pounding constitute the chief forms of hard labour.

The chief features in the vital statistics of the year are—(1) the increased sick rate, due to the poor state of health of many of the prisoners on admission to jail (especially the Saugor and Damoh Jails) and to the prevalence of influenza, and (2) the absence of cholera and a large decrease in the number of cases of dysentery and diarrhœa, with a largely diminished mortality. The daily average number sick was 135·73, against 121·53 in the preceding year, the ratio *per mille* to average strength being 31·8, against 27·9. There was only one case of cholera* (not fatal), against 112 with 65 deaths in 1889. Admissions from dysentery and diarrhœa fall from 919 to 669, and deaths from these complaints from 65 to 34. The total number of deaths was 113, against 225 in the preceding year, the ratio *per mille* to average strength being 26·5, against 51·8. There was a considerable increase of sickness in the Nagpur Jail, where the admissions from respiratory diseases rose from 59 to 352; but, owing chiefly to freedom from cholera, deaths in this jail fell from 39 to 16. In the Jubbulpore Jail the general health of the prisoners is reported by the Medical officer to have

* In the Nagpur Jail.

been better than it has been for the last 26 years, and the mortality was the lowest on record. The Raipur Jail suffered from influenza, which accounts for an increase in the number of admissions to hospital. In all the three Central Jails there were fewer admissions from dysentery and diarrhœa than in the previous year. There was also a marked decrease of admissions from these complaints in several of the District Jails. Steps are being taken to obviate over-crowding in District Jails by the enlargement of the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Central Jails.

Broadly speaking, the unfavourable points presented by the year's statistics are the excessive number of persons imprisoned for short periods, which presumably indicates want of judgment on the part of the convicting Magistrates; the increase of punishments, especially in the Jubbulpore Jail; and the increase of sickness. On the other hand, the favourable points far outweigh those specified. They are, the greater success in working the rules for the identification of persons who had been previously convicted; the reduction in the expenditure, and particularly in the cost of maintaining each prisoner; the increase in the profits of manufacture; and the decrease in mortality.

Civil Justice.

13. Civil litigation, which had fallen off during the years 1888 and 1889, increased during 1890, the number of suits instituted in the latter year reaching the total of 102,908, or 2·6 per cent. over the total of the preceding year. The increase was most marked in the Chhattisgarh Division, where there had been a large falling off in the previous year, owing chiefly to the presence of cholera; but absolutely the increase is not large. From a money point of view the litigation was for the most part of a very trivial character, 85·7 per cent of the suits instituted being for values not exceeding Rs. 100, while suits of over Rs. 1,000 in value and suits not susceptible of valuation formed only 2·6 per cent. of the whole. As was to be expected in such circumstances, the greater part of the suits (70 per cent.) was disposed of without contest. Courts of Small Causes disposed of 10·6 per cent. of the whole litigation of the year; Tahsildars, Munsiffs and Naib-Tahsildars accounted for 76·2 per cent.: Assistant Commissioners and Civil Judges for 13·1 per cent., and Deputy Commissioners dealt with the balance, which, though small, included the most important cases valued at over 20 lakhs of rupees, or about one-fifth of the total value of the suits instituted.

The number of appeals before Commissioners' Courts during the year was 368, while there were 84 miscellaneous appeals. The number disposed of was 253 of the former and 66 of the latter. In the Courts of Deputy Commissioners the regular appeals numbered 3,230 and the miscellaneous appeals 239; while at the end of the year 368 of the former and 15 of the latter were undisposed of. There is no doubt that Commissioners in the Central Provinces, who are also Sessions Judges, have hitherto been over-burdened with judicial work; and the same remark to some extent applies to Deputy Commissioners, who also, owing to the exigencies of their judicial functions, are unable to give to executive and revenue subjects the attention they require. As already noted, both Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners will now be largely relieved of the judicial work hitherto performed by them.

The number of appeals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court during the year was 960 regular and 88 miscellaneous cases, as compared with 929 and 62 respectively in the preceding year. There has been a very large increase in recent years in the number of Criminal appeals and references for confirmation of sentences of death in this Court, and it is with the greatest difficulty that a single officer has been able to keep pace with the growing work that falls to the Judicial Commissioner.

Registration.

14. The gross income of the Registration Department during the year 1890-91 was Rs. 1,01,789, against Rs. 1,00,696 in 1889-90. The increase was due to the larger amount of ordinary fees realized, the total of other receipts being slightly less than in the previous year. Expenditure has risen from Rs. 40,298 to Rs. 42,830, the net income consequently showing a fall from Rs. 60,398 to Rs. 58,958. The percentage of expenditure on total income was 42·0 compared with 40·0 in 1889-90. A considerable amount of inspection work was done during the year, and the increase of expenditure was partly due to increased payments on account of travelling allowance.

The number of Registration offices (82) was unchanged. The total number of documents registered in Books I, III and IV (28,063) was less than in the previous year by 613; and it is owing to the higher value of the property to which the documents registered related (Rs. 1,02,50,323 against Rs. 1,02,16,265) that receipts from ordinary fees have increased. Of the total number of documents registered, 23,887 related to immoveable property, and 21,099, or 75·2 per cent., were documents of the compulsory class. The number of registered sales of agricultural land held in proprietary and inferior proprietary rights was slightly larger than in the previous year, and there was also a considerable increase of registered deeds of mortgage of such land.

The surplus of income over expenditure is still large, and the Chief Commissioner has intimated to the Inspector-General of Registration that he will be glad to consider proposals for devoting a larger part of the income to the extension of Registration facilities, and to promoting the efficiency of the registering agency by a further development of the policy already initiated of substituting salaried for *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars. The question of appointing a second Inspector of Registration offices has also been referred to the Inspector-General for report.

Survey and Settlement.

15. The Settlement of the Sambalpur District had been previously completed. That of Raipur, Bilaspur and Mandla Districts was completed during the year under report, bringing an annual accession to the Land Revenue of over 6 lakhs of rupees. Settlement operations were continued in the districts of Damoh and Jubbulpore, and Cadastral Survey preparatory to Settlement was in progress in twelve other districts. The Zamindari tracts of the Chhattisgarh Division are included in these operations.

The Survey and Settlement on ryotwari principles of the Government waste lands in the Charwa Pargana of the Hoshangabad District has been completed, and similar operations have been initiated in the Nimar District. Special terms have been offered to persons who undertake to settle ryots in these tracts from congested districts in the North-Western Provinces and Behar in order to encourage colonization from those parts of India, and six villages have been taken up by such persons.

Forests.

16. For Forest administrative purposes the Central Provinces are divided into two Circles, each in charge of a Conservator. The Northern Circle comprises eight Forest Divisions, with a forest area of 10,100 square miles; the Southern Circle comprising nine Forest Divisions, with a forest area of 9,973 square miles. The Reserved Forests are thus classified:—

Class A.—Reserves under, or about to be brought under, strict conservation.

Class B.—Other Reserves sub-divided into:—

(1) areas selected from time to time as available for cultivation;

(2) other areas.

In the Northern Circle 356 square miles were added during the year to Class A, chiefly in the Nimar and Mandla Divisions. In the former Division a thorough re-classification was completed, and 470 square miles were thrown into Class B (1), and will be available for cultivation when required. The Chief Commissioner has no doubt that Forest administration, as well as the general interests of agriculture in the Central Provinces, will be advanced by pushing on the classification referred to above, and by excising from the Reserved Forest areas the tracts of land which are fit for cultivation. The policy of excluding culturable land from those areas will accordingly be steadily pursued.

Parties of the Forest Survey Branch were at work during the year in the Raipur and Bhandara Districts of the Southern Circle, and in the Jubbulpore District of the Northern Circle. In the latter circle the Survey of India Department was also working in the Betul and Hoshangabad Districts.

An Officer of the Upper Controlling staff was employed for a portion of the year as Working Plans Officer. Since his transfer to another Province in October 1890 it has not been possible to depute another officer to this special duty, owing to the paucity of the staff. Something has been done towards the preparation of simple workin gplans for small areas in four Divisions of the Northern Circle, and preliminary data for such plans have been collected in two Divisions of the Southern Circle. The actual work of the year has, however, been based on the prescribed annual plans of operations both in this and the Northern Circle.

The punishment returns of the subordinate establishments are rather more favourable than last year, but a considerable number of Foresters were prosecuted or dismissed for various delinquencies. The conduct of Rangers has been generally good. Proposals have been recently* submitted for strengthening and re-grading the Executive and Protective establishments in the Central Provinces in accordance with the reorganization scheme (including revised rates of pay) prepared by the Government of India; and it is to be hoped that, with better prospects, the standard of integrity and general capacity in the subordinate staff will be raised and its tone improved.

*This Administration's letter No. 4920-465, dated the 8th August 1891, to the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The area under special protection from fire was considerably larger than in the previous year (3,235 against 2,887 square miles), and the results of such protection were generally satisfactory. Expenditure, however, increased from

Rs. 36,489 to Rs. 48,002. Fires in specially protected areas were in most cases due to incendiarism. It is satisfactory to note that a large proportion of the Forest area not under organized protection escaped being burnt over.

There was no change during the year in the general rules regulating grazing, but steps were taken to limit the areas open to grazing, and to exclude goats and sheep from fire-protected and other valuable forests.

Departmental operations were contracted, partly owing to the dullness of the timber market, and partly because it is proposed to extend the system of selling marked timber as it stands, in preference to felling and bringing to market by direct departmental agency.

The Forest Revenue of the year was Rs. 12,13,461, against Rs. 11,56,182 in the previous year, the expenditure in the two years respectively being Rs. 6,49,453 and Rs. 6,20,730, showing an increase of surplus from Rs. 5,35,452 to Rs. 5,64,008. The increase of receipts was due partly to the fact that the year was a more prosperous and healthy one for the people than the previous year, in consequence of which the forests were more freely resorted to, and partly to the increased sale of selected and marked wood, of dead bamboos at reduced rates, and of firewood. The increase of expenditure occurred chiefly under the head "Establishment."

Excise.

17. The Excise Revenue was larger than in the previous year, owing chiefly to the higher prices bid for the monopolies of retail vend of country spirits. This increase was not due to any change of system or to the extension of facilities for procuring country spirits. On the contrary, the sources of supply were restricted by a reduction in the number of out-stills from 2,249 to 2,125, and in the number of permanent shops from 7,569 to 7,142. The Department has been ready to consider any objections made by the public to the location of Stills and liquor shops. Representations on the subject have not been general, but where made, effect has almost invariably been given to them. The income from opium decreased both in the Khalsa and in the Feudatory States and Zamindaris; on the other hand, there was some increase in the revenue from ganja. About 58 per cent. of the total income was derived from the taxation of country spirits, and about 32 per cent. from that of opium, the balance of 10 per cent. being derived from ganja, tari and other sources.

The number of shops licensed to sell drugs, *viz.*, opium, madak and ganja, underwent no material change, but an important order was passed during the course of the year by the Chief Commissioner, prohibiting the consumption of these drugs on the premises of the licensees. The object of this order was to discountenance the association in public taverns or "dens" of persons addicted to the vicious consumption of drugs. Orders were at the same time issued in view to restricting the number of madak licenses, and since the close of the year a large number of madak shops have been abolished.

The smuggling of cheap foreign opium from the Native States across the border into the districts of Saugor, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Nimar, which are by their position peculiarly exposed to it, continues to be one of the standing difficulties of the Excise Administration of the Central Provinces. All that can be done is to check it as far as possible by watchfulness on the part of the Excise authorities and the Police, and by the grant of liberal rewards in all important cases.

Forests.

16. For Forest administrative purposes the Central Provinces are divided into two Circles, each in charge of a Conservator. The Northern Circle comprises eight Forest Divisions, with a forest area of 10,100 square miles; the Southern Circle comprising nine Forest Divisions, with a forest area of 9,973 square miles. The Reserved Forests are thus classified :—

Class A.—Reserves under, or about to be brought under, strict conservation.

Class B.—Other Reserves sub-divided into :—

(1) areas selected from time to time as available for cultivation;

(2) other areas.

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been better than it has been for the last 26 years, and the mortality was the lowest on record. The Raipur Jail suffered from influenza, which accounts for an increase in the number of admissions to hospital. In all the three Central Jails there were fewer admissions from dysentery and diarrhœa than in the previous year. There was also a marked decrease of admissions from these complaints in several of the District Jails. Steps are being taken to obviate over-crowding in District Jails by the enlargement of the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Central Jails.

Broadly speaking, the unfavourable points presented by the year's statistics are the excessive number of persons imprisoned for short periods, which presumably indicates want of judgment on the part of the convicting Magistrates; the increase of punishments, especially in the Jubbulpore Jail; and the increase of sickness. On the other hand, the favourable points far outweigh those specified. They are, the greater success in working the rules for the identification of persons who had been previously convicted; the reduction in the expenditure, and particularly in the cost of maintaining each prisoner; the increase in the profits of manufacture; and the decrease in mortality.

Civil Justice.

13. Civil litigation, which had fallen off during the years 1888 and 1889, increased during 1890, the number of suits instituted in the latter year reaching the total of 102,908, or 2·6 per cent. over the total of the preceding year. The increase was most marked in the Chhattisgarh Division, where there had been a large falling off in the previous year, owing chiefly to the presence of cholera; but absolutely the increase is not large. From a money point of view the litigation was for the most part of a very trivial character, 85·7 per cent of the suits instituted being for values not exceeding Rs. 100, while suits of over Rs. 1,000 in value and suits not susceptible of valuation formed only 2·6 per cent. of the whole. As was to be expected in such circumstances, the greater part of the suits (70 per cent.) was disposed of without contest. Courts of Small Causes disposed of 10·6 per cent. of the whole litigation of the year; Tahsildars, Munsiffs and Naib-Tahsildars accounted for 76·2 per cent.: Assistant Commissioners and Civil Judges for 13·1 per cent., and Deputy Commissioners dealt with the balance, which, though small, included the most important cases valued at over 20 lakhs of rupees, or about one-fifth of the total value of the suits instituted.

The number of appeals before Commissioners' Courts during the year was 368, while there were 84 miscellaneous appeals. The number disposed of was 253 of the former and 66 of the latter. In the Courts of Deputy Commissioners the regular appeals numbered 3,230 and the miscellaneous appeals 239; while at the end of the year 368 of the former and 15 of the latter were undisposed of. There is no doubt that Commissioners in the Central Provinces, who are also Sessions Judges, have hitherto been over-burdened with judicial work; and the same remark to some extent applies to Deputy Commissioners, who also, owing to the exigencies of their judicial functions, are unable to give to executive and revenue subjects the attention they require. As already noted, both Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners will now be largely relieved of the judicial work hitherto performed by them.

The number of appeals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court during the year was 960 regular and 88 miscellaneous cases, as compared with 929 and 62 respectively in the preceding year. There has been a very large increase in recent years in the number of Criminal appeals and references for confirmation of sentences of death in this Court, and it is with the greatest difficulty that a single officer has been able to keep pace with the growing work that falls to the Judicial Commissioner.

Registration.

14. The gross income of the Registration Department during the year 1890-91 was Rs. 1,01,789, against Rs. 1,00,696 in 1889-90. The increase was due to the larger amount of ordinary fees realized, the total of other receipts being slightly less than in the previous year. Expenditure has risen from Rs. 40,298 to Rs. 42,830, the net income consequently showing a fall from Rs. 60,398 to Rs. 58,958. The percentage of expenditure on total income was 42·0 compared with 40·0 in 1889-90. A considerable amount of inspection work was done during the year, and the increase of expenditure was partly due to increased payments on account of travelling allowance.

The number of Registration offices (82) was unchanged. The total number of documents registered in Books I, III and IV (28,063) was less than in the previous year by 613; and it is owing to the higher value of the property to which the documents registered related (Rs. 1,02,50,323 against Rs. 1,02,16,265) that receipts from ordinary fees have increased. Of the total number of documents registered, 23,887 related to immoveable property, and 21,099, or 75·2 per cent., were documents of the compulsory class. The number of registered sales of agricultural land held in proprietary and inferior proprietary rights was slightly larger than in the previous year, and there was also a considerable increase of registered deeds of mortgage of such land.

The surplus of income over expenditure is still large, and the Chief Commissioner has intimated to the Inspector-General of Registration that he will be glad to consider proposals for devoting a larger part of the income to the extension of Registration facilities, and to promoting the efficiency of the registering agency by a further development of the policy already initiated of substituting salaried for *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars. The question of appointing a second Inspector of Registration offices has also been referred to the Inspector-General for report.

Survey and Settlement.

15. The Settlement of the Sambalpur District had been previously completed. That of Raipur, Bilaspur and Mandla Districts was completed during the year under report, bringing an annual accession to the Land Revenue of over 6 lakhs of rupees. Settlement operations were continued in the districts of Damoh and Jubbulpore, and Cadastral Survey preparatory to Settlement was in progress in twelve other districts. The Zamindari tracts of the Chhattisgarh Division are included in these operations.

The Survey and Settlement on ryotwari principles of the Government waste lands in the Charwa Pargana of the Hoshangabad District has been completed, and similar operations have been initiated in the Nimar District. Special terms have been offered to persons who undertake to settle ryots in these tracts from congested districts in the North-Western Provinces and Behar in order to encourage colonization from those parts of India, and six villages have been taken up by such persons.

ther improvement in this direction is being gradually effected. In almost all the Feudatory States the various non-agricultural cesses, which extended to the very poorest artizans and members of the industrial classes, such as weavers, blacksmiths, oil-pressers, &c., have now been abolished, and replaced by a uniform system of Pandhri taxation, similar to that in force in the British Districts of the Central Provinces.

The reform the of Land Revenue system continues to receive attention. Settlements have been made or are in progress under which the cultivating classes are guaranteed against the forced loans and benevolences which Native rulers so often impose at their pleasure when in need of funds; all payments are consolidated into a single fixed demand; unpaid labour is limited to what is considered reasonable and proper by those concerned; and villages are not periodically auctioned to the highest bidder, which is what the Nazarana system practically amounted to. Educational progress has been retarded to some extent, owing to the extensive employment of masters and the older pupils on Census work. The chief aim has been to establish at the head-quarters of each State a good Vernacular Middle school, forming an educational centre from which efficient teachers can be sent to the rural schools, and at which the general education imparted is such as to qualify the pupils for employment in subordinate posts of the Administration.

Most of the Feudatory States are now in a sound financial condition. Patna, Sarangarh, Kawardha and Sakti have been freed of debt. Kalahandi is gradually paying off its debt. The finances of Raigarh have improved, and though financial equilibrium is preserved with difficulty in Rairakhol, the outlook is hopeful. The States whose administration is least satisfactory are Sonpur and Chhuikadan. In both of these there is a *Diwan* whose appointment has been approved by the Government, but his efforts to improve the administration depend largely on the personal character of the Chief and his disposition to act on the advice tendered to him. The Chief of Bamra, Raja Sudhal Deo, C. I. E., continues to merit the commendation of Government.

NAGPUR:
The 15th December 1891.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.

1. At pages 1 to 24 of the Administration Report for 1882-83 will be found an account of the following subjects drawn up for standard reference :—

1.—Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.
2.—Historical Summary.
3.—Form of Administration.
4.—Character of Land Tenure.
5.—System of Survey and Settlement.
6.—Civil divisions of British Territory.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

Chief Commissioner.

2. Mr. A. Mackenzie, C. S. I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner up to the 18th November 1890, and Mr. J. W. Neill acted as Chief Commissioner from the 19th November till the 28th of January 1891, when he was relieved by Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C. S. I., who held charge for the remaining portion of the year.

8.—*Relations with Feudatory States.*

3. Of the 15 Feudatory States attached to the Central Provinces, two, Bamra and Khairagarh, continued to be administered directly by their own Chiefs. The four States of Bastar, Sonpur, Rairakhol and Chhuikhadan were administered by their Chiefs aided by a Diwan appointed with the approval of Government. The Nandgaon State was administered on behalf of the young Chief by a Diwan selected by Government. Owing to the continued mental incapacity of the Raja of Kanker, the arrangement according to which the State is administered in the name of the Chief by a Diwan selected by Government continued in force throughout the year. The six States of Kalahandi, Patna, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Kawardha and Sakti are under direct management, the four first being under the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, and the latter two under the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur. The small State of Makrai, in the Nerbudda Division, which was in the previous year administered directly by the Chief, has in the year under report been taken under direct management, and is under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad. The circumstances under which this course became necessary are stated below.

4. The most important event of the year was the taking of the Census. The results showed a very large increase of population in the States of Bamra, Bastar, Patna, Kalahandi, Raigarh and Kanker. The Chief Commissioner accepts the conclusion of the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, that while the increase of population as now returned is chiefly due to more accurate enumeration, it is also due in part to the influx of new settlers and the stimulus to the natural expansion of the population which has followed the introduction into the Feudatory States, as a whole, of an improved and more settled system of administration.

5. The general remarks which follow (paragraphs 6 to 12) apply to the Feudatory States of the Chhattisgarh Division only.

Crops and Trade.

6. The Feudatory States enjoyed another year of abundant crops and immunity from cholera. The rainfall was adequate and well distributed, and but for the early cessation of the rains in some States and heavy showers at the harvesting time of the "rabi" in others, the yield would everywhere have been bumper crops. As it is, it is only in a very few States that the staple crops fell below a very full average. The year was a healthy one, and most of the States escaped all epidemic disease. Fever of a severe type was prevalent in Kanker in the rains, and at the close of the year cholera broke out in the vicinity of Bolangir, the capital town of Patna, but fortunately it proved to be sporadic and soon disappeared altogether.

Survey and Settlement.

7. Notwithstanding the fact that the patwari staff was largely employed in the census, yet considerable progress was made in the surveys of the Nandgaon, Khairagarh and Sakti States. In Nandgaon 197 villages with an area of 370 square miles, in Khairagarh 44 villages with an area of 69 square miles, and in Sakti 44 villages with an area of 57 square miles have been completed. Summary Settlements have been effected in the Rairakhol State, and are now in progress in Bastar and Kanker. The chief feature of these settlements is that the assessments are based on the seed capacity of the land in the possession of the ryot or gaontia, or on the number of ploughs used in cultivation. These are rough methods, but the only practicable ones, till means exist of measuring the land and of classifying its soils, and this is not yet possible in remote and sparsely inhabited tracts.

The Raja of Bamra has also had a careful survey of the lands in his State and the classification of their soils made on the Cuttack system, and has based his settlement on the results so obtained.

Forests.

8. The question of the establishment of Fuel and Fodder Reserves continues to receive attention. Four reserves have now been established in the Nandgaon State, and the matter is under consideration in all States situated in the open country where there has been over-clearing in the past. The present system of administering the forests is working well, care being taken that the licensing system now introduced is not permitted to press unduly on the agricultural classes and those who earn a livelihood by dealing in forest produce.

Taxation.

9. Export duties have now ceased everywhere, and their abolition has already been followed by a quickening of trade. Except in Sonpur and Bamra, the various and objectionable non-agricultural cesses have been replaced by a single tax, similar to the Pandhri tax of the Khalsa. This has afforded great relief to the poorest classes of the people.

Excise.

10. Considerable success has followed the efforts to control the liquor traffic by licensing the monopoly of vend in villages divided into circles and supplied by shops in fixed localities. The old system of permitting any vendor who desired to do so to open a shop by paying a small fee, stimulated consumption by the keen competition which it engendered.

The "Madak-khanas," in which the idle and the dissolute formerly assembled and contracted the deadly vice of madak smoking, have been closed in most States.

Education.

11. In the Western States (Khairagarh and Nandgaon) there has been good progress in education, but the need of an efficient Inspector for those States is much felt. A proposal for appointing a Deputy Inspector in connection with those States as well as for the adjacent Non-feudatory Zamindaris is under consideration. As the schoolmasters and many of the upper pupils were employed on the census, and as the Deputy Inspector of Schools adopted no measures to minimize the effects of this drawback, the results of the year in the Uriya-speaking Feudatories of Patna and Kalahandi have been discouraging. Every effort is being made to establish at least one good Vernacular Middle school at the Headquarters of each State. In most States such a school is already in existence and is doing well.

Sanitation.

12. Progress has been made in vaccination, there having been 54,481 operations, compared with 47,261 last year. The dispensaries have done good work. Simple rules for village sanitation have been translated into the vernaculars and distributed among the headmen of villages, and are taught in all the schools. Wells have been sunk in many of the school compounds, to accustom the rising generation to the use of spring water.

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8 *(a).—Self-Governed Feudatories.*

Area in square miles ... 1,988
Population (Census 1891) ... 104,393
Tribute ... ...Rs. 1,500

13. *Bamra* (Political Agent).—The total revenue of the State is given at Rs. 49,576, as against Rs. 41,264 in the preceding year. There has been an increase under all heads of revenue—the result, no doubt, of the arrival of the railway, and the development of the State. The improvement in the land revenue is due to the revision of rents in the Kochinda Tahsil. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 49,307, as against Rs. 41,128 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the heavy expenditure incurred in marriages in the Raja's family, and to an increase in the Educational establishment. Raja Sudhal Deo sets a most excellent example to the other Garjhat Chiefs, and instead of leaving the business of governing his State to others, he sees himself to every branch of its administration.

The State was visited during the year by the Commissioner, and also by the Political Agent.

Area in square miles ... 931
Population (Census 1891) ... 181,132
Tribute ... ...Rs. 70,000

14. *Khairagarh* (Political Agent).—The total income of the year was Rs. 1,63,021, as compared with Rs. 2,26,097 in the preceding year. A decrease under the head "Land Revenue" is due to the large amount of Rs. 83,416 remaining outstanding at the close of the year. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,60,886, against Rs. 1,53,857 in the preceding year. The increase is due principally to the employment of Settlement and Survey establishments, as well as to the payment of large amounts for the construction of roads.

There was no epidemic disease, and, on the whole, the year was one of comparative plenty and prosperity. The chief events of the year were the Census and the death of Raja Kanhaya Lal, which occurred in November last. The Raja was succeeded by his eldest son Lal Kamal Narain Singh, aged 21 years. The import and export trade shows a steady expansion, owing to the good harvests of the past two years, and also to the opening of the railway to Calcutta.

The State was visited by the Political Agent in December last. There have been no complaints except as regards the levying of certain dues in one of the parganas of the State, and against some of the land revenue assessments.

15. *Bastar* (Political Agent).—The total income of the year was Rs. 1,68,268, as against Rs. 1,77,276 in the preceding year. The falling off is due principally to the decline in the income from Forests, which is the result of no fresh cuttings having been made during the year.

Area in square miles ...	13,062
Population (Census 1891)	310,840
Tribute ...	Rs. 3,056

The expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,23,539, as against Rs. 1,49,073 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to several bills, which should have been cashed before the close of the year under report, not having been disbursed, owing to the absence of the late Diwan on tour. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 88,619, and Rs. 1,68,268 were received during the year, making a total gross income of Rs. 2,56,887, of which Rs. 1,23,539 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,33,348 at the close of the year.

The abolition of the export duties on gur, ghee, hemp and cattle has given a very marked stimulus to trade, and the State has during the year been visited for the first time by many traders from Nagpur, the Berars, and the British districts on the East Coast.

During the year the State sustained an irreparable loss by the death—the result of a fall from his horse—of its Diwan, Rao Sahib Gopinath Guru, who had during his year of incumbency visited every portion of his charge and had made himself thoroughly acquainted with its needs and its resources. All non-agricultural cesses have now been replaced by the Pandhri as levied in British districts.

The State was twice visited by the Political Agent, and once by the Commissioner.

16. *Sonpur* (Political Agent).—The total income of the year is stated at Rs. 76,346, against Rs. 71,804; and the expenditure was Rs. 78,193, as against Rs. 75,761 in the preceding year.

Area in square miles ...	906
Population (Census 1891)	195,532
Tribute	Rs. 9,000

An increase of income occurred under all heads except Land Revenue, which fell off owing to the delay which occurred in collecting the third and fourth kists of revenue, the State officials being at the end of the year engaged in Census work and in the Thread ceremonies of the Raja's son and grandson. The increase in expenditure is due to the refund of the Rampur Zamindari deposit, which was included in the State balance last year.

Nothing has yet been done by the Raja to place his Land Revenue system on a satisfactory basis. He prefers the old practice of leaving rents unrevised, and of making calls on his ryots and gaontias when occasion requires to provide funds for marriages and other ceremonies. Now, however, that the practice which obtained a few years ago of ousting old gaontias, and of replacing them by men who would agree to pay higher nazars or premiums, has ceased, there is no agrarian discontent. But few complaints were received from the State; and, on enquiry, those presented were generally found to be groundless.

The State was visited by the Political Agent during the year.

17. *Rairakhol* (Political Agent).—The total income of the year was Rs. 14,329, as compared with Rs. 14,820 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 16,958, as against Rs. 16,891 in the preceding year. A large sum (Rs. 5,000) was expended on the marriage of the Lall Saheb, the Raja's grandson. In the preceding year Rs. 6,830 were applied to the liquidation of debt, while this year only Rs. 1,820 were available for this purpose. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,743; Rs. 14,329 were received during the year, making the total gross receipts Rs. 20,072, of which Rs. 16,958 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,114 on the 31st March 1891. It is but two years since this State was rescued from bankruptcy by a Government loan of Rs. 15,000. It is with difficulty that the Raja's expenditure is kept within limits and that a financial equilibrium is maintained.

Area in square miles ... 833
Population (Census 1891) 20,334
Tribute ... ... Rs. 800

One of the principal sources of income in this State is that derived from "Forests," and an effort has been made during the year to develop it by selling timber suitable for making dongas and boats, and by issuing "Nistar" licenses to the residents of the adjacent villages of the Sonpur State and the Sambalpur District. There has consequently been a considerable increase in the income under this head during the year. The receipts from grazing fees have fallen off, owing to the prevalence of cattle disease. As there are exceedingly few persons in this State who drink, the ryots being mostly of the "Tassa" caste, the Excise revenue is insignificant. The income under the head "Ganja" continues to fall off. This is due to the free and unrestricted cultivation and sale of the plant in the neighbouring Tributary Mahals of Cuttack, which lead to a good deal of smuggling.

All non-agricultural cesses have now been abolished, and the Pandhri tax as levied in British districts substituted for them. This has afforded great relief to the poorer classes of artizans who were taxed, whatever were their earnings. The most important event of this year was the marriage of the Raja's grandson, the Lall Saheb, with a daughter of the Khandpara Raja. The negotiations on this subject, which had been going on for a long time, were at last brought to a successful issue.

The State was visited by the Political Agent during the year.

18. *Chhuikhadan* (Political Agent).—The total income of the year was Rs. 49,507, as against Rs. 55,132 in the preceding year; and the expenditure was Rs. 54,414, as against Rs. 51,694 in the preceding year.

Area in square miles ... 154
Population (Census 1891)... 36,131
Tribute ... ...Rs. 15,000

The decrease of income is under the head Land Revenue, and is due to Rs. 6,000 having been realized in advance in the preceding year. The increase in expenditure is due principally to the repayment of the debts incurred for the marriage of the Chief's second son, which was performed in the preceding year.

During the course of the year the Chief was called on to make refunds of Nazarana which he had improperly levied, and to take steps towards the introduction of certain reforms in his State; but it was not until after the close of the year that he carried out any of the instructions given to him. Since the close of the year, however, he has showed signs of being in earnest as to effecting a regular settlement and re-organizing his establishments.

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the Chief and his family absorbed Rs. 30,640, or 50 per cent. of the gross income, as against Rs. 28,625 in the preceding year.

The State was visited by the Political Agent during the year.

19. *Nandgaon* (Political Agent).—The administration of this State in all its branches has been very successful; and though the energies of all classes of officials have been devoted principally to the recent census, yet good progress has been made under every head.

Area in square miles ...	891
Population (Census 1891)	184,112
Tribute	Rs. 70,000

The total income of the year amounted to Rs. 2,23,318, as against Rs. 2,06,742 in the preceding year. There has been an increase of revenue under every head except Law and Justice and Court fees. The increase under Land Revenue is due to collections having been made according to the revised assessments. Last year only one instalment was so collected. These results are principally due to the good crops.

Education has made considerable progress in this State during the year. Village sanitation has received attention, and rules, based on those in force in the British districts, have been drawn up and circulated, and are taught in the schools.

A water-supply scheme for the town of Nandgaon is now under preparation, and it is hoped that the work of construction will be commenced shortly. The cost is estimated at about a lakh, and the Raja has promised to advance that amount from his private treasury, the Municipality undertaking to repay the capital outlay in ten years.

The management of the State forests has continued to receive careful attention. The Diwan has formed four Fuel and Fodder Reserves in the open parts of the State which have been over-cleared, and in which forest produce is now very scarce. It is intended to establish more of these reserves as the present Settlement operations proceed, and, as it is found practicable, to excise small areas of bhatta land for the purpose of conservation.

The State was visited on several occasions by the Political Agent and the Commissioner.

20. *Kanker* (Political Agent).—The total revenue of the year was Rs. 65,788, as against Rs. 50,879 in the preceding year. There has been an increase under every head of income. That under Land Revenue is due to large

Area in square miles ...	1,429
Population (Census 1891)	82,449
Tribute	*Nil.*

arrears of past years having been collected this year. The numerous non-agricultural cesses, which pressed so heavily on the poorer classes of artizans, have been abolished and replaced by a Pandhri tax, modelled on that in force in the British districts.

The abolition of the export duties on many articles of home produce and the discontinuance of bazar'dues has given a decided stimulus to trade, and a large number of traders came from the adjoining British districts, the Berars, and the East Coast. The expenditure of the State has been reduced this year from Rs. 49,240 to Rs. 37,844, the debts against the State having been all paid off in the preceding year. The establishments maintained are still numerous and in some cases are unnecessarily large, but reductions can only be effected gradually and as opportunity offers.

The Chief spent a considerable portion of the year at Raipur under the treatment of the Civil Surgeon. His general health has improved, and so has his mental condition to some extent, but he is still quite unable to conduct the administration of his State, and any attempt on his part to transact business would probably lead to the recurrence in an acute form of the malady from which he has been suffering. The State has consequently during the year been managed by the Diwan Pandit Alam Chand, who has made a very satisfactory beginning towards the introduction of a proper and regular system of administration.

The State was visited twice by the Political Agent, and once by the Commissioner.

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8 (*b*).—*Feudatory States under Government Management.*

21. *Kalahandi* (Political Agent).—The total income of the State amounted to Rs. 1,22,484, as against Rs. 1,32,037; and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,24,751 (including a sum of Rs. 12,000 paid as the first annual instalment of the Government debt due by the State), as against Rs. 1,03,473 in the preceding year.

Area in square miles ... 3,745
Population (Census 1891) 325,993
Tribute ... ... Rs. 12,000

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 58,031. The reason for the apparent falling off in income is that Rs. 11,700 on account of the arrears of Land Revenue for the year 1888-89 were realized during the year 1889-90. The last Land Revenue kist falls due in March, and it rarely happens that it it collected before the close of the year. The increase of Rs. 21,000 in expenditure is due to the State having contributed Rs. 15,000 towards the construction of the Khariar-Kalahandi Road, and having paid Rs. 6,000 as the first instalment of the Government Tribute for the year 1891-92.

Simple village sanitation rules have been distributed and explained in many villages of the State, and are taught in the schools.

The young Raja, who is now 20 years of age, left the Rajkumar School at Jubbulpore during the year, and is now receiving a business-training at Raipur under the supervision of the Political Agent.

The State was visited by the Political Agent during the year.

22. *Patna* (Political Agent).—The income of the year was Rs. 91,232, as against Rs. 81,838 in the preceding year. During the year the State was divided into Akbari circles, and each circle sold separately. The immediate results of introduction of the Circle system were, (1) to increase the revenue by nearly Rs. 1,000, and (2) to reduce the number of shops.

Area in square miles ... 2,399
Population (Census 1891) 329,855
Tribute ... ... Rs. 8,500

The very objectionable Patki tax and other non-agricultural cesses have been collected this year for the last time. They will now be replaced by a Pandhri tax, with the minimum assessable income at Rs. 100. The result of the introduction of the new system of Forest conservancy is that the income has risen from Rs. 1,632 to Rs. 6,593. Various concessions have been made during the year to the agricultural classes. As it was found that the list of reserved timber included nearly all the durable and useful species in the forests, Saj has been excluded from that list. This concession will enable the people to obtain on their Nistar licenses strong and durable timber for building purposes, as well as for agricultural implements.

The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 92,684, as against Rs. 82,518 in the preceding year. The increase was due to a large sum of Rs. 18,716 having been spent on the construction of a residence for the Raj family, and on the Bolangir-Salebhata and Khariar-Kalahandi Roads.

Good progress has been made in the enquiries regarding the conferral of a protected status on gaontias who merit it. 1,468 cases have now been finished, and only 238 remain.

The State was visited during the year by the Political Agent.

23. *Raigarh* (Political Agent).—The income of the State during the year under report was Rs. 83,178, as against Rs. 94,486 in the preceding year. The decrease has occurred mainly under the heads Forest, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Law and Justice, and Stamps, and this is attributed to the works on the Railway having ceased. To lessen the temptations to drinking the number of liquor shops was reduced.

Area in square miles ... 1,486
Population (Census 1891) ... 167,756
Tribute ... ... Rs. 4,000

The expenditure of the State was Rs. 61,868, against Rs. 1,03,789 in the preceding year. The chief cause of this difference is that in the previous year Rs. 49,995 were paid towards the liquidation of the State's debts, while during the year under report only Rs. 2,844 were so paid. Rs. 1,812 were advanced as agricultural loans to the people of the State. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 31,943. The State is still indebted to the extent of Rs. 28,869. This will, it is expected, be paid off during the current year.

The State was visited twice by the Political Agent.

24. *Sarangarh* (Political Agent).—The total income during the year was Rs. 46,968, as against Rs. 55,864 of the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that a larger portion of the land revenue on account of the year under report was paid in advance in the previous year.

Area in square miles ... 540
Population (Census 1891) ... 83,230
Tribute ... ... Rs. 3,500

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 52,369, as against Rs. 45,797 of the previous year. The increase in the expenditure is mainly due to the large amounts spent on the Sarangarh-Raigarh road, on the training of schoolmasters and patwaris, the purchase of patwari instruments, and the Government Nazarana. The real balance at the close of the year was Rs. 6,308, against Rs. 11,364 of the previous year.

The Forest Conservancy system, introduced in the previous year, has been improved with a view to the convenience and comfort of the people. The indefensible and pernicious non-agricultural cesses have been abolished, and the Pandhri tax, graduated according to income, has been introduced, to the relief of a number of the poorer classes of artizans. Much was done for the improvement of the State in the way of planting mango groves, and in the construction and repairs of new and old tanks. Village Sanitation Rules were translated, and several hundred copies of them have been distributed free of cost to all schools, to the Police, and to the gaontias of the villages. Every effort has been made to secure a pure water-supply and cleanliness.

During the year under report Raja Raghubar Singh died, and was succeeded by his son Raja Jawahir Singh. The present Raja is a minor of about three years, and his uncle, Thakur Manbodh Singh, has been appointed Manager of his private affairs. Thakur Manbodh Singh is a steady man, of mature years, of sound judgment and of good disposition. He has been invested with Magisterial and Civil powers. It is intended to raise his powers as soon as he acquires more judicial experience.

The Political Agent visited the State twice during the year, and found all branches of its administration in excellent order.

25. *Kawardha* (Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur).—The total income of the year was Rs. 92,936, as against Rs. 98,650 in the preceding year. The apparent falling off is principally under the head Land Revenue, and is due to Rs. 4,000, arrears of 1888-89, having been collected during the preceding year.

Area in square miles ... 798
Population (Census 1891)... 91,783
Tribute ... ... Rs. 32,000

The total expenditure was Rs. 85,856, as against Rs. 1,05,182 in the preceding year. The decrease is attributed to a considerable amount having been spent on the Chilpi Ghat road in the preceding year, and to there being no funds available for more works of the kind. The balance to the credit of the State at the end of the year was, however, Rs. 41,359.

All non-agricultural cesses and other taxes have been abolished, and replaced by the Pandhri tax, which brought in a sum of Rs. 1,691-12-0, as against Rs. 536-8-0 in the preceding year. The increase under this head is partly due to the taxation of well-to-do persons of the higher classes who had formerly escaped assessment, and partly to the inclusion of persons in the lists who had formerly paid taxes on looms and oil-mills, and had not therefore been assessed to Pandhri. The income derived from it is now equal to the collections of former years from this source *plus* those of the obnoxious taxes now abolished.

The State was visited by the Deputy Commissioner.

26. *Sakti* (Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur).—The total income of the year was Rs. 24,462, against Rs. 24,694 in the preceding year. There is an increase under the head "Forests," due to better markets being accessible since the opening of the railway. The increase of income under Forest and Excise has been balanced by a falling off in the receipts under "Law and Justice," owing to a decrease in crime.

Area in square miles	...	138
Population (Census 1891)	...	25,369
Tribute	...	...Rs. 1,300

The expenditure of the year under report was Rs. 26,155, against Rs. 22,316 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the outlay on public improvements—roads, tanks and buildings—and also to the strengthening of the field survey establishment. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 8,614, and Rs. 24,462 were received during the year, making a total income of Rs. 33,076; of which Rs. 26,155 were spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,921 at the close of the year.

The ex-Chief continues to reside at Raipur.

The State was visited by the Deputy Commissioner during the year.

27. *Makrai* (Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad).—Owing to the Raja's gross mal-administration, his refusal to listen to the advice of the Deputy Commissioner (the Political Officer for the State), the harbouring of dacoit gangs in his State, and his disregard of the stipulations in his Fealty Bond, the Raja has, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, been deprived of his powers for a period of 3 years, the State being brought under Government management. The Raja now resides at Hoshangabad, and is allowed a suitable maintenance for himself and his family. Naib-Tahsildar Ahmad Raza Khan was selected for the post of Diwan of the State, which was visited during the cold weather by the Deputy Commissioner.

Area in square miles	...	215
Population (Census 1891)	...	18,547
Tribute	... ...	*Nil.*

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—*Survey and Settlement.*

As in previous years, the progress made in the survey and re-settlement of the Provinces is sketched up to the end of the current "revenue" year—that is to say, up to September 30th 1891. Full details are as yet not forthcoming, and the information is in some respects only approximately correct.

2. Previously to the commencement of the year, the settlement of the first district taken up under the present programme of operations—Sambalpur—had been completed at an outlay of Rs. 2,14,640, including the cost of the preliminary traverse survey (executed by professional agency), which subscribed about a third of the total. The cost rate (traverse included) was Rs. 149 per square mile. The land revenue of the district is very light; and although a substantial enhancement was made, the increase gained to the Government revenue was only Rs. 48,380, equal to 22 per cent. on the outlay incurred.

3. During the year the settlements of three more districts—Raipur, Bilaspur and Mandla—were finally completed.

In Raipur an area of 3,415 square miles has been under operation, exclusive of 16 zamindari estates (resettled in summary fashion) which covered an area of 4,876 square miles. The outlay has been Rs. 3,70,621, including the cost of the traverse and of professional agency employed in executing a portion of the detailed cadastral survey. The incidence per square mile resettled is Rs. 108. The gain to the revenue has been Rs. 3,01,184, including that obtained by the enhancement of the quit rents paid by zamindars.

In Bilaspur the Survey Department was entrusted with the cadastral (detailed field) survey as well as with the preliminary traverse. The outlay on the survey has been Rs. 4,29,466, which is brought up to Rs. 5,14,514 by the inclusion of the cost of assessment operations. The rate per square mile is Rs. 163, and the gain to the revenue (including the enhancement on zamindari quit rents) is Rs. 2,59,601.

The resettlement of the Mandla district has been effected without making a regular re-survey of village lands, as it was found impossible to carry out such a survey in time. The existing rough village maps were corrected and brought up to date as far as possible; and as in this district no general enhancement of ryots' rents was undertaken, the assessment was not much prejudiced by imperfections in the field maps. The cost of the settlement was only Rs. 46,872, falling at the rate of Rs. 21 per square mile. The gain to the land revenue was Rs. 43,659. The cadastral survey of this district has now been taken up.

The settlements of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts have been completed in five and four years respectively: that of the Mandla district occupied less than three years.

4. Settlement operations were continued in the Damoh and Jubbulpore districts. The settlement of the Damoh district has made good progress, and is

now almost completed. That of Jubbulpore has been delayed by the necessity of twice changing the Settlement Officer, and will not be completed for another year and a half. The settlement of a seventh district (Nagpur) was taken up during the year.

5. Cadastral survey preparatory to settlement was in progress in 12 districts. Details of the area surveyed are given below :—

	Square miles.
Saugor	890
Seoni	748
Hoshangabad	531
Nimar	708
Betul	581
Chhindwara	486
Wardha	701
Nagpur	1,237
Chanda	698
Bhandara	968
Balaghat	510
Raipur { malguzari	461
Raipur { zamindari	241
Total ...	8,760

The cost of the survey (exclusive of the professional traverse) generally ranges between Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 per square mile.

6. The malguzari area shown as surveyed in Raipur is part of a tract which was summarily settled in the years 1884-86 on the system which has been followed in Mandla, and has been brought under survey subsequent to assessment. The survey has now been completed. Zamindari areas in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts are being similarly surveyed subsequently to summary settlement, and a good commencement has been made in Raipur.

2.—*Waste Lands.*

7. The ryotwari assessment of Government waste lands in the Charwa pargana of the Hoshangabad district has been completed by the settlement of some scattered areas which remained unsurveyed, and a commencement has been made in extending operations to waste lands in the Nimar district, where 22 villages have been formed from culturable waste and surveyed on ryotwari principles. Lands situated in accessible localities have been rapidly taken up at the assessments imposed, and a considerable accession has been gained to the Government revenue, as well as a large area of jungle brought under cultivation. But for the more remote tracts colonists come forward but slowly, and the Chief Commissioner has made some changes in the terms on which villages are granted to settlers, which will, it is hoped, stimulate applications. The ryotwari principles

which govern the settlement of these areas have so far been modified as to admit of special concessions to persons who undertake to settle ryots from congested districts in the North-Western Provinces or Bihar, under which proprietary and not merely pateli rights can be earned by successful colonization. Six villages have been already taken up under these concessions.

8. The Chief Commissioner has during the year had under special consideration the expediency of disforesting and throwing open to cultivation culturable tracts now included in the Government Forest Reserves, and has decided that in districts where the Forest area is very large a liberal policy should in this matter be followed, and the principle be accepted that jungle should make way for cultivation. In some parts of the Provinces the area under Government Forests constitutes a very large proportion of the total area of the district—in Chanda, for instance, the Government Forest Reserves cover 55 per cent. of the *khalsa* area—and a too rigid policy of Forest conservation would seriously retard progress. During the year proposals were elaborated for the excision from the Reserves of culturable land in the Damoh, Mandla, Hoshangabad and Nimar districts.

3.—*Wards Estates.*

9. The following information under this head is for the year ending September 30th 1890. The number of estates which were under management during the whole of the year was 130, against 126 in the year preceding. These estates covered an area of 6,910 square miles, and enjoyed an income of over 16 lakhs of rupees.

10. The estates which were relinquished from management cover an area of about 247 square miles, and have a rental of Rs. 32,398. The areas of those which were brought under management is 401 square miles.

11. The total number of estates which were under management during the year—that is to say, which were under management throughout the year, or taken up or relinquished during the year—was 143.

12. The management of eight *estates was relinquished during the year. By far the most important was the zamindari estate of Thakurtola (area 187 square miles) which was taken up in 1881 on account of the indebtedness of the proprietor, but was thrown up in consequence of his refusal to apply for being formally disqualified, under the Government Wards Act, from contracting fresh liabilities while his estate was under management. The debt had, however, been very nearly cleared off. The Tharsa estate was made over to its proprietor on its having been discovered that he had, in defiance of his engagements with Government, been incurring fresh debts while his estate was under management. Two estates (Rehli and that of Bulwant Rao Chitnavis) were restored to their owners free of the liabilities which led to the undertaking of their management by Government; three estates (Raghunath Pershad, Chhindwara and Peta Ismailpur) were handed back on their owners attaining majority, and one (Kirari) on the death of the proprietor (a woman), through whose incompetence it had been brought under the Court of Wards.

	District.
* Raghunath Pershad	Saugor.
Rehli	Saugor.
Chhindwara	Narsinghpur.
Tharsa	Nagpur.
Peta Ismailpur	Nagpur.
Balwant Rao Chitnavis	Nagpur.
Thakurtola	Raipur.
Kirari	Bilaspur.

13. On the other hand, 13 *estates were brought under management during the year. They include the extensive zamindari estate of Kauria, in the Raipur district, with an area of 295 square miles, which has been taken up by the Court of Wards owing to the minority of its proprietor. Seven of the 13 estates are managed on the application of indebted proprietors, who have been formally disqualified from contracting fresh liabilities so long as management continues. In the other cases the proprietors are minors.

	District.
*Tejgarh	Damoh.
Gobra	
Mundia	Jubbulpore.
Mohania	
Kanhiwara	Seoni.
Jhamar	
Baghora	Betul.
Yado Rao Jamdar	Nagpur.
Laxmi Bai Naikin	
Sadra	Balaghat.
Raka	
Deopuri	Raipur.
Kauria	

14. At the close of the year there only remained five estates, of those brought under management for indebtedness before the passing of the Court of Wards Act, which had not been formally brought under the Act, and their proprietors thereby disqualified from contracting fresh debts. Two of these estates have been relinquished since the close of the year. The important estate of Bhadra would have been relinquished long ago, on the refusal of the proprietor to subject himself to the Act, had its relinquishment not been considered unfair in the interests of the capitalist through whose agency the original debts were consolidated.

15. The total income of the year, of estates managed throughout its whole period, was Rs. 16,16,645. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,04,926.

The sum spent on estate improvement (Rs. 74,937) is equal to only 6 per cent. of the total expenditure on Revenue account, and the greater part of it was spent on buildings, from which the proprietor alone will benefit. Instructions issued during the year pointing out that the Court of Wards should not place too narrow an interpretation on its liability to manage for the benefit of the proprietor, and that it might legitimately undertake all works which, though not immediately remunerative, were calculated to add to the value of the property. It had previously been pointed out that an excellent object on which to spend the surplus funds of an estate would be the improvement of the water-supply of the villages constituting it, and that the Chief Commissioner would be prepared to sanction the entertainment of a special establishment in the case of extensive works being undertaken. Very little seems to have been done in this direction; and the Chief Commissioner has intimated that the responsibilities of the Court of Wards in the matter of estate improvements should receive much more substantial recognition in future.

The arrears of rental left uncollected in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions are unsatisfactorily large, but are considerably less than they have been for some years past. The improvement is especially noticeable in the case of the Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur districts, which have in the past always shown the worst results in the Provinces. The arrears on current demand in the Jubbulpore district fell from Rs. 17,510 in 1888-89 to Rs. 9,545 in 1889-90, and in the Narsinghpur district from Rs. 23,125 to Rs. 9,675, notwithstanding that the wheat harvest was a poor one. On the other hand, the balances which accrued in the Saugor and Hoshangabad districts are considerably larger than in the preceding year.

Rent collection in the Chhattisgarh Division has always been satisfactory, and during the year under report it was more satisfactory than usual. The rice harvest was fairly abundant, and the rice-growing districts of Chhattisgarh fared much better than the wheat producing tracts in the north of the Provinces.

The Rent Court litigation of the year was as usual unimportant. There were 698 suits for arrears of rent, of which 692 were successful. Suits for arrears show a tendency to rise, but are by no means numerous.

The cost of management amounted to Rs. 1,34,929, and falls at 9 per cent. on the income from land in the Jubbulpore and Nagpur Divisions, and at 10 per cent. in the Nerbudda Division. In the Chhattisgarh Division the percentage is over 16, but the cost of management includes expenditure on police, schools, pounds, and dispensaries maintained by Zamindari estates.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

1.—*Legislative Authority.*

1. The Legislative authority for the Central Provinces is the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

Acts passed.

2. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature passed during the year 1890 which affect the Central Provinces are as follow:—

(*a*) Acts specially applicable to the Central Provinces:—

Act IV of 1890.—An Act to amend the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885.

(*b*) Acts applicable to the Central Provinces in common with other parts or the whole of British India:—

Act I of 1890.—The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.

Act II of 1890.—An Act to amend Acts XVII of 1864, X of 1865, II of 1874 and V of 1881.

Act III of 1890.—An Act to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884.

Act V of 1890.—An Act to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and the British Burma Forest Act, 1881.

Act VI of 1890.—The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

Act VII of 1890.—The Comptoir Nationale D'Escompte de Paris Act, 1890.

Act VIII of 1890.—The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890.

Act IX of 1890.—The Indian Railway Act, 1890.

Act X of 1890.—An Act to amend Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-presses).

Act XI of 1890.—An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Act XII of 1890.—An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.

Act XIII of 1890.—An Act to amend the Excise Act, 1881.

Act XIV of 1890.—An Act to amend the Schedule to the Petroleum Act, 1886.

Act XV of 1890.—An Act to amend the Paper Currency Act, 1882.

Act XVI of 1890.—An Act to amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.

Act XVII of 1890.—The Indian Census Act.

Act XVIII of 1890.—An Act to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

Act XIX of 1890.—An Act to amend the Indian Salt Act, 1882.

3.—*Police.*

Amount of crime.

3. The broad features presented by the criminal statistics of the year 1890 are a decrease in the total number of offences reported; a marked decrease of burglaries in the Chhattisgarh Division, and an equally marked decrease of petty thefts, for more than half of which the Chhattisgarh Division must also be credited; an increase in serious crimes against public order, the person, and property; and finally an increase in sanitary prosecutions or public and local nuisances.

The decrease in burglaries and in petty thefts is attributed to better harvests, immunity from epidemic disease, and generally the better condition of the people during 1890 than during the preceding year. The increase in violent crimes is attributed to no general causes, and has to be explained with reference to local circumstances and special reasons. The increase in sanitary prosecutions is due to and betokens greater activity on the part of Municipal authorities, and affords legitimate grounds for satisfaction.

The number of offences reported during the past five years under each of the six classes into which crime is divided is given in the following table:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.	304	300	281	256	280
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ..	1,160	1,203	1,169	1,242	1,322
Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only ...	5,754	7,321	5,899	6,433	5,704
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	199	222	119	135	113
Class V.—Minor offences against property ...	13,051	16,305	14,631	14,508	12,366
Class VI.—Other offences (excluding public and local nuisances)	1,832	1,781	1,732	1,560	1,639
Total ...	22,300	27,132	23,831	24,134	21,424
Also Class VI.—Public and local nuisances ...	1,401	1,133	1,287	1,715	1,860
GRAND TOTAL ..	23,701	28,265	25,118	25,849	23,284

Heinous offences.

4. The following Statement shows the number of the more serious offences against the person reported during the year:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murders ... By thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ dacoits ...	1	2	3	3	...	...
„ robbers ...	17	20	18	28	10	...
„ poison ...	...	3	10	8	...	2
Other murders	90	115	98	93	...	5
Total ..	108	140	129	132	3	...
Attempt at murder ...	18	21	24	18	...	6
Culpable homicide ...	28	23	22	18	...	4
Rape ...	61	47	71	78	7	...
Administering stupefying drugs ...	13	11	13	9	...	4
Total ...	228	242	259	255	... net decrease.	4

One of the murders by dacoits was committed in the course of an attack on a village in the Saugor District made by the notorious Saroop Singh (who has been since shot by the Orcha Police) and his gang. No special reason is assigned for the increase in murders by robbers. The murders by poison include a triple murder in the Bilaspur District; none of these were committed by professionals. Only one murder connected with a belief in witchcraft has been reported during the year.

Dacoity.

5. Offences under this heading have increased from 32 to 42, of which no fewer than 23 are reported from the Saugor District. Nimar and Bilaspur each show five cases, and the remainder are distributed over the districts of Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Nagpur and Wardha. The outbreak in Saugor is attributed to causes outside the borders of these Provinces; the measures taken to repress it appear to have been effective. In the other districts the dacoities have been for the most part the work of local bad characters, and not of a bad type. In the course of the year Bondrya, one of Tantia's lieutenants, was killed, and Dasrath, the Bilaspur dacoit, was captured by the Police.

Police action.

6. In the following Statement the results of Police action during the past two years are compared :—

	1889.	1890.
Cognizable crime.		
Total offences in columns 4 and 6 of Statement A ...	26,150	23,677
Total investigated (including expunged cases) ...	17,719	17,658
Percentage of cases investigated to reported ...	67·76	74·53
Do. convicted to investigated ...	54·86	56·24
Do. do. to tried ...	82·44	83·09
Number of persons arrested by Police (column 21 of Statement A)	17,601	17,097
Do. do. by order of Magistrate (column 22 of do.)	2,139	2,725
Total number arrested ...	19,740	19,822
Percentage of persons discharged without trial to persons arrested by Police ...	2·89	3·11
Do. do. put on trial to arrested ...	97·94	97·83
Do. do. convicted to arrested by Police ...	74·84	76·53
Do. do. do. to total arrested (column 23 of Statement A) ...	70·53	69·86
Do. do. do. to tried ...	72·64	72·36
Do. do. do. acquitted to tried ...	25·28	24·97
Non-cognizable cases.		
Total cases in which Police were employed	327	236
Property stolen and recovered.	Rs.	Rs.
Stolen in cognizable cases	5,32,827	5,14,131
Recovered	1,88,304	1,99,263
Percentage recovered	35·	39·

The percentage of cases investigated to reported is higher than in 1889. This was to be anticipated seeing that offences which are investigated almost as a matter of course have increased, whilst those offences in which there is sometimes a tendency to shirk investigations have diminished. The percentage

of persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police (76·53) is somewhat higher than in 1889, and in the case of the more heinous sorts of crime the results in this respect have been decidedly good. On the other hand, the increase (from 2·89 to 3·11) in the percentage of persons arrested and discharged without trial is unsatisfactory, as indicative of hasty action on the part of the Police.

Strength of force.

7. The strength of the Police force for general duty at the close of 1890 was :—

1	Inspector-General.				
18	District Superintendents.				
2	Assistant District Superintendents,	1st	grade.		
4	Do.	do.	2nd	„	A Division.
5	Do.	do.	2nd	„	B Division.
37	Inspectors.				
5	European Constables.				
91	Sub-Inspectors.				
151	Chief Constables.				
1,035	Head Constables.				
6,795	Constables.				
86	Boy Orderlies.				
102	Mounted Police.				
6	Opium Detectives.				
Total ...	8,338				

The special Police force entertained for dacoity operations in the Nimar, Hoshangabad and Betul Districts was gradually brought under reduction towards the close of the year, and from the commencement of the current year the orders restricting enlistments in other districts have been rescinded. The above table does not include a small force of 1 Inspector, 1 Chief Constable, 4 Head Constables and 28 Constables sanctioned temporarily for operations against dacoits in the Saugor District.

The strength of the Police at present sanctioned for the various Railways which traverse the Central Provinces is given below :—

Great Indian Peninsula Railway—

3 Inspectors.
5 European Constables.
10 Head Constables.
146 Constables.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway—

1 Inspector.
3 European Constables.
12 Head Constables.
312 Constables.

Wardha Coal State Railway—

1 European Constable.
2 Head Constables.
10 Constables.

Bhopal State Railway—

1 European Constable.
2 Head Constables.
14 Constables.

Distribution of the Force.

8. The distribution of the force has remained unchanged.

The special armed Reserves sanctioned for Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Nimar, Raipur and Sambalpur were organized from April last. Owing to the disturbed state of the Saugor District the scheme has, so far as Saugor is concerned, remained practically in abeyance, but in the other districts considerable progress has been made.

Zamindari Police.

9. In the larger and more remote Zamindaris of the Chhattisgarh Division the Zamindars maintain and supervise their own Police. The other Zamindaris in this Division are under the control of the regular Police.

Punishments.

10. Punishments of a severe form have decreased, and the men are reported on the whole to have behaved well. The majority of magisterial punishments have been awarded in connection with the escape of prisoners. Proposals for the re-organization of the Police force have been submitted to the Government of India since the close of the year.

4.—*Criminal Justice.*

Number of cases reported.

11. The following figures show the total number of cases reported and the total number returned as true for each of the last three years :—

	Reported cases.	Cases rejected under Sec. 203, C. P. C.	Cases declared false.	True cases.	Percentage of true to reported cases.
1888 ...	27,482	3,456	412	23,614	85·9
1889 ...	27,585	2,790	349	24,446	88·5
1890 ...	28,484	2,588	424	25,472	89·4

By reported cases is meant cases which come before the Magistrate, not cases reported to the Police.

Number of offences brought to trial.

12. The number of offences affecting the human body increased from 7,348 to 7,973, while those against property fell from 9,503 to 9,150. The increase in the former class is due to the greater number of cases of simple hurt and petty assault. Cases of this class are usually more numerous in times of plenty than in times of scarcity when the people have no heart for petty quarrels, and the growth of such offences has undoubtedly been stimulated by the facilities for filing complaints furnished by the establishment in recent years of a larger number of Honorary Magistrates' Courts. The decrease of offences against property is ascribed to the people being generally better off, owing to absence of cholera and good harvests.

Strength of Magistracy.

13. The numerical strength of the Magistracy was the same at the close of the year as what it was at its commencement, but the number of the Stipendiary Magistrates increased by seven, while that of the Honorary Magistrates decreased to a similar extent. Among the Stipendiary Magistrates five more had 1st class powers, and four more had 2nd class powers. There were five more Honorary Magistrates with 2nd class powers, and there were four with 1st class powers compared with five in the previous year.

Work of Magistracy.

14. The total number of persons disposed of by the Magistrates was 40,020 against 40,352 in the preceding year. The percentages of distribution amongst the various classes of Magistrates for the past three years are compared below :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
District Magistrates ...	5·4	4·9	5·0
Assistant Commissioners, Extra-Assistant Commissioners at Head-quarters and Cantonment Magistrates ...	29·3	29·9	31·1
Other Stipendiary Magistrates ...	33·3	33·2	33·0
Honorary Magistrates ...	32·0	32·0	30·9

The decrease in the proportion of work done by Honorary Magistrates is due to the issue of orders restricting the class of cases to be entrusted to them, and the effect of these orders has, the Judicial Commissioner thinks, been beneficial.

Results of trials.

15. During the year 41,367 persons were brought before the Magistrates for enquiry or on trial. Of these, 22,730 were convicted or committed, while 17,219 were acquitted or discharged. The percentage of convictions was 54·9 as against 56·3 in 1889. Of all the more frequent offences, house-breaking is the only one in which the percentage of convictions is not as high as in 1889.

Courts of Sessions tried 304 persons against 238 in the previous year, and the percentage of convictions rose from 73 to 86.

Punishments.

16. The total number of persons punished by Magistrates has fallen from 22,781 to 22,165. The percentage of persons sentenced to fine only has risen from 55·8 to 58·8, while that of persons whipped only has fallen from 6·7 to 5·5, and that of persons imprisoned only from 29·5 to 28·6. The Judicial Commissioner reports that there is still a tendency on the part of many of the Subordinate Magistrates to unduly prefer the punishment of fine only.

Durations.

17. The average duration in Police cases was slightly higher than in the previous year. In some districts a falling off is attributed to adjournments granted to enable the police to prove previous convictions. To this no exception can be taken, nor yet when the longer duration tends to public convenience or is in furtherance of justice. But if such longer duration merely means the detention of witnesses and the unnecessary protraction of the trial, it is to be deprecated.

Appeals.

18. The following figures show the number of appeals disposed of by the several classes of Appellate Courts in 1890, as compared with the disposals of the two preceding years:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
By District Magistrates ...	1,573	1,492	1,487
„ Courts of Session ...	1,189	1,160	1,166
„ Judicial Commissioner ...	185	158	164

The percentages of appeals rejected and sentences confirmed to appeals disposed of were as follows, in each of the last three years:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	82	62	76
In Sessions Courts	79	72	73
In District Magistrates' Courts ...	62	68	83

Revision and confirmation.

19. The number of persons involved in cases taken up and disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner on revision was 1,155 against 1,316 in the preceding year.

During the year 43 sentences of death were referred to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation. In 26 cases the sentence was confirmed, in 6 modified, and in 8 reversed; and 3 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

5.—*Prisons.*

Admissions.

20. The admissions (including convicts received on transfer) of the year compare thus with those of the two preceding years:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Convicts ...	8,706	9,566	8,646
Under trial ...	4,877	5,408	5,195
Civil ...	352	133	160

As compared with 1889 the number of under-trial and convicted prisoners received has substantially diminished; on the other hand, more civil prisoners have been admitted. The daily average number of convicts under confinement was 4,255·40, compared with 4,342·41 in 1889 and 3,942·72 in 1888. The number of convicts remaining in jail at the close of the year was 4,432.

Sentences.

21. The number of fresh admissions of convicts was 7,453 compared with 8,021 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the large diminution of offences against property, as reported under "Police." The nature of the sentences passed on convicts during the past three years is shown in the following table:—

	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Imprisonment not exceeding 3 months ...	3,830	50·97	3,773	47·04	3,611	48·45
Do. exceeding 3 months but not exceeding 1 year ...	2,735	36 40	3,218	40·12	2,728	36·60
Do. exceeding 1 year ...	817	10·87	920	11·47	956	12·82
Sentences of transportation ...	72	·95	76	·94	121	1·62
Sentences of death ...	59	·78	34	·42	37	·49
Total ..	7,513		8,021		7,453	

The large increase in the number of transportation sentences is due to convictions for dacoity in the Saugor District.

Punishments.

22. The following table shows the total Jail punishments inflicted and the percentage of punishments to the total number of prisoners in Jail during the past three years :—

Jails.	Total number of prisoners.			Total punishments.			Ratio of punishments per cent. to total number of prisoners.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Nagpur ...	1,882	1,947	1,920	634	1,341	754	33·68	68·88	39·27
Jubbulpore ...	2,268	2,333	2,459	763	391	884	33·64	16·76	35·95
Raipur ...	1,906	2,219	1,784	308	447	500	16·16	20·14	28·02
Saugor ...	739	808	1,090	56	161	172	7·57	19·92	15·78
Bhandara ...	388	371	473	62	43	84	15·98	11·59	17·75
Chanda ...	340	253	305	34	111	175	10·00	43·87	57·37
Wardha ...	343	271	261	89	128	208	25·94	47·23	79·69
Balaghat ...	235	262	232	58	76	58	24·68	29·01	25·00
Sironcha ...	28	11	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh ...	252	384	407	116	59	67	46 03	15·36	16·46
Seoni ...	273	308	331	33	23	19	8·85	7·47	5·74
Mandla ...	212	275	242	122	89	51	57·55	32·37	21·07
Chhindwara ...	250	236	301	165	87	99	66·00	36 86	32·89
Betul ...	301	272	219	20	120	122	6 64	44·12	55·70
Hoshangabad ...	704	684	593	77	127	103	10·94	18·56	17·37
Narsinghpur ...	564	694	715	50	79	37	8·86	11·38	5·17
Nimar ...	409	411	326	18	113	62	4·40	27·49	19·02
Sambalpur ...	798	876	714	63	60	94	7·89	6 85	13·16
Bilaspur ...	809	1,013	656	33	59	26	4·08	5·82	3·96
Total ...	12,701	13,628	13,052	2,701	3,514	3,515	21·26	25·79	26·93

The actual number of punishments inflicted is much the same as last year, and the jail population being smaller, it follows that the percentage of punishments is slightly higher.

Expenditure.

23. The cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners has fallen from Rs. 2,81,471 to Rs. 2,66,261, and the cost per head of average strength from Rs. 61-13-2 to Rs. 59-13-3 : as compared then with the preceding year, a saving has been effected of Rs. 15,210, and the cost per head has been reduced by Rs. 1-15-11.

Heads of expenditure.	Total cost.			Cost of each prisoner.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations	1,10,655	1,28,699	1,15,359	26 13 6	28 5 2	25 15 11
Establishment ...	83,039	84,978	90,454	20 0 4	18 10 8	20 5 2
Police guard	10,578	10,509	9,374	2 8 9	2 4 11	2 1 8
Hospital charges	6,660	7,061	7,207	1 9 8	1 8 10	1 9 11
Clothing	19,726	23,840	21,890	5 0 0	5 7 10	5 2 4
Contingencies	22,509	26,384	21,977	5 6 10	5 12 9	4 15 0
Total ...	2,53,167	2,81,471	2,66,261	61 0 10	61 13 2	59 13 3

Except then in the matter of Establishment and Hospital charges, a decrease has been effected both in total and in average expenditure.

Manufactures.

24. The net cash earnings have been raised from Rs. 46,466 to Rs. 82,380. The profits are due largely to the expansion of Press operations in the Nagpur Central Jail. There has been a decrease of profits in the Jubbulpore Jail, ascribed partly to the prevalence of influenza.

Vital statistics.

25. In spite of the fact that the daily average Jail population has slightly decreased, admissions into hospital have been more numerous, the increase in the Nagpur Jail more than accounting for the whole difference. The Jails escaped cholera, but many of them suffered severely from the influenza epidemic which prevailed in the early part of the year, and generally it may be said that the average physique of the prisoners admitted into Jail has been fully as low as in previous years. As regards the Nagpur Jail, it is satisfactory to note that deaths have decreased from 39 to 16, but if the mortality from cholera be left out of the question, the results of the two years are much the same.

6.—*Civil Justice.*

Number of Courts.

26. The number of Courts open at the close of 1890 was 200, as against 191 open at the close of the preceding year. Details for the two years are given in the margin.* The increase from 34 to 40 in the number of Courts of Assistant Commissioners does not represent any strengthening of the staff, but merely an alteration in the distribution of Civil Judicial business. The only real addition to the staff is the appointment of a Munsiff at Bhandara. Two more Naib-Tahsildars exercised Civil powers at Raipur and Saugor.

		1889.	1890.
* Court of the Judicial Commissioner	...	1	1
Do. Commissioner	...	4	4
Do. Deputy Commissioner	...	18	18
Do. Civil Judge	...	12	12
Do. Assistant Commissioner	...	34	40
Do. Tahsildar	...	52	52
Do. Munsiff	...	21	22
Do. Naib-Tahsildar	...	42	44
Do. Small Cause Court Judges and Registrars	...	7	7
Total	...	191	200

Number of suits.

27. The total amount of litigation for the whole Provinces in 1890 shows a small increase of 2·6 per cent. over that of the previous year, in which it had fallen to an abnormally low figure. The increase is most marked in the Chhattisgarh Division, where there had been a great falling off in litigation, mainly caused by the presence of cholera, in the previous year. The total number of suits was 1,02,908.

Value of suits.

28. The total value, as computed under the Court Fees Act, of the suits instituted in 1890 was Rs. 1,01,12,471 as compared with Rs. 81,53,966 in the previous year. The increase in litigation is distributed over all grades of values, but is chiefly in the higher grades.

Suits between landlord and tenant.

29. The percentage (to total suits) of suits between landlord and tenant has risen from 10·5 to 11·3, the total number of such suits instituted during the year being 11,594. The increase is ascribed to the fact that Settlement operations are in progress.

Distribution of work.

30. The distribution of suits among the different classes of Courts was much the same as in the previous year. All classes of Courts show an increase except the Small Cause Courts, in all of which there was a decrease. In the cases of Naib-Tahsildars and Assistant Commissioners the increase is due to the larger number of Courts, the average work showing a small decrease. The increase in the work of Munsiffs is not so large as would have been expected, seeing that, besides the additional Munsiff appointed at Bhandara, the Munsiffs of Tirora, Warora and Burha worked for the whole of the year under report, against a part only of the previous year. The work of Tahsildars has decreased in the Nagpur and increased in the other three Divisions. This appears to be due to the increase in suits relating to immoveable property. Deputy Commissioners disposed of 86 suits, against 69 in the previous year.

Duration of suits.

31. The following figures show the Provincial durations and average number of hearings for the last three years :—

		1888.	1889.	1890.
Duration of suits ...	Contested ...	53·5	55·1	59·6
	Uncontested ...	34·2	34·9	36·2
Average number of hearings ...	Contested ...	3·1	3·6	3·0
	Uncontested ...	1·7	2·0	1·9

In regard to average durations the Provincial average has risen from 55·1 to 59·6 in contested, and from 34·9 to 36·2 in uncontested cases. The addition of Census work to the duties of the district staff has naturally had some effect on the prompt disposal of Civil business.

The Judicial Commissioner has recently issued detailed instructions in regard to the chief points in which the Courts are apt to be lax and dilatory in their procedure.

Appeals.

32. The number of appeals disposed of was 7,252 as compared with 7,092 in the previous year. First appeals have increased by 7 per cent; and miscellaneous appeals from 563 to 599.

Duration of appeals.

33. The average duration of appeals from decrees has increased from 43 to 50 days in District Courts. In the Commissioners' Courts it has increased, except in Jubbulpore, where it has fallen from 94 to 71 days. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court it has increased from 140 to 154 days. The average duration of miscellaneous appeals has increased from 42 to 48 days.

Work of Judicial Commissioner.

34. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 815 appeals against 590 in the previous year. There were 158 applications for revision disposed of, against 185 in 1889.

Execution of decrees.

35. The number of applications for execution presented during the year was 87,440, of which 11,016 were left pending at the end of the year. The figures for 1889 were 80,591 and 10,374, so that there was a considerable increase both in number presented and in disposals. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 17,050, and in part in 16,000, whilst 40,518 proved wholly infructuous. The latter includes applications dismissed for default or withdrawn in which as a rule the decree-holder has privately obtained some measure of satisfaction. The amount realized by process was Rs. 12,34,519, and the amount realized without process was Rs. 15,878. The latter is much less than in the preceding year.

The number of judgment-debtors arrested but released without imprisonment was 712, as against 549 in the previous year; while the number actually imprisoned was 103 as against 93.

Miscellaneous.

36. The fees levied for the service of processes amounted to Rs. 2,21,626; and the charges incurred in their execution to Rs. 86,284. The corresponding figures for 1889 were Rs. 2,06,207 and Rs. 84,732.

7.—*Registration.*

Registration offices and Staff.

37. There has been no change in the number of Registration offices during the year. The opening of a new office at Amgaon, in the Bhandara District, was sanctioned towards the end of the year, but it was not actually opened until after the year had closed. The only change in the staff of Registering officers was the substitution of special salaried Sub-Registrars for the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars at Sihora, in the Jubbulpore District, and Seoni, in the Seoni District. This was notified in the *Gazette*, but the newly appointed Sub-Registrars did not take up their duties during the year under report.

General results.

38. The general results of the year's operations as compared with those of the previous year may be summarized as follows:—

(*a*).—The total number of registrations in Books I, III and IV fell from 28,676 in the previous year to 28,063 in the current year, showing a decrease of 613 registrations, equal to 2·1 per cent.

(*b*).—Ordinary fees realized during the year under notice, rose from Rs. 60,998-8-2 to Rs. 62,638-6-0, the net increase being Rs. 1,639-13-10, or 2·7 per cent.

(*c*).—Miscellaneous receipts decreased from Rs. 39,698-2-10 to Rs. 39,151-0-1, being less by Rs. 547-2-9 than those of the previous year, which decrease is equal to 1·4 per cent.

(*d*).—Gross receipts increased from Rs. 1,00,696-11-0 in the previous year to Rs. 1,01,789-6-1, showing an increase of Rs. 1,092-11-1, or 1· per cent.

(*e*).—The expenditure of the year shows an increase of Rs. 2,532-6-9, equal to 6·3 per cent.; being Rs. 42,830-15-1 against Rs. 40,298-8-4 in the past year.

(*f*).—The percentage of expenditure to income rose from 40·0 to 42·0.

(*g*).—The net income amounted to Rs. 58,958-7-0 as compared with Rs. 60,398-2-8 in the previous year, being less by Rs. 1,439-11-8, a decrease of 2·4 per cent.

Receipts.

39. Although the number of registrations has fallen off, the receipts from ordinary fees have increased by Rs. 1,639-13-10. This is due to documents of

higher values having been registered during the year under reference, the aggregate value of the property which changed hands during the year being Rs. 1,02,50,323-0-1 against Rs. 1,02,16,265-11-11 in the preceding year. The receipts from miscellaneous operations have decreased from Rs. 39,698-2-10 to Rs. 39,151-0-1 or by Rs. 547-2-9. This is accounted for by the considerable falling off under powers of attorney authenticated, fines under Section 24, fees on commissions and visits, extra fees and other miscellaneous receipts. This decrease is counter-balanced by a marked increase under fines under Section 34, and also to a certain extent under copying fees.

Expenditure.

40. The increase in expenditure is largely due to increase of establishment charges involved in providing additional facilities for registration, and to more energetic inspection, with the consequent increase of travelling allowance payments. There is, however, still a very considerable surplus of net income available for employment on the extension of the Registration system and on the improvement of the existing agency.

8.—*Municipal Administration.*

Number and constitution of Municipalities.

41. The total number of Municipalities existing at the close of the year 1889-90 was 57, the number in each Division being—

Nagpur	...	20
Jubbulpore	...	12
Nerbudda	...	21
Chhattisgarh	...	4
Total	...	57

There were 629 members on the Municipal Committees, of whom 4 were *ex-officio*, 167 nominated, and 458 elected members. There were only 40 European members. In Pachmarhi the Committee, owing to the special circumstances of this Municipality, is constituted by nomination only; in all the other Municipalities the Committees are appointed partly by nomination and partly by election.

Income.

42. The total income of all the Municipalities was Rs. 12,46,587, against Rs. 10,18,312 in the preceding year. Excluding the amount shown under the head Debt, the income amounted to Rs. 9,87,382, as against Rs. 9,73,845 in that year. But in order to arrive at a correct estimate for purposes of comparison, the amount of refund of octroi duty should be deducted from these latter totals. When that is done, the income for the year under report is less by Rs. 4,933 than that for the previous year. This variation is not sufficiently great to call for remark. Under the head Debt is included a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 lent by Government to the Nagpur Municipality, for the extension of the Ambajhari Water-works.

Octroi.

43. Octroi was in force in 29 Municipalities at the close of the year.

There has been a slight decrease in the total income derived from octroi, the amount of the year's collections being Rs. 6,42,545 as against Rs. 6,43,567 collected during the previous year. Throughout the Nagpur Division the income derived from this source has risen, and there has been a slight total increase in the Nerbudda Division. This is partly due to the revision of octroi schedules. In the other two Divisions it has decreased. The decrease is attributed partly to agricultural and financial depression, but also to the discontinuance of improper levies on through traffic, as in Raipur, where a 'ganj' has been established to which through goods are taken for export by rail without passing the octroi cordon. The abandonment of this form of taxation in Mandla contributes to the decrease in the Jubbulpore Division.

Expenditure.

44. A comparison of the figures of the year under report with those of the year 1888-89, shows an increase of Rs. 3,08,677 in total expenditure. This is in a great measure due to enhanced expenditure on water-works. There was also an increase in the amount of octroi refunds. The cost of general establishment was slightly less than in the preceding year: it seems that everywhere care is taken not to allow the cost of Municipal establishments to exceed proper limits.

Water-supply.

45. Considerable attention has been devoted to the question of a pure water-supply. The total expenditure under the head Water-works amounted to Rs. 2,37,579 on capital outlay, and Rs. 44,437 on establishment and repairs. In Nagpur the work in connection with the extension of the Ambajhari high level scheme was pushed vigorously forward and has been completed since the close of the year. Projects for Water-works at Raipur, Burhanpur and Khandwa have also been drawn up by the Public Works Department.

General working of Committees.

46. As regards the general working of Municipal Committees, the reports of the year are in some cases satisfactory and in others unfavourable. In some cases the Committees are dilatory, slow to act on the advice of District officers, and wanting in executive capacity. In others they have done good work. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, writes:—"There has been an "all-round improvement in Municipal administration during the year. Octroi "schedules have been revised and the limit of refunds everywhere lowered. "Sanitation and schools have been attended to, and the Inspection Notes of "Departmental Officers are on the whole favourable." The Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, points out that in some cases the proceedings of the Committees demand constant and close supervision on the part of the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants, especially in the matter of sanitation and the execution of public works. The Officiating Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, writes that the work of Municipal Committees is generally favourably reported on.

9.—*Local Boards.*

Constitution of District Councils.

47. The Seoni District Council, the constitution of which was finally sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in January 1890, began work in that month and held two meetings. The Lakhnadon Tahsil Board began work in the middle of October 1889 and held five meetings. The only areas excepted from the operation of the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, I of 1883, at the close of the year (1889-90) were the Mandla District and the Sironcha Tahsil of the Chanda District.

There are no *ex-officio* members on any of the District Councils or Local Boards. The number of nominated members in 1889-90 was 246 and of elected 893, making a total of 1,139. Of this total, 110, or 9·7 per cent., were officials, and 1,029, or 90·3 per cent., non-officials. Out of the total of 1,139, only 15 were Europeans or Eurasians.

Number of meetings.

48. The Bhandara District Council was the only Council that failed to hold the requisite number of meetings. The meetings of Local Boards have in a considerable number of cases (especially in the Bhandara, Saugor, Narsinghpur and Raipur Districts) fallen below the prescribed minimum, and this is an unsatisfactory feature in the returns of the year. It appears that in Bhandara and Wardha, meetings of the Local Boards were frequently convened, but could not be held, as sufficient members were not present to form a quorum. The results of irregular attendance are in such cases not confined to the break-down of a single meeting, but are visible in the dwindling attendance of earnest members, who are naturally discouraged at finding that they have travelled to the place of meeting to no purpose. It may be, as some Officers think, that regular attendance cannot be taken as an unfailing criterion of interest, and that some members do good work although they do not attend meetings. The Chief Commissioner fears, however, that this explanation is more specious than real, and that there is not in these Provinces all that enthusiasm in the cause of Local Self-Government which could be desired.

Income.

49. The total income of District Councils and Local Boards from all sources, excluding opening balances, is contrasted below with that of the preceding year :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Receipts other than contributions from Provincial Revenues and "Debt—Deposits and Advances" ...	5,69,769	5,67,174
Contributions from Provincial Revenues	80,599	79,063
Debt—Deposits and Advances ...	85,506	67,334
Total ...	7,35,874	7,13,571

Among the contributions from Provincial Revenues noted in the margin stands one for Education. When the control of rural schools was made over to local bodies on the introduction of the Local Self-Government Act, a contribution was made to each district from Provincial Revenues to supplement the income from the School Cess which was made over to these bodies at the same time, and was of itself insufficient to enable them to maintain the schools at their then standard of efficiency. Owing to the re-settlement of the Land Revenue which is now in progress in the Central Provinces, the income from School Cess is increasing, and the Provincial contribution will be reduced *pari passu* with the increase of that cess.

	Rs.
For Education	46,830
„ Roads and arboriculture ...	27,483
„ other purposes ...	4,750
Total ...	79,063

Education.

50. The educational administration of the local bodies constituted under the Local Self-Government Act is almost wholly confined to primary schools, the great majority of Middle schools being situated in Municipalities and outside the jurisdiction of those local bodies. Every primary school is in immediate charge of a local School Committee; and the fees realized from the pupils are collected and spent by that Committee, under the control of the Local Board, in petty repairs, contingencies, &c. Each school gets directly the full benefit of its own fees, the object of this arrangement being to enhance the interest which the local School Committees take in their duties.

Under the standing orders of the Administration the funds available annually for educational expenditure by District Councils are limited to a total composed of (1) the proceeds of the School Cess, (2) the Government contribution, (3) school fees, (4) the income from private contributions, and (5) the savings from previous years of Educational income over Educational expenditure. There has been a reduction of expenditure in the Wardha District, where School Establishments have been revised. Private contributions fell short of the amount realized from this source in the preceding year, but, notwithstanding the decrease, the Chief Commissioner is assured that the interest hitherto taken by local bodies in educational work has not really diminished.

Roads.

51. The large increase of expenditure under the head "Civil Works" is due to increased expenditure on roads (original works in charge of Civil and Public Works officers), the sum spent on this account being Rs. 1,86,749, against Rs. 63,867 in the preceding year. The work of constructing new roads has been vigorously pushed forward by the Public Works Department, chiefly in the Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Raipur Districts, in accordance with the programme laid down in the Road Scheme.

Sanitation.

52. The funds available for sanitary expenditure by District Councils were very limited. A sum of Rs. 7,319 was spent on water-supply; and an annual expenditure, however small, in repairing wells, &c., will do good, if it is systematic and well directed. But the subject of village sanitation has as yet met with but indifferent attention from Local Boards.

Since the close of the year the Chief Commissioner has promulgated a scheme for the promotion of rural sanitation, under the direction of the Sanitary Board, whereby he hopes to make sanitary improvement a reality, and to secure steady progress in the removal of local insanitary conditions. Districts will be mapped out into convenient Sanitary circles; information will be collected as to the most pressing sanitary wants of each locality; an Assistant Surgeon will be appointed as Sanitary Inspector for each of the four Commissioners' Divisions, and a grant will be made annually from Provincial Funds towards the carrying out of improvements. The opportunity has also been taken to enlarge the constitution of the Provincial Sanitary Board.

10.—*Military.*

53. The Central Provinces were garrisoned during the year as shown below :— Regular Forces.

Nagpur District, with Head-quarters at Kamptee. (Brigadier-General W. H. Ross, S. C.)	Kamptee	... One Battalion British Infantry (1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment). One Regiment Native Infantry (16th Bombay Infantry, replaced by 23rd Bombay Infantry). One Regiment of Native Cavalry (2nd Madras Lancers). One Battery Royal Artillery. (The 5th Field Battery, replaced by the 20th Field Battery).
	Sitabaldi	... Detachments of British and Native Infantry from Kamptee.
	Raipur	... A Wing of Native Infantry (16th Bombay Infantry).
	Sambalpur	... A Wing of Native Infantry (the 27th Madras Native Infantry, replaced by the 16th Bombay Infantry).
Nerbudda District, with Head-quarters at Jubbulpore. (Brigadier-General W. O. Barnard).	Jubbulpore	... One Battalion British Infantry (2nd Derbyshire Regiment). One Regiment Native Infantry (18th Bengal Infantry, replaced by 1st Bengal Infantry). Detachment of Native Cavalry. One Battery Royal Artillery. (The 37th Field Battery, replaced by the 44th Field Battery).
	Saugor	... A Detachment of British Infantry (2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment). One Regiment Native Infantry (7th Bengal Infantry). One Regiment of Native Cavalry (1st Bengal Cavalry). One Battery of Royal Artillery (78th Field Battery).
	Pachmarhi	... Convalescent Depôt.
Mhow District.	Asirgarh	... A Detachment of Native Infantry.

Auxiliaries.

54. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifles continued under the command of Colonel T. A. Scott, B. S. C. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles was commanded by Mr. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the line, who holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Both the Corps were inspected during the year by Brigadier-General Ross, S. C., Commanding the Nagpur District, who expressed satisfaction with their general efficiency and discipline.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—*Agriculture.*

1. Deducting Feudatory States and Government Forests, the area of the Provinces is, according to the Imperial Survey Department, 4,29,06,640 acres, for 1,23,94,219 acres of which, lying mostly in the wild Zamindari tracts of Chanda and Chhattisgarh, no statistical information is forthcoming. For the remainder (according to the above figures 3,05,12,421 acres) returns based on field measurements are available, the results of which differ to some extent from those of the less detailed surveys of the Survey Department, inasmuch as they give the area covered by them as 3,05,25,457 acres.

2. The field measurements on which the Provincial Detailed Statements are based were partly effected at the Land Revenue Settlements of 1863-67 and are partly of quite recent date. The measurement of the whole of the Provinces was undertaken as a preliminary of the re-settlements now in progress, and has in 14 out of the 18 districts been now practically brought to completion. But in four districts operations are still proceeding, and in their case statistics of area are based partly on the old and partly on the new field maps. The measurements of the former settlement were often exceedingly inaccurate, and it is difficult to say how far the changes which re-settlement is disclosing are real changes, and how far they merely result from more accurate survey.

3. The returns for the year ending May 1891 give the following totals for the area which has been measured :—

	Acres.
Waste land classed as not available for cultivation ...	46,89,282
Do. classed as culturable	84,83,904
Current fallows	15,72,585
Under crop	1,57,79,686
Total ...	3,05,25,457

Excluding the wildest and most remote parts of the Provinces which (as already mentioned) have not as yet been measured, 28 per cent. of the total area is still uncultivated, of which roughly seven-tenths is classed as unculturable, and three-tenths as culturable. But very little reliance can be placed on this classification as really indicating the margin left for the plough. The classification is necessarily effected on a more or less conventional system, and all lands recorded as under groves, tree forests, scrub jungle and grass are classed

as culturable, although, as a matter of fact, a very large proportion of them could most certainly never bear a crop. As a matter of fact, if we exclude the wilder and more remote Zamindari tracts, the margin of culturable waste in the area settled with private proprietors is very much less than these figures would lead one to conclude.

4. As an instance of the extent to which the Provincial area statistics are affected by the re-measurement operation which is concluded or is in progress, it may be observed that the area returned this year as under crop exceeds that so returned in the previous year by nearly 10 per cent., the area under current fallow also being in excess. It is of course impossible that so large an increase in cultivation could have taken place in a single year.

5. Of the cropped area, a quite insignificant proportion is irrigated—7,06,058 acres, or 4 per cent. Irrigation is only of importance in the rice districts to the South and East of the Provinces, and chiefly in Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat, where from a fifth to a fourth of the cropped area is watered from tanks for rice cultivation.

6. The cropping of the last two years is compared below :—

		1889-90. Acres.	1890-91. Acres.
Wheat	...	40,97,924	41,13,973
Rice	...	39,48,712	40,05,321
Oilseeds	...	13,53,419	19,11,717
Cotton	...	7,28,996	7,97,380
Sugarcane	...	53,508	47,647
Tobacco	...	2,169	24,833

The large increase shown under Oilseeds is probably in great part due to greater accuracy in the area returns, but there has undoubtedly been a large extension of oilseed cultivation, due to a profitable demand for export.

Details of the area under Oilseeds are :—

		Acres.
Linseed	...	10,37,055
Til (Gingilly)	...	5,60,546
Others	...	3,14,116
Total	...	19,11,717

The bulk of the area shown against "other" oilseeds is under Jagni or Niger, which, like Til, can be grown on the poorest classes of land.

2.—*Weather and Crops.*

Rain-fall.

7. The following table shows the rain-fall of the year under report, and compares it with that of the previous year and with the average of the past 24 years:—

[illegible] District.	April and May 1890.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November 1890 to March 1891.	Total rain-fall 1890-91.	Total rain-fall 1889-90.	Average rain-fall of past 24 years.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Saugor ...	·05	19·96	13·38	9·34	11·73	·09	·63	55·18	55·61	46·95
Damoh ...	·51	17·70	12·03	19·31	6·02	...	·09	55·66	48·12	49·59
Jubbulpore ...	·18	8·33	12·46	13·91	9·90	.73	1·49	47.00	67·48	57·09
Mandla ...	·85	8·49	17 09	16·79	6 96	·25	4·22	54·65	61·86	52·28
Seoni ...	·76	7·00	20·08	14·53	14·04	·50	6·63	63·54	59·45	51·69
Narsinghpur ...	·18	4·95	17·47	10·33	14·08	.09	1·43	48·53	67·70	53·56
Hoshangabad ...	·28	4 38	12·28	10·78	10·07	·46	·57	38·82	51·76	47·09
Nimar ...	·87	3·15	6·53	7·12	6·68	·01	1·66	26·02	26·53	32·82
Betul ...	·47	7·92	12·55	14·95	11·94	·63	2·83	51·29	50·61	44·04
Chhindwara ...	·50	7·20	15 84	7·14	10·71	·07	3·96	45·42	36·79	44·21
Wardha ...	1·11	3·75	14·48	3·66	9·76	·06	6·57	39·39	50·12	40·90
Nagpur. ...	·23	9·67	15·66	11·72	13·92	·06	7·81	59·07	39·57	46·16
Chanda ...	.18	8·36	21·49	6·65	12 28	·13	8·73	57·82	58·96	50·41
Bhandara ...	·18	8·57	22·12	11·04	18 30	.71	12.93	73·85	47·27	54·75
Balaghat ...	·55	9·24	29·59	19·06	8·99	·95	7·64	76·02	69·69	67·01
Raipur ...	1·18	6·27	10·77	12·96	7·99	·15	4·88	44·20	45·64	51·48
Bilaspur ...	·52	4·48	22·64	10·08	12·74	1·07	5·23	56·76	46·43	46·17
Sambalpur ...	1·08	7 69	25·29	13·53	5·49	·23	6·37	59·68	80·22	77·10

The rain-fall was generally considerably above the normal, the excess being ten inches or over in the Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narsinghpur and Wardha districts. In Nimar, Chhindwara and Nagpur there was a deficiency. The monsoon rain-fall was very favourable for rice, but too heavy and continuous for cotton and til, which yielded below the average. The cold weather season was characterized by extraordinarily heavy rain in the South of the Provinces, which promised at first to give a bumper harvest, but subsequently led to considerable loss through rust and other fungoid diseases. In the Northern districts the cold weather rains were light, and in some places failed altogether. A large portion of the Nerbudda valley—the principal wheat-growing tract in the Provinces—received no rain to speak of between sowing and harvesting for the second year in succession. The wheat crop was on the whole a fair one, and the Provinces were able to make a vigorous response to the demand for wheat which arose at the end of the year in European markets.

8. The following table contrasts the prices of the four chief food staples—wheat, gram, juar and rice—in each district at various periods during each of the two last years. During the early portion of the year under report prices were generally decidedly lower than those ruling during the corresponding period of the preceding year, but prices rose as the year advanced, and attained at its close a very high level. Juar in the Nagpur country and rice in the rice districts in the East and South of the Provinces commanded at the close of the year rather lower prices than ruled in 1890. But the price of wheat was considerably higher than in 1890 in almost every part of the Provinces,—in Saugor and Narsinghpur selling for only 13 seers per rupee, in the face of a very large export trade. It speaks well for the prosperity of the Provinces that such high prices were supported without serious hardship.

Price Current 1890-91.

[In seers and chittaks per rupee.]

District.	Year.	June.				December.				March.			
		Wheat.	Gram.	Juar.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juar.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juar.	Common rice.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Saugor	1889-90...	15 15	19 0	...	9 4	16 12	19 6	24 0	10 10	16 12	20 3	23 6	10 0
	1890-91...	13 12	16 8	20 0	9 7	14 5	14 12	18 13	11 3	13 6	17 1	17 12	10 13
Damoh	1889-90...	14 2	18 7	...	11 7	16 0	24 0	21 5	14 2	19 3	24 0	21 5	13 5
	1890-91...	18 4	21 13	16 0	13 5	17 2	18 7	24 0	15 0	18 4	22 8	...	13 11
Jubbulpore	1889-90...	15 0	17 12	16 8	9 12	15 0	18 0	22 0	11 0	16 4	21 0	18 12	12 8
	1890-91 ..	16 8	19 8	16 8	11 12	16 12	20 0	21 12	14 12	14 0	21 0	18 0	16 0
Mandla	1889-90...	16 0	19 0	...	10 0	16 8	20 0	...	15 0	19 8	30 0	...	17 0
	1890-91...	20 0	29 0	...	15 8	21 0	27 0	...	18 0	17 8	31 0	...	16 0
Seoni	1889-90...	16 9	19 8	...	12 2	17 15	16 0	...	13 9	18 11	16 9	...	13 9
	1890-91...	19 8	19 8	...	13 9	16 9	16 9	...	14 15	16 9	19 8	...	14 15
Narsinghpur	1889-90...	13 8	18 11	...	10 6	15 3	19 13	...	13 13	16 5	22 0	16 3	12 10
	1890-91..	15 12	22 0	...	12 10	15 3	19 12	...	12 10	13 8	19 12	...	12 10
Hoshangabad	1889-90...	15 0	18 0	...	7 8	15 0	19 0	23 0	10 8	16 8	24 0	22 0	10 0
	1890-91...	15 0	22 0	22 0	9 8	15 0	19 0	21 15	10 8	14 0	19 0	18 0	9 0
Nimar	1889-90	13 8	...	19 1	10 9	16 0	...	24 13	11 7	15 1	16 2	27 9	11 7
	1890-91..	15 1	15 2	22 9	11 7	14 4	13 7	24 13	11 7	14 4	15 2	24 13	13 1
Betul	1889-90...	15 0	16 0	17 7	10 0	16 2	15 9	19 3	11 11	17 4	17 4	19 3	10 13
	1890-91...	18 0	18 13	19 3	10 1	16 10	18 12	19 3	10 13	14 14	18 12	19 3	10 1
Chhindwara	1889-90...	14 0	16 14	18 0	10 0	16 14	15 3	24 0	13 5	15 3	15 3	24 0	11 6
	1890-91...	17 8	17 8	24 0	10 0	17 9	15 3	24 0	11 7	16 14	19 9	20 9	11 7
Wardha	1889-90..	16 0	17 2	20 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	26 11	10 0	18 7	...	24 0	...
	1890-91...	17 2	17 2	24 0	11 7	20 0	16 0	26 11	11 7	20 0	17 2	26 11	11 7
Nagpur	1889-90...	16 4	16 4	18 12	11 4	15 10	17 8	21 4	8 12	15 10	15 0	21 4	8 12
	1890-91..	16 4	17 13	21 4	8 12	18 12	16 4	23 12	12 8	15 0	18 12	23 12	12 8
Chanda	1889-90...	15 0	19 3	20 0	12 13	17 3	19 3	23 5	12 13	17 3	20 0	18 0	12 13
	1890-91...	15 0	19 3	18 0	12 13	17 10	19 3	20 0	10 11	17 10	15 8	23 10	12 13
Bhandara	1889-90...	16 4	17 8	...	11 4	18 12	16 4	...	13 12	18 12	21 12	...	11 4
	1890-91...	17 8	18 12	...	11 4	18 12	17 8	...	13 4	17 8	18 12	...	13 4
Balaghat	1889-90..	15 12	15 10	...	14 0	15 12	16 13	...	17 14	18 6	19 3	...	16 9
	1890-91...	19 11	25 3	...	17 14	21 0	22 13	...	17 14	18 6	25 3	..	17 14
Raipur	1889-90...	19 11	15 0	...	14 12	20 13	16 0	...	14 13	21 14	21 0	...	16 0
	1890-91..	21 14	21 5	...	16 8	21 4	19 2	...	22 13	17 8	17 0	...	18 4
Bilaspur	1889-90...	17 12	14 10	...	13 8	18 15	13 10	...	13 0	23 11	16 12	...	22 12
	1890-91...	22 7	20 2	...	18 0	23 11	20 2	...	26 3	19 14	21 2	...	20 1
Sambalpur	1889-90..	12 4	10 8	...	14 0	13 2	16 2	...	22 12	19 4	14 4	...	21 14
	1890-91...	17 8	13 8	...	20 2	19 10	17 4	...	20 2	19 4	16 8	...	21 14

3.—*Horticulture.*

District Gardens.

9. No change occurred during the year in the number of Public Gardens maintained by grants from Provincial Revenues, which remained at 14. But at the close of the year the garden at the District head-quarters of Betul was brought on to the Provincial list. It had previously been maintained from local funds.

The net cost of these gardens to Government during the year has been Rs. 3,624-3-11, against Rs. 2,396-7-4 in the previous year. Expenditure shows a rise, owing in the main to outlay on capital account in the gardens at Khandwa, Chhindwara and Raipur. But the cost of the gardens to Government remains very moderate.

10. There was an increase in the number of fruit-tree plants distributed from District gardens free of charge, but the increase is entirely due to the Raipur garden, which continues to show excellent results in this matter. Out of 4,998 plants distributed to the public *gratis*, 3,580 were sent out from the Raipur garden alone, in addition to 2,267 which were sold at low rates. The gardens at Seoni and Hoshangabad come next on the list with 525 and 410 plants distributed, respectively. Distribution from the Sambalpur and Saugor gardens shows a large falling off; that from the Narsinghpur garden an increase. From four gardens (Mandla, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Khandwa) no distribution whatever was effected. In this, as in other matters, success chiefly depends on the interest taken by the District Officer. If gardens can be utilized as a means of spreading fruit cultivation, the expenditure of a little trouble is amply justified.

The only experiments which deserve notice were the very successful cultivation of hill-potatoes at Damoh, where an outturn was gathered equal to 10 times the seed sown; and the cultivation at Sambalpur of rice, imported from Bhandara, of a better quality than that locally grown.

Maharaj Bagh.

11. The Maharaj Bagh at Nagpur has continued to be satisfactorily managed by the Superintendent, Mr. Mahaluxmivala. Good progress has in particular been made in planting out fruit trees, which will at no long time add very considerably to the income of the garden. No experiments properly so called were attempted, the field for these being the adjacent Government Farm. A number of new plants were procured from Madras, Bombay and Saharanpur, and the gardens are indebted to Mr. G. J. Noble for a collection of Japanese lilies. The Menagerie continues to be an attraction to a large number of visitors, but entails of course a great deal of trouble. It received numerous additions in presents from private persons, but lost considerably in deaths, the greatest losses being those of a very fine tiger and hunting leopard. Four deer were born in the gardens during the year.

The net cost of the gardens to Government was Rs. 6,002-9-5.

Pachmarhi Gardens.

12. The management of the Pachmarhi gardens gave better results than have been seen for some years past, a very good show being made both of fruit and flowers.

A large number of cypresses (*Cupressus torulosa*) have been raised for plantation on the plateau (where they have already proved successful), and attempts will be made to introduce the Himalayan pine (*Pinus longifolia*), some specimens of which are growing well in private gardens. The mulberry plantation is recovering from the damage it sustained last year, and should in a year or two become independent of further care. The net cost of the gardens (including the Residency gardens) was Rs. 1,240-13-5.

Nagpur Experimental Farm.

13. The value of the Nagpur Experimental Farm has been very greatly increased by a careful examination and classification of its fields, according as they are or are not fitted for experimental purposes. A record, which has been systematically maintained, of the treatment and produce of each field during the six years which have past since the Farm was established, was of course of great assistance in making this classification. The fields fitted for experiment have been divided off into plots the practical similarity of which can be guaranteed, and in future each experiment will be made within the limits of a single field and under, therefore, similar conditions. Moreover a scheme of experiments has been laid down for the greater part of the experimental area (leaving, however, some plots for new experiments to be initiated hereafter), and each fact to be enquired into will in future be investigated by a continuous series of trials, instead of being made the subject of disconnected experiments in various parts of the Farm.

14. The year was characterized by an abnormally heavy rainfall during the cold weather as well as the monsoon months. The principal kharif crop of the Farm is cotton, which prefers a light rainfall. The season was therefore not favourable; but owing to the fact that the seed was got in early, so that the plants had made a good start before heavy rain overtook them, the injury suffered was less than might have been anticipated. The early part of the cold weather was exactly as could be desired for the wheat and linseed crops, but the continuance of damp weather ultimately caused much damage through rust. But notwithstanding this, the wheat crop was the best that has been reaped for years past.

Experiments.

15. The experiments with cotton comprised two of much interest,—one to test the effect of green soiling with hemp in the previous year; the other to compare the produce of different varieties of cotton. The cost of green soiling with san-hemp (at the high rates used for calculation) is Rs. 9-8-0 per acre. In a year of good cold-weather rainfall, or with irrigation, at least Rs. 5 of this would be recovered from the increase in a crop of wheat grown in the following rabi season, and the cultivation of cotton after the wheat promises a handsome profit. This rotation will be made the subject of a permanent experiment.

Trial was made of fifteen different varieties of cotton, two of which were American, but acclimatized. The most interesting of the results obtained, is the justification of the ryot in his preference for growing short stapled *jari* cotton in place of the long stapled *bani*, which exporters and Millowners would like to force on him. The value of jari cotton at present rates is 37 per cent. below that of bani cotton, but this difference is more than counterbalanced by its larger outturn, the larger proportion it gives of lint to seed and its ability to stand unfavourable weather.

16. The preparation of cotton seed for sowing by the use of sulphuric acid to dissolve the adherent fibres, which gave very promising results in 1889, compared unfavourably during the year under report with the method in ordinary use. The discrepancy may very probably be due to differences in the character of the season. The monsoon of 1889 was one of light rainfall, and it is quite possible that it is only in such a year that the use of sulphuric acid improves the crop. This is of course merely a speculation; but it is borne out by the growth of a cotton crop now on the ground. During the earlier part of the rains the portion treated with acid was markedly the best. But as the season advanced and developed into one of abnormally heavy rain-fall, conditions became reversed, and this portion is now inferior to the rest.

17. It has been observed in last year's Report that the effect of manures on the spring crops so greatly depended on the presence of moisture for dissolving them, that in years of short cold-weather rain-fall their use might often result in loss, and this seemed to explain the indifference to manure shown by the people in large wheat-growing districts in these Provinces. The use of irrigation would of course change matters entirely, as it would ensure that the manures had full opportunity of exerting such powers as they possessed. It has accordingly been determined to irrigate the second series of manure plots and to compare its results with those gained on the first series without irrigation.

The season was of course an unfavourable one for irrigation experiments, but the single watering given made a very great difference in the produce. The produce of unmanured land rose from 515 lbs. to 802 lbs., that of land manured with dung from 937 lbs. to 1,037 lbs., and that of land manured with saltpetre from 1,227 lbs. to 1,532 lbs. The amount of water given per acre was not determined, but its cost was approximately Rs. 6-12-9, which was much more than covered by the increase in produce.

18. Green soiling with san-hemp added 245 lbs. to the produce per acre without irrigation, but only 123 lbs. when irrigation was used. In the former case it exactly covered its cost; in the latter case there is a loss, which would however be recovered were a cotton crop to follow. An interesting experiment was tried in green soiling with the common yellow-flowered weed called (incorrectly) wild indigo *(Cassia auriculata)*. Its use added 222 lbs. of grain to the produce, which more than covered the extra outlay.

19. The fields which were embanked some years ago for the growth of wheat, in the method followed in the Jubbulpore District, gave excellent results. No unembanked field is available in their immediate vicinity for comparison, but their outturns have been contrasted with those of two of the best unembanked fields on the Farm. Embankment with manure added Rs. 10 to the produce: without manure it added Rs. 4-8-0. In the former case the increase was very remunerative. The embankment of this land cost Rs. 53-8-0 per acre. The experiments to determine the effect of deep tillage, of thin sowing and of seed selection gave inconclusive results. The pedigree wheat suffered more from rust than any other crop, and its outturn was disappointing. The linseed crop was also so much damaged by fungoid disease as to be useless for experimental purposes.

Agricultural Class.

20. The condition of the Agricultural Class is not quite so hopeful as it appeared to be last year. The students who passed out qualified last March showed in their examination that the course of instruction is sound, and that they had profited by it. But this year's entries are fewer than before, and there have been signs in this falling off, and in the behaviour of the students, of a distrust on the part of the educated classes of the policy of Government in offering young men inducements to undergo a training in Agriculture instead of pursuing their education in Arts.

4.—*Forests.*

21. The forest area under the control of the Department has been slightly enlarged, as shown below :—

		On 1st April 1890.	On 31st March 1891.
Reserved Forests ...	Northern Circle ...	10,055	10,079
	Southern Circle ...	9,653	9,601
	Total ...	19,708	19,680
Unclassed State Forests...	Northern Circle ...	21	21
	Southern Circle ...	297	372
	Total ...	318	393
Grand Total in square miles ...		20,026	20,073

The increase of 24 square miles in the Reserves of the Northern Circle is mainly due to re-computation of the Rajaborari Forest. The decrease of 52 square miles in the Reserves of the Southern Circle is mainly due to the transfer from that head to the head "Unclassed" of 34,330 acres in the Seoni Division hitherto incorrectly shown as Reserved Forest. The total area in the Northern Circle at the close of the year stood at 10,100 square miles (against 10,076 in the previous year), and in the Southern Circle at 9,973 square miles (against 9,950 in the preceding year). Eight Forest Divisions are included in the Northern and nine (Nagpur-Wardha being held as a single charge) in the Southern Circle.

Classification of areas.

22. As stated in last year's Report, reserved Forests in the Central Provinces are now classified as follows :—

Class A.—Reserves under or about to be brought under strict conservation.

Class B.—Other Reserves sub-divided into—

(1) areas selected from time to time as available for cultivation;

(2) other areas.

This classification of the Reserved Forests gave the following results (in square miles) at the close of 1890-91 :—

	A.	B. (1)	B. (2)	Total.
Northern Circle ...	3,901	478	5,700	10,079
Southern Circle ...	5,131	6	4,464	9,601
Total ...	9,032	484	10,164	19,680

In the Northern Circle 356 square miles are stated to have been added to Class A, chiefly, it would appear, in the Nimar and Mandla Divisions. In the former Division a thorough reclassification was completed, and 470 square miles were thrown into Class B (1) and will be available for cultivation when required. Only 5 square miles of forest were thrown into Class B. (1) in the Southern Circle, so that practically no excision of culturable land was attempted in any Division of the Southern Circle.

Demarcation.

23. The demarcation of Forest boundaries is reported to be practically complete in six out of the nine Divisions in the Southern Circle. Much still remains to be done in the Sironcha Sub-division of Chanda; in the three remaining Divisions certain boundary disputes have still to be settled, and short lengths of boundary have still to be laid down. Boundary registers have been completed for the Raipur and Nagpur-Wardha Divisions, and are expected to be finished in Chanda and Seoni during the current year.

In the Northern Circle much demarcation work is reported to have been done in the Mandla Division by a special establishment, and the maintenance of existing boundaries appears to have received sufficient attention in all Divisions except Saugor and Jubbulpore.

Forest surveys.

24. Parties of the Forest Survey Branch were at work during the year in the Raipur and Bhandara Districts of the Southern Circle, and in the Jubbulpore District of the Northern Circle. In the latter circle the Survey of India Department was also working in the Betul and Hoshangabad Districts.

Working plans.

25. Mr. Dickinson was employed for a portion of the year as Working Plans Officer. Since his transfer to another Province in October 1890 it has not been possible to depute another officer to this special duty, owing to the paucity of the staff. Something has been done towards the preparation of simple working plans for small areas in the Seoni, Raipur Chanda and Nagpur Divisions, and preliminary data for such plans have been collected in the Bilaspur and Sambalpur Divisions of the Southern Circle. The actual work of the year has, however, been based on the prescribed annual plans of operations both in this and the Northern Circle.

Punishments.

26. Judged by the percentage of punishments to strength, the punishment returns of the subordinate establishments are rather more favourable than last year, but no less than 9 Foresters were removed in the Southern Circle for various delinquencies, and 4 Foresters were prosecuted or dismissed in the Northern Circle. The conduct of Rangers has been generally good.

Forest offences.

27. The number of breaches of Forest Law reported was 8,377, against 8,837 in the preceding year, or a decrease of 4·60.

In both circles there was a decrease of injuries to forest by fire, which is satisfactory. In the Northern Circle offences increased under all other heads, though not very markedly under any particular head; while in the Southern Circle the only head showing increase was "Unauthorized felling of timber, &c.," there being fewer cases under other heads.

In the Northern Circle the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of by the Courts was 66·6; in the Southern Circle it was 77·40. Mandla with a percentage of 37·5 and Saugor with a percentage of 45·7 show the worst results in this respect. In the Northern Circle 3,155 cases (involving 9,379 persons) were disposed of under Section 67, of which 3,131 (involving 9,283 persons) were found to be true cases and compounded. In the Southern Circle 5,206 cases (involving 15,998 persons) were so disposed of, 4,739 (involving 15,000 persons) being found true and compounded. The compensation paid in the Southern Circle amounted to Rs. 7,481, being about Rs. 2 per person compounding. The amount of compensation paid in the Northern Circle has not been reported.

Fire protection.

28. The area under special protection was larger by 348 square miles than in the previous year, the total area under protection at the close of the year 1890-91 being 3,235 square miles; and looking to the percentage of area successfully protected (95·48 per cent.), the results of such protection were generally satisfactory: expenditure, however, increased from Rs. 36,489 to Rs. 48,002.

Grazing.

29. There was no change during the year in the general rules regulating grazing. In the Northern Circle about 900 square miles and in the Southern Circle 1,144 square miles are reported to have been closed against grazing to all animals.

In July 1890 the Chief Commissioner issued orders for the exclusion of goats and sheep from fire protected forests, and for the exclusion of goats from all A Class Reserves intended for the growth of trees. Provision was made for the gradual introduction of these measures, and for the immediate closing to grazing of all kinds of areas devoted to the conduct of special reproduction operations.

In the Southern Circle the area closed to browsing animals was increased from 100 to 1,002 square miles: it does not appear from the Conservator's Report what action, if any, was taken in this direction in the Northern Circle, and it will be seen from what follows that more sheep and goats were grazed in this circle than in the preceding year.

30. The number of animals grazed in the Government Forests fell from 2,987,257 to 2,820,556, and the income from grazing has decreased by Rs. 27,543.

In both circles there was a decrease in the number of cows, oxen and buffaloes grazed, and both Conservators attribute this in part to mortality from cattle disease, but the Chief Commissioner is not certain that it may

not be also to some extent due to defective system and administration. In the Southern Circle the area closed to all animals was increased from 776 to 1,074 square miles, and this partly accounts for the decrease of stock in that circle. In the Northern Circle the chief reason for the decrease is said to be the late supply of grazing licenses. Fewer goats and sheep were admitted to the forests in the Southern Circle, owing to the increase of the area closed against them. In the Northern Circle, on the other hand, the number of goats grazed rose from 63,787 to 70,356, and the number of sheep from 19,666 to 35,042.

Departmental operations.

31. Departmental operations were contracted, partly owing to the dullness of the timber market, and partly because it is proposed to extend the system of selling marked timber as it stands, in preference to felling and bringing to market by direct departmental agency.

Financial results.

32. The financial results of the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Receipts	11,56,182	12,13,461
Expenditure	6,20,730	6,49,453
Surplus	5,35,452	5,64,008

The increase of receipts occurs under Budget Head II "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers."

The large increase of expenditure is chiefly due to increase in the Northern Circle under the head Establishment. Direction charges not previously taken against this circle, the pay of the Working Plans Officer for 6 months and of other Senior Officers, helped to swell the expenditure here. In the Southern Circle there was a decrease of expenditure, mainly due to the contraction of departmental operations, and to decreased expenditure on Establishment "Salaries."

5.—*Mines and Quarries.*

33. The total output from the Warora Colliery during the year amounted to 142,673 tons, or an increase on the previous year's output of 26,055 tons.

The demand for the coal was greater, owing to the expansion of traffic on Railways which obtain their supply from Warora, and the Manager was fortunately able to secure sufficient labour to meet it.

34. The receipts from the sale of coal amounted to Rs. 6,54,721, and the cost of winning came to Rs. 4,67,412, or a difference in favour of receipts of Rs. 1,87,309.

The borings necessary to determine the positions of the new pits that are required for the future working of the field have not yet been finished. The progress made on them during the year was not so great as was anticipated, chiefly owing to the loss of some of the apparatus in one of the bore holes. There was no extension of the fire area during the year.

35. The total output at the Umaria Colliery of large and small coal amounted to 75,812 tons, as compared with 57,296 in the previous year—thus showing an increase of 18,516 tons. The actual sales, however, amounted to only 66,396½ tons, the difference being represented by the small coal, for which there are no purchasers.

The amount realized from sales was Rs. 3,39,794, and the working expenses were Rs. 2,36,812. The profits for the year on a capital outlay of Rs. 9,28,315 were therefore equal to 11·09 per cent.

The workings in No. 4 Pit are not yet opened out, and only a very small quantity of coal has been obtained from it. The head gear is in course of erection, and will shortly be completed. The full advantage of this pit will not be secured until a heading is made from No. 3 Pit. When that is effected, and it is being pushed on as rapidly as circumstances will permit, it will be possible to commence the 'Broken' in No. 3, and the unwatering of the mine will be a simpler matter than it is now. It is probable that the heading will be through before the end of the current year.

Two new drifts have been made between Nos. 3 and 4 Pits to an upper seam, and coal will shortly be won. The great difficulty at Umaria, as at all other coal mines in India, is to obtain sufficient labour. Mine work does not commend itself to the natives of this country, propably owing to the dangerous nature of the employment. The contractor at Umaria has done a great deal in recruiting labour from various parts of the country, but only a small proportion of the coolies remain to work in the mine.

6.—*Manufactures.*

36. Statistics are given below to illustrate the working of the three Cotton Mills established in the Provinces :—

Province.	Place of working.	Date of establishment.	Proprietor. Limited Company or Private.	Nominal Capital.	Nominal horse power of Engines.	Number of looms.	Number of spindles.	Amount of cotton worked up during the year.	Description of goods.	Average daily number of hands employed in each Mill. Men.	Women.	Young persons.	Children	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs.				Cwt.						
Central Provinces.	Nagpur. (The Empress Mills).	1st Jan 1877.	Joint Stock Company Limited.	24,00,000	320	700	42,232	74,626	Twist and piece-goods.	1,519	436	917	...	2,872
	Hinganghat (Wardha District).	1st Feb 1881.	Do.	3,50,000	60	...	13,248	23,719	Yarn.	364	118	254	99	835
	Jubbulpore. (The Gokuldas Balabhdas Mills).	1885.	Do.	8,00,000	85	105	11,600	11,025	Yarn of low counts and coarse cloth.	325	70	70	30	495
			Total.	35,50,000	465	805	72,080	109,370	...	2,208	62	1,241	129	4,202

The number of looms declined slightly, but the amount of cotton worked up rose from 105,772 to 109,370 tons. The average daily number of hands employed increased from 4,034 to 4,202.

Cotton presses in the Wardha District gave an outturn of 34,666 bales, against 31,119 bales in the year preceding, and 18,510 bales in 1888-89. Six ginning factories in the Khandwa District are reported to have cleaned 54,715 maunds of cotton for export.

7.—*Trade.*

37. The total traffic transacted during the year is compared below with that of the two years preceding, local or internal trade being excluded :— Total traffic of the year.

Description of trade.	Weight in maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	43,56,389	42,76,838	50,98,168	2,81,94,414	2,72,10,981	3,20,36,185
Exports ...	1,68,27,230	1,23,08,997	1,56,18,184	4,87,09,953	3,99,70,868	4,59,21,789
Total ...	2,11,83,619	1,65,85,835	2,07,16,352	7,69,04,367	6,71,81,849	7,79,57,974

For the purpose of this comparison the traffic in *Railway Plant and Rolling Stock* and in *Animals* has been omitted from the total for the year under report, as traffic under these heads was not registered during the two preceding years.

Imports show a very large increase in both weight and value over those of either of the two preceding years. The export trade was considerably larger than that of the previous year, but falls short of that of 1888-89, when our exports reached their highest limits, wheat alone in that year contributing over 10 million maunds. In its total traffic the year compares as follows with the eight years preceding :—

Period.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Average of five years, 1883-84 to 1887-88...	*47,35,515*	*3,54,32,617*	*1,57,19,454*	*4,16,27,507*
1888-89 ...	43,56,389	2,81,94,414	1,68,27,230	4,87,09,953
1889-90 ...	42,76,838	2,72,10,981	1,23,08,997	3,99,70,868
1890-91 ...	50,98,168	3,20,36,185	1,56,18,184	4,59,21,789

The average imports for the five years 1883-84 to 1887-88 include *Railway Plant and Rolling Stock*, which is excluded from the returns of the three last years. The comparison with the average is accordingly vitiated. Moreover the value of the imports has been lowered by the change in the system of valuation above mentioned. But notwithstanding this, the imports of the year under report compare favourably both with the average and with the imports of the two years preceding. If *Railway Plant and Rolling Stock* be included, the imports of the year under report are raised to 54,25,574 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,36,18,481.

Exports show a large increase over those of the year preceding, and (if Railway Plant and Rolling Stock be included) a substantial increase over the average.

Speaking broadly, the increase in traffic is due to general activity, and is not the result of inflation in a few special branches of trade.

38. The traffic under each of the principal import heads is shown below :—

Commodities.		Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Coal and Coke ...		7,37,531	9,67,882	13,55,584	2,67,145	2,91,162	5,12,861
Cotton twist ...	European ...	33,990	25,361	28,813	18,80,763	14,84,233	17,24,785
	Indian ...	28,900	21,039	36,766	10,67,078	7,09,899	11,95,381
Cotton piece-goods ...	European ...	1,18,917	84,718	1,00,865	50,90,547	36,46,382	45,24,726
	Indian ...	10,882	18,142	29,308	5,16,607	7,42,085	12,22,982
Metals ...	Iron ...	2,38,117	1,43,490	1,82,257	10,84,527	7,29,070	8,48,058
	Others ...	27,291	3 ,019	44,513	7,54,398	10,02,346	12,34,067
Kerosine oil		1,08,401	1,30,301	1,42,815	4,75,913	5,82,374	5,84,280
Provisions		2,08,975	1,92,863	1,86,807	13,29,252	31,76,405	28,31,778
Salt		12,63,903	12,79,156	13,37,93	43,67,848	42,76,073	45,78,409
Sugar ...	Refined ...	96,322	84,220	1,57,701	8,39,939	8,51,982	14,56,208
	Unrefined ...	4,25,035	4,17,787	4,65,082	17,17,752	19,23,171	23,77,634
Spices		73,882	57,184	61,890	9,72,230	7,83,697	8,61,785
Tobacco		81,643	1,08,631	1,08,902	8,80,316	10,02,592	11,02,546

There is an increase under every head except *Provisions*.

Coal and Coke.—Most of the Coal and Coke shown as imported is the produce of the Umaria Colliery in the Rewa State, and the steady increase in import is due to the substitution of Umaria coal on the Northern section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the produce of the intra-Provincial collieries at Mohpani and Warora. English coal received from Bombay amounted to less than a lakh of maunds.

Cotton goods.—This is by far the most important class of imports, amounting during the year under report to a value of over 86½ lakhs of rupees—26 per cent. on the total value of the import traffic. Roughly speaking, the trade in cotton goods is twice the value of that in salt, which is, next to cotton goods, the largest item in the Provincial purchases. Over 1,00,000 maunds of European piece-goods and 28,813 maunds of European twist and yarn were imported into these Provinces in 1890-91.

The importation of European twist and yarn is slowly increasing; that of piece-goods shows a small increase, but is practically stationary. During the past few years a new mill has been opened at Jubbulpore, and three more mills are under construction—one at Nagpur, another at Pulgaon, in the Wardha District, and a third at Nandgaon, in Chhattisgarh, the completion of which will raise the number of cotton mills in the Provinces to six.

The imports of European piece-goods are distributed pretty equally amongst the different Provincial blocks excluding Chhattisgarh, which at present receives less than a fair share. Most of the twist and yarn imported is taken by the Nagpur block.

The import of cotton piece-goods of Indian manufacture amounted to 29,308 maunds, and of twist and yarn to 36,766 maunds.

The import of Indian made goods (chiefly from Bombay and the Berars) is of very much smaller dimensions than the import of European goods. But it is apparently increasing more rapidly.

Metals.—The average quantity of *Iron* and *Other metals* imported during the five years 1883-84 to 1887-88 was 1,43,803 maunds and 41,517 maunds respectively. The imports of the year under report (1,82,257 maunds and 44,513 maunds) are thus considerably in excess of the average, though the imports of iron fell short of those of 1888-89. The expansion in trade is partly the result of railway extension in Chhattisgarh, which received 4,317 maunds *Iron* and 4,069 maunds *Other metals* more than in the year preceding. But there has been a substantial increase in import into most other parts of the Provinces also.

There is no better indication of advancing prosperity or the reverse than is afforded by the imports of copper and brass, which furnish the materials for the cooking and eating vessels used in all respectable households.

39. The receipts of each Provincial block during the first eight years are compared below.

Name of block.	Copper and brass—Maunds.			
	Average of five years, 1883-84 to 1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Jubbulpore	8,989	5,864	8,245	10,621
Nerbudda	13,824	8,013	6,178	7,193
Nimar	2,555	1,964	2,755	3,183
Nagpur	11,891	7,573	14,550	16,156
Chhattisgarh	4,260	3,877	3,291	7,360
Total ...	41,517	27,291	35,019	44,513

There is a satisfactory increase over the average in the case of all blocks except the Nerbudda. The decrease in the imports of the Nerbudda block is due to the extension of the Indian-Midland Railway to Bhopal and Saugor, which formerly drew a great part of their supplies by cart from railway stations in the Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur Districts.

Kerosine oil,—The steady expansion of the import of kerosine oil has been noticed in previous years' reports. It is gradually becoming an important item in the traffic of the Provinces, and during the year under report over 5¾ lakhs rupees were spent on its purchase.

Provisions.—The greater part of the traffic under this head is contributed by ghi and dried fruits, of which the latter is by far the most important. The imports of ghi amounted to only Rs. 1,31,807, chiefly from the North-Western Provinces. The imports of dried fruits and nuts (chiefly cocoanuts), which were mainly derived from Bombay, reach the high value of 23½ lakhs rupees.

Salt.—Previously to the raising of the salt duty in January 1888 the consumption of salt showed a tendency to increase, but the increase in duty checked this tendency in the case of all parts of the Provinces except Chhattisgarh. The trade now, however, appears to be recovering its former growth.

Imports into the Nerbudda block are still considerably short of the average previous to the raising of the duty, owing to the loss of the distributing trade to Bhopal and Saugor. Imports into the Nagpur group almost exactly equal the average, and are gaining ground; the other blocks show substantial increases. The increase in import into the Chhattisgarh block is particularly large, but this is partly due to the gradual extinction of the salt trade with the East Coast, which, effected by means of pack bullocks, used formerly to supply the consumption of a large part of the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts.

Sugar.—The distinction drawn in the returns between "refined" and "unrefined" sugar is practically one between sugar from which the molasses has been separated and sugar mixed with molasses (*gurh*). The import of both kinds shows a large increase.

Refined sugar is not produced in these Provinces, and the increase in its consumption represents a rise in the standard of comfort. This increase is largest in the case of the Jubbulpore and Nagpur blocks, which include the large towns of Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Kamptee. The increase in the import of unrefined sugar may be due in part to the decline in the local cultivation of sugar-cane which is undoubtedly taking place. But the increase is too large to be entirely referred to this cause, and is one of the most satisfactory evidences of growth in the purchasing powers of the people.

Spices.—Imports are higher than in the year preceding, though they fall short of those of 1888-89. The trade consists for the most part of betul-nuts, which are chiefly consigned from Bombay.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is but little grown in these Provinces, its cultivation being generally restricted to small patches of a few square yards in extent attached to cultivators' houses. The average imports of the five years 1883-84 to 1887-88 were 77,899 maunds. They rose to 88,643 maunds in 1888-89, to 1,08,631 maunds in 1889-90, and to 1,08,902 maunds in the year under report. Here again an increase in import indicates an extension of the margin available for the purchase of comparative luxuries.

Comparative details are given below in regard to the principal export commodities:—

Commodities.	Weight in maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Coal and Coke ...	16,99,830	17,03,965	21,39,566	5,31,197	4,25,991	5,34,891
Cotton, raw ...	2,38,183	2,82,806	2,76,703	37,51,382	44,71,870	41,50,545
Wheat ...	1,00,16,337	46,12,992	61,40,135	2,37,88,800	1,09,55,856	1,38,15,304
Rice—(husked) ...	9,61,890	7,18,424	9,52,929	33,66,615	24,69,582	30,97,019
Gram and Pulse ...	5,45,972	7,05,955	11,44,158	11,60,190	15,88,399	22,88,316
Juar and Bajra ...	84,964	2,27,843	2,79,676	2,01,790	5,26,887	5,24,392
Linseed ...	7,58,883	6,99,794	14,52,021	26,56,090	27,11,701	50,82,073
Tilseed ...	4,03,880	7,79,895	9,94,984	18,17,460	34,12,048	38,55,563
Myrabolams ...	3,03,696	3,42,208	2,44,938	5,31,468	8,76,908	7,04,197
Stick-lac ...	77,857	51,257	38,954	11,67,855	6,40,712	7,01,172
Ghi ...	20,811	22,189	21,899	6,45,141	6,96,179	5,96,748
Hides ...	44,451	53,413	40,326	9,02,364	11,85,199	9,21,257

There is an increase, in some cases of very large extent, under all heads except cotton, myrabolams, stick-lac, ghi and hides, all of which, excluding cotton, are comparatively unimportant heads of traffic. By far the most important articles of export are cotton, wheat, rice, linseed and til, which contribute respectively 9, 30, 7, 11 and 8 per cent. of the total value of the goods exported. The export traffic in gram is, however, gaining in importance, and during the year under report contributed in value 5 per cent. The Provincial exports under these six heads represent sales to the amount of nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ crores rupees, which is four and a half times the Land Revenue and cesses payable to Government.

Coal and Coke.—The increase in export is due to larger consignments from the Warora Collieries to railway stations in the Bombay Presidency and the Berars.

Cotton.—The greater portion of the exports of the year were drawn from the crop of 1890, which was in the chief exporting districts about three-quarters of a full one. The total estimated produce in cleaned cotton was 3,91,420 maunds (= 80,242 bales), so that, if this estimate is reliable, 70 per cent. of the produce was exported. It is believed, however, that the outturn estimates err (as generally happens) on the side of moderation.

More than half the cotton exported was consigned to Bombay. The remainder was shared by places in the Bombay Presidency, in the North-Western Provinces and in the Berars in the proportion of 8, 2 and 1.

Wheat.—The wheat harvest of 1890 was, as already stated, unsatisfactory, and the crop of 1891 was not in the market in time to influence the traffic of the year under report. The export trade, however, recovered in great measure from the depression of the preceding year—the recovery representing an increase

in value of 29 lakhs rupees—but was still below the average. The average exports of the five years 1883-84 to 1887-88 were close upon 80 lakhs maunds The year 1888-89 was marked by the largest wheat export on record—touching 100 lakhs maunds—the previous highest figure being 98 lakhs maunds in 1884-85. The exports of the year under report were then only 61 per cent. of the maximum, but represented an export of a maund and a half for every acre of wheat under cultivation in the Provinces, and removed from the Provinces 26 per cent. of the estimated gross produce of the 1890 crop.

40. The extent to which each of the Provincial blocks contributes to the wheat trade is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Exports of wheat in maunds from—					
	Jubbulpore block.	Nerbudda block.	Nimar block.	Nagpur block.	Chhattisgarh block.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Average of five years, 1883-84 to 1887-88.	10,43,091	47,95,720	1,57,904	11,54,688	8,38,010	79,89,413
Per acre under wheat ...	0·6	3·7	4·1	1·2	2·4	1·8
1888-89 ...	17,48,782	54,96,921	1,50,104	16,69,845	9,50,685	1,00,16,337
1889-90 ...	9,15,071	22,88,455	68,479	9,05,243	4,35,744	46,12,992
1890-91 ...	12,44,106	30,86,328	88,937	7,13,781	10,06,983	61,40,135
Per acre under wheat ...	0·8	2·6	2·9	0·7	·7	1·4

The high average per acre of the Nerbudda and Nimar groups is due to their returns including a considerable amount of foreign wheat which is brought to railway stations within their limits for export. The opening up of the Bhopal and Saugor tracts by the construction of the Indian Midland Railway has greatly lessened the amount of foreign wheat brought to the Nerbudda block stations, and this explains the striking decrease in the exports from that block. Its exports still include some wheat from the outside, but not (it is believed) very much. The figures for the Nimar block are quite abnormal, as they include a large amount of wheat collected at the town of Khandwa from Indore territory. The opening up of Chhattisgarh by the extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has produced as yet but little effect, the exports being not much above the average. The effect of this line will, however, be very marked in the traffic returns of the current year.

The figures bring out very clearly the vast importance of the wheat trade to the agricultural interests of the Provinces. The exports do not represent a small surplus, but a very substantial portion of the total produce.

Rice.—The increase in the rice traffic is mainly due to larger exports from the Chhattisgarh country, which contributed 6,21,976 maunds against 3,83,445 maunds in the previous year. The exports of rice from the Nagpur block remained nearly stationary, at 3,18,663 maunds. The exports from other blocks were insignificant. Nearly half the total quantity of rice exported was consigned to places in the Berars, and most of the rest to Bombay and places in the Bombay Presidency. The recent railway extensions in Chhattisgarh will, it is believed, very greatly increase the importance of the rice trade, and there are already indications of the establishment of a line of export from this tract to the North-Western Provinces.

Gram and Pulse.—The season of 1890 was less unfavourable for gram than for wheat, and the crop was fair. The exports very largely exceed those of either the two years preceding as well as the average for the five years 1883-84 to 1887-88 (6,73,694 maunds). Most of the gram exported is the produce of the Northern districts, and was consigned to Bombay.

Juar.—Almost the whole of the juar exported was drawn from the Nimar district, where it constitutes the principal staple of agriculture. Two-thirds was consigned to places in the Bombay Presidency and one-third to the North-Western Provinces.

Linseed.—The area cultivated with linseed in 1890 was very considerably below the normal, as bad harvests in the past had discouraged the growth. The outturn of this precarious crop, though better than that of wheat, was not more than three-quarters of a full crop. It was, however, a far better return than had been gathered in either of the two years preceding, and export accordingly shows a considerable increase.

The exports, though very much larger than in either of the two years preceding, still fell short of the average.

A very large proportion of the linseed crop is grown merely for export. The exports average about 1·8 maund per acre under linseed cultivation.

Internal trade.

41. The principal features in the internal traffic of the year were (1) the movement of coal into the Nerbudda, Nimar and Chhattisgarh blocks for railway purposes, (2) the export of cotton yarn and piece-goods from the mills at Jubbulpore, Hinghanghat and Nagpur, and (3) the collection of Chhattisgarh grain at Nagpur. These three items contribute more than half the internal traffic.

General.

42. Speaking generally, the trade of the year was highly satisfactory. For the second time in succession the wheat crop, with which the commercial prosperity of the Provinces is so vitally connected, fell very short of an average. But notwithstanding this, both imports and exports show a very substantial increase not only over those of the year preceding, but over the average of the five years 1883-84 to 1887-88. An examination of the import traffic indicates that the annual purchases of the Provinces are increasing far more rapidly than their population.

8.—*Public Works.*

43. The total expenditure incurred on public works by the Public Works Department during the year is as follows. For the sake of comparison the expenditure in the previous year is also given :—

Heads.	Expenditure.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military—Ordinary ...	4,455	1,42,076
Do. Civil do. ..	29,105	6,636
Provincial Roads and Buildings ...	17,61,646	18,13,668
Incorporated Local Funds ...	2,36,865	1,86,512
Contribution works ...	2,32,727	2,28,581
Wardha Coal State Railway including Warora ...		
Colliery, Capital ...	*—2,67,646*	*—58,348*
Do. Revenue ...	6,41,449	5,73,432
Umaria Colliery, Capital ...	23,083	22,300
Do. do. Revenue ...	2,36,812	2,24,900
Guaranteed Railways and Railway Survey ...	2,644	138
Total ...	29,01,140	31,39,945

The outlay in the year under review is less than that of the previous year by Rs. 2,38,799, and is principally due to Military works having been transferred to the Military Works Department, and also to the transfer of the working of the Wardha Coal State Railway to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

The only work of importance under the head Imperial Civil was the construction of a Telegraph Office at Nagpur. The estimated cost is Rs. 30,736, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 11,150.

The total expenditure under Original Works Civil Buildings was Rs. 3,47,001 as against Rs. 4,27,504 in the previous year. The following were the chief works in progress or completed during the year :—

Administration.—The construction of the new Residency, which was commenced last year, has made considerable progress, and it is hoped that by the end of 1891 it will be ready for the occupation of the Chief Commissioner. The total cost of the new Residency, with its out-offices, fencing, guard-room and water-supply, will be in excess of the estimate. No unnecessary works have been undertaken, but requirements have arisen which were not foreseen when the estimate was originally prepared.

The building itself and its subsidiary buildings are of solid and substantial construction, and it is expected that the cost of maintenance will be small. The expenditure during the year on the new Residency and all works in connection with it amounted to Rs. 65,161, the total outlay to date being Rs. 1,10,053. On

the completion of the Residency, accommodation will be found in the old Residency for the following Offices :—

(1). Commissioner of Excise and Stamps.
(2). Deputy Surgeon-General.
(3). Inspector-General of Police.
(4). Inspector-General of Education.
(5). Circle Inspector of Schools.

These Offices are at present chiefly located in private bungalows, which are not only inconveniently situated in respect to each other, being scattered all over the station, but are entirely unsuited to the requirements. The despatch of business will be greatly facilitated by accommodating so many Offices in the old Residency, and its proximity to the Secretariat and Printing Press is also an advantage in this respect.

Law and Justice.—A new record-room and a treasure room were constructed in the District Court-house at Wardha, and a treasure room was built for the District Court-house at Nagpur. Some minor additions were carried out to the District Court-house at Seoni. A new Tahsili on the standard plan was constructed at Jehangir, in the Bilaspur District, at a cost of Rs. 17,434. Record racks were provided to the District Offices of Saugor and Jubbulpore, and certain improvements were carried out to the District Court-houses at Betul and Khandwa. A lightning conductor was put in the Court-house at Jubbulpore at a cost of Rs. 3,667. The new Tahsilis at Khandwa and Sohagpur, commenced last year, were completed and occupied this year. A Bungalow was purchased at Narsinghpur at a cost of Rs. 10,000 for the residence of the Deputy Commissioner, and at Sambalpur a Bungalow was also purchased for Rs. 10,000 for a similar purpose.

Forest Department.—The Office at Hoshangabad for the Forest Department, which was commenced in January 1890, was completed during the year, and made over for occupation.

Ecclesiastical.—The Cemetery at Hoshangabad was enlarged at a cost of Rs. 2,396. A new cemetery at Umaria was constructed, and another at Bina, on the Indian Midland Railway.

Central Jails.—Extensive works were carried out to the Central Jail at Nagpur. New verandahs for Barracks 1 to 4, 6 and 8 were commenced and considerable progress made. Nos. 1 and 4 Barracks were re-roofed, and additions were made to the workshed of No. 1 Barrack, the existing part being also re-roofed. A new cook-house for the whole Jail was commenced, and a despatching room for stationery forms.

Extensive alterations were also undertaken to Nos. 3 and 4 worksheds, South octagon, and many minor works were commenced in connection with other Jail buildings.

At the Jubbulpore Central Jail various works were commenced and carried out during the year. The jail has two octagons, each of which contains 7 barracks. Up to the end of last year verandahs were constructed to 9 of these barracks, and during the year the remaining 5 were provided with verandahs at

a cost of Rs. 7,211. A store godown was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,784, and the old Lithographic Press was converted into quarters for convict warders. The site of the jail is water-logged, and the health of the prisoners is injuriously affected in consequence. A scheme for efficiently draining the sub-soil and for rapidly carrying off all surface drainage was prepared, and the work is being carried out by the Superintendent of the Jail with convict labour.

The buildings in connection with the Reformatory at Jubbulpore were practically completed during the year. They consist of two barracks, each containing 100 cubicles, and a hospital. They are enclosed by a wall, a portion of which has iron railings so as to secure free ventilation. A house has been built outside the Reformatory for the Manager, and some of the old Thuggee sheds have been altered and re-roofed to provide quarters for the Reformatory warders. Up to date an expenditure of Rs. 53,873 has been incurred.

In the Raipur Central Jail no large works were undertaken during the year. Alterations were carried out to the entrance gate and to some of the buildings flanking it, and other works of minor importance were executed.

District Jails.—Bathing platforms were built in the Bhandara Jail, and quarters constructed outside the Jail walls for the Deputy Jailor and Hospital Assistant. Special repairs of an extensive kind were commenced in connection with the wards in the Chanda Jail, but they were not completed during the year. The new circumvallation wall of the Damoh Jail was completed at a cost of Rs. 10,468. Bathing platforms have been constructed and arrangements made for securing an ample supply of water in this jail. At the Mandla Jail the construction of quarters for the Jailor and Deputy Jailor were commenced, and certain additions and alterations were carried out to the Jail buildings. An Office and Store godowns outside the Jail wall were completed at Sambalpur, and a new workshed was built inside. Quarters were built for the Hospital Assistant at the Bilaspur Jail. The floors in certain of the wards of the Hoshangabad Jail were renewed, and improvements carried out to the night latrines, and certain other works of an unimportant nature were done during the year in this jail. In the Khandwa Jail a new workshed was completed, and at the Narsinghpur Jail a mortuary was built. Shutters were provided to the grated doors in the hospitals of the Seoni, Chhindwara and Balaghat Jails, and other works of minor importance were also carried out.

Police.—Station-houses were completed at Tilodi, Chamorsi and Segaon, in the Chanda District, and at Wardha, Shapura and Buchia, in the Mandla District, and Hindoria, in the Damoh District, and at Hoshangabad. At Tumsar, in the Bhandara District, certain buildings were purchased from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and converted into a Police Station-house and quarters. Station-houses were commenced at the following places, and are in various stages of progress :—

Chicholi	...	Betul District.
Jharsogra	...	Sambalpur Road Railway Station.
Sargaon	...	Bilaspur District.
Attabira	...	Sambalpur District.
Rajim	...	Raipur District.
Sehora	...	Jubbulpore District.

Miscellaneous.—The old Native Infantry buildings at Nagpur were purchased from the Military Department at a cost of Rs. 20,230, and after certain alterations and additions were carried out, they were occupied by the Settlement and Census Offices.

44. The total outlay under Original Works—Communications amounted to Rs. 5,84,230, as against Rs. 6,40,920 in the previous year. Considerable progress was made during the year in the construction of new roads. Estimates were sanctioned for the construction of roads of the several classes contemplated in the Road Scheme to be carried out from Provincial or other funds, aggregating 350 miles; and the total length of new roads in various Districts and Feudatory States opened to traffic amounts to 358 miles.

The table below gives the number of miles of road maintained in 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

Class.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Cost of maintenance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Metalled Roads ...	960¼	1,129¾	458
Un-metalled Roads ...	6,343½	6,377½	35
Total	7,303¾	7,507¼	

The difference between the total length of road maintained in 1889-90 and 1890-91 is only 203½, but the actual length of road constructed during the latter year was 358. This difference is accounted for by the fact that certain roads which were included in the previous year have been raised in class. A great deal has been done in constructing roads in Feudatory States in the Chhattisgarh Division, which must prove of great benefit in opening up the country.

During the cold weather the country was examined for a line of road from Bhowanipatna (Kalahandi) to the neighbouring border of the Madras Presidency. The first intention was to run due south to Singarpur, but on examination it was found that this route is almost entirely destitute of villages, that it would involve heavy ghat work, and that much dense jungle would be encountered. The expense of such a line would be excessive, and it was therefore abandoned. A more favourable alignment was sought for and found. It joins in with the road from Bissunkattak to the border line of the Kalahandi State with the Madras Presidency, close to the village of Sikerkuppa. The survey was completed during the year, and estimates are being prepared.

The expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs of roads during the year amounted to Rs. 3,56,039, as compared with Rs. 3,80,770 in the previous year.

45. *Contribution Works.*—A Town Hall has been built by the Public Works Department at Jubbulpore, at a cost of Rs. 28,984, the funds for which were chiefly subscribed by Rajah Gokuldass and Seth Balubdass, Rai Bahadur. The design is neat and well adapted to the requirements. The roofs of the male

and female wards, Victoria Hospital, Jubbulpore, were renewed at a cost of Rs. 8,111, of which Rs. 6,000 was given from Provincial Funds. A building for the purposes of a Dispensary and Hospital was built at Mandla, at a cost of Rs. 15,607, of which Rs. 9,607 was subscribed privately. The balance was given from Provincial Funds on the understanding that a separate ward was provided for the accommodation of patients from among the Police at Mandla.

The extension of the Nagpur Water-works Scheme, which was commenced in July 1889, was practically completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 3,01,890, against an estimate of Rs. 3,00,601. The works were formally opened in August 1890 and have been in use ever since.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,41,279 was sanctioned for the Burhanpur Water-works, and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 36,687 incurred. It is probable that the whole scheme will be finished and water laid on before the hot season of 1892.

The Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Hinganghat Water-works systems were efficiently maintained by the Public Works Department throughout the year. The scheme for Raipur, to which reference was made in last year's report, has been elaborated in Stage II, and is estimated to cost Rs. 3,50,000. The Municipality of Raipur is not in a position to meet so large an outlay from its own resources, but the Rajah of Nandgaon has given the munificent sum of Rs. 2,00,000 towards the scheme as a free gift, with the sole condition that the Water-works are to be called after him. The scheme is now being finally prepared, and it is probable that work will shortly be started on it. Surveys were completed during the year for supplying the town of Khandwa with pure water, and the design in Stage II has been drawn up. The estimated cost is Rs. 2,37,208.

The result of the investigations made regarding the Harda Water-works project shows that it will be necessary to resort to pumping, as no gravitation scheme is possible at a reasonable cost. A report on the project and an estimate in Stage I have been drawn up, and the cost is put at Rs. 1,60,000. The scheme will be elaborated in the current year. A scheme is under preparation for the town of Rajnandgaon, and the cost is approximately estimated at Rs. 1,00,000. The Rajah of Nandgaon, in whose State the town is, will it is understood bear the whole expense of the project.

9.—*State Railways.*

46. The Wardha Coal State Railway was under the control of the Administration until the 1st January 1891, when the working of it was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, under an arrangement entered into by the Government of India with that Company. The actual receipts from the Railway from 1st April to 31st December 1890, or 9 months in all, amounted to Rs. 2,38,635, or Rs. 5,365 less than estimated. The decrease is due mainly to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company having elected to tranship the coal they purchased from Warora at the Junction-station Wardha, thus restricting the running of home vehicles on foreign lines.

The actual receipts of the year, Rs. 2,38,635, compared with those of the corresponding period (9 months) of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,20,968, show an increase of Rs. 17,667, due chiefly to an increase in traffic, as shown in the following table :—

	Actual for 9 months 1889.	Actual for 9 months 1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching ..	32,884	32,053	...	831
Goods ...	1,25,432	1,41,934	16,502	...
Electric Telegraph ...	571	695	124	...
Sundries ...	62,081	63,953	1,872	...
			18,498	831
Total ...	2,20,968	2,38,635	17,667	

The expenditure during the 9 months amounted to Rs. 1,59,024 as compared with Rs. 1,23,698 in the corresponding period of 1889, thus showing an increase of Rs. 35,326. The greater part of this difference is accounted for by the large number of sleepers renewed on the line during the year, and by the salaries of the staff retained in the Offices of the Manager and of the Examiner, for completing the Railway Accounts subsequent to the transfer of the working of the line by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Accounts.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1890-91:—

Heads.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance on 1st April 1890 ...	56,49,873	...
Revenue and Service Heads.		
Imperial Revenue and Expenditure ...	68,53,547	9,14,016
Provincial Revenue and Expenditure ...	73,35,964	58,75,524
Local Revenue and Expenditure ...	10,35,757	8,68,141
Debt and Remittance Heads.		
Excluded Local Funds Revenue and Expenditure ...	1,83,794	1,72,498
Civil Deposits ...	41,56,654	40,84,021
Municipal Funds ...	12,12,130	11,66,429
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts ...	38,19,455	38,36,467
Accounts with Native States ...	12,168	...
Departmental Accounts ...	577	535
Provincial Advance and Loan Account ...	1,03,296	2,33,695
Cash Remittances and Adjustments ...	88,49,414	88,47,047
Remittances by Bills—Local and Foreign ...	19,02,847	17,68,952
Foreign Remittances ...	12,90,000	31,51,105
Bills and Miscellaneous Accounts with other Governments.	15,51,385	27,52,917
Post Office Department ...	49,10,667	4,31,757
Telegraph Department ...	23,723	1,37,706
Accounts Current between Civil and Marine ..	...	443
Military Department ...	69,800	33,45,296
Public Works Department (including State Railways) ..	46,39,429	95,64,154
Remittance Account between England and India ...	...	63
Cash Balance on 31st March 1891 ...	...	64,49,114
Total ...	5,36,00,480	5,36,00,480

The cash balance of the Province has increased by about 8 lacs notwithstanding the great disparity—some Rs. 18,61,000—between the amount of Foreign Remittances (*i. e.*, Remittances to other Governments and to Temporary Currency Chests) received and made. This result is mainly due to the decreased expenditure under the head Public Works Department (including State Railways) owing to the approaching completion of the construction work on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The cash surplus of the Province is now being collected into the more central treasuries and will, together with the large amount now held in the Temporary Currency Agencies, be drawn away during the cold weather by the issue of Supply Bills under the direction of the Comptroller and Auditor-General There is a very large demand for money in the Central Provinces among the commercial community during the winter and spring months for the purpose of paying for the vast quantity of agricultural produce exported, and Government will, in future, make a profit by the sale at a premium of bills in the Central Provinces, instead of having itself to transport at great expense its surplus balances to other Provinces.

The amount, Rs. 2,33,695, shown as expenditure under the head Proivncial Advance and Loan Account is made up of the payment of the final instalment of one lac of the loan of 3 lacs to the Nagpur Municipal Committee for the Ambajhari Water-works scheme, of Rs. 39,524 under the Land Improvement Act, and of Rs. 94,171 under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

Total Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,74,261, and the total expenditure to Rs. 96,56,791. These figures show a surplus of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 56,17,470. The distribution of the revenue and expenditure under the three heads of Imperial, Provincial and Local is as follows, including the Provincial receipts and expenditure of the Public Works Department:—

	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Imperial ...	68,53,547	9,14,616
Provincial ...	73,84,926	76,37,170
Local ...	10,35,788	11,05,005
Total ...	1,52,74,261	96,56,791

Provincial Contract.

3. The arrangements with the Government of India for the administration of the Provincial Services, which were made for a period of five years from the 1st April 1887, remained in force in their entirety during the year under review, but they will now be reconsidered as the present Provincial contract expires on 31st March 1892. During the year 1890-91 the special contribution of 3 lacs was adjusted by deduction from Provincial revenues as required by the Imperial Government, apart from the provisions of the Provincial contract, *vide* Government of India, Foreign Department, Resolution No. 1472, dated the 28th March 1890. The gross Provincial revenue for 1890-91 was, therefore, about 3 lacs less than that for 1889-90.

The following Statement exhibits the actual figures of the Provincial revenue and expenditure of this Administration for the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals.		Expenditure.	Actuals.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.
CIVIL HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue (whole Provincial) ...	66,53,394	67,61,663	1. Refunds, Land Revenue ...	1,396	4,868
IV.—Stamps (¾ Provincial).	12,05,080	11,39,518	Do. Divided Heads ...	12,255	11,100
V.—Excise (¼ Provincial) ...	6,38,215	6,65,573	2. Assignments ...	3,269	3,403
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,12,173	2,10,416	3. Land Revenue (whole Provincial) ...	12,22,374	12,22,282
VIII.—Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial) ...	2,28,493	2,26,759	6. Stamps (¾ Provincial) ...	29,626	32,097
IX.—Forest (½ Provincial)...	5,78,091	6,06,730	7. Excise (¼ Provincial) ...	14.300	13,717
X.—Registration (½ Provincial) ...	50,887	51,059	10. Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial)..	95	920
XII.—Interest ...	16,035	28,832	11. Forest (½ Provincial) ...	3,47,736	3,66,612
XIII.—Post Office ...	7,857	9,792	12. Registration (½ Provincial) ...	20,274	21,341
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	1,40,424	1,34,270	13. Insterest on ordinary debt ...	14,207	22,312
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails...	3,48,189	3,12,894	15. Post Office ...	58,100	58,688
XVII.—Police ...	39,392	30,746	18. General Administration ...	3,54,359	3,45,563
XIX.—Education ...	1,36,834	1,39,636	19 A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	7,17,321	7,36,203
XX.—Medical ...	4,058	3,788	19 B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	6,24,902	5,58,337
XXI.—Scientific &c ...	10,303	9,804	20. Police ...	13,03,388	12,78,528
XXII.—Receipts in aid, &c ...	12,112	10,208	22. Education ...	4,51,831	4,46,459
XXIII.—Stationery ...	19,110	6,950	24. Medical ...	2,63,215	2,66,108
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	60,305	54,141	25. Political ...	11,004	16,417
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	14,966	10,405	26. Scientific, &c. ...	40,762	42,988
			29. Superannuation ...	2,36,240	2,27,105
PUBLIC WORKS HEADS.			30. Stationery ...	1,69,175	1,60,476
BUILDINGS AND ROADS.			32. Miscellaneous ...	39,457	39,597
Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers) ...	53,572	48,962	45. Civil Works ...	955	403
Total Revenue ...	1,04,29,490	1,04,62,146			
Deduct— Contribution to Imperial Revenue.	27,30,278	30,77,220	PUBLIC WORKS HEADS.		
Net Provincial Revenue ...	76,99,212	73,84,926	BUILDINGS AND ROADS.		
			Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers) ...	18,13,669	17,61,646
CONTRIBUTIONS.			Total Expenditure ...	77,49,910	76,37,170
From Local Revenue ..	6,543	35,664	CONTRIBUTIONS.		
			To Local Revenue ...	79,063	98,951
GRAND TOTAL ...	77,05,755	74,20,590	GRAND TOTAL ...	78,28,973	77,36,121

Contract deductions from Land Revenue.

4. Under the terms of the present Provincial Contract the Land Revenue and the Settlement expenditure are wholly Provincial, and an assignment has been made by the Government of India for the latter for the whole period of the contract. The Statement shown in the preceding paragraph exhibits the proportion of each head of revenue and expenditure which is taken as Provincial,

and in accordance with the terms of the contract a lump deduction of Rs. 27,59,000 has been made from the gross Land Revenue realized. This proportion is, for purposes of adjustment in the accounts, treated as the Imperial share of the Land Revenue.

The figures given as the expenditure for 1889-90 in the above Statement differ slightly from those on the same account given in the Administration Report for 1889-90. This is owing to an adjustment of Rs. 28 against Land Revenue and Rs. 9 against Forest (Provincial) made in October 1890 under instructions from the Comptroller-General. Similarly, the figures given this year for 1890-91 against these heads are approximate only, as the Forest accounts for that year have not yet been finally closed in the Comptroller-General's books. The difference, however, between the figures now taken and the ultimate amount is likely to be immaterial.

Adjustment of Contract figures.

5. It will be seen from the Statement given above that the Provincial Revenue for the year 1890-91, including the whole of Land Revenue (but excluding contributions from Local) amounts to Rs. 1,04,62,146, while the total of the Provincial Expenditure (excluding contributions to Local) is Rs. 76,37,170. The actual amount credited to Imperial Land Revenue differs from the exact Contract figures by the net amount of certain Inter-provincial adjustments, and by the adjustment of certain special transfers, also by the adjustment of the 3 lacs contributed to Imperial alluded to in paragraph 3 *supra*, all of which are made through the Land Revenue head.

Comparison of actuals for 1889-90 and 1890-91.

6. On comparing the actuals for the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91, it will be observed from the Statement that, after making the lump deduction from Land Revenue and taking into account the Inter-provincial adjustments as well as the contributions to and from Local Revenues, the actual Provincial revenue and expenditure of the year under review amounted to Rs. 74,20,590 and Rs. 77,36,121 respectively, as against Rs. 77,05,755 and Rs. 78,28,973 for the year 1889-90. Apart from the special contribution of 3 lacs alluded to above, it will be seen that the gross Provincial Revenue was practically the same for both years, while the Provincial Expenditure was nearly one lac less in the year under review. On the receipt side Revenue has increased under the heads I—Land Revenue, V—Excise, IX—Forest, and XII—Interest, while it has fallen off under IV—Stamps, XVI-A—Law and Justice (Courts of Law), XVI-B—Law and Justice (Jails), XVII—Police, and XXIII—Stationery. On the other side expenditure has decreased under 18—General Administration, 19 B.—Law and Justice (Jails), 20—Police, 29—Superannuation, 30—Stationery, and Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers, while it has increased under 11—Forest, 13—Interest, and 19-A—Law and Justice (Courts of Law). The final outcome of the year's transaction is that the Provincial balance has decreased from Rs. 21,94,672 on the 1st April 1890 to Rs. 18,79,141 on the 31st March 1891. The Provincial balance on 31st March 1891 was, therefore, nearly 11 lacs in excess of the minimum fixed by the Government of India. As, however, arrangements have been made for extensive Public Works expenditure during 1891-92, it is expected that the Provincial balance will not be greatly in excess of the fixed minimum on the 31st March 1892, the date on which the present Provincial Contract expires.

A detailed review of the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure is given in the following paragraphs.

A—REVENUE.

Revenue of year.

7. It has been shown that the total revenue of the year, excluding contributions from Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,52,74,261. The distribution under the several Major heads of the Government accounts is shown in the following table:—

Major head of Revenue.	Imperial Revenue.	Provincial Revenue.	Incorporated Local Funds Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	30,77,220	36,84,443	...	67,61,663
II.—Opium ...	2,20,205	...	...	2,20,205
III.—Salt ...	..	...	...	...
IV.—Stamps ...	3,79,839	11,39,518	...	15,19,357
V.—Excise ...	19,96,718	6,65,573	...	26,62,291
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	...	2,10,416	7,32,336	9,42,752
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	2,26,759	2,26,760	...	4,53,519
IX.—Forest ...	6,06,731	6,06,730	...	12,13,461
X.—Registration ...	51,059	51,059	...	1,02,118
XI.—Tributes ...	2,50,118	...	...	2,50,118
XII.—Interest ...	...	28,832	398	29,230
XIII —Post Office ...	...	9,792	...	9,792
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,34,270	...	1,34,270
XVI B —Law and Justice—Jails ...	...	3,12,894	...	3,12,894
XVII.—Police ...	...	30,746	1,52,359	1,83,105
XIX.—Education ...	...	1,39,636	9,386	1,49,022
XX.—Medical ..	...	3,788	9,429	13,217
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Depts.	...	9,803	5,360	15,163
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	43,622	10,208	...	53,830
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	262	6,950	...	7,212
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	1,014	54,141	46,949	1,02,104
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	...	10,405	79,540	89,945
Total Civil ...	68,53,547	73,35,964	10,35,757	1,52,25,268
Public Works Department Revenue.—Buildings and Roads ...	...	48,962	31	48,993
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,53,547	73,84,926	10,35,788	1,52,74,261

I.—Land Revenue.

Land Revenue.

8. The total Land Revenue collected during the year 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 67,61,663, as compared with Rs. 66,53,394 for 1889-90. The increase is due to the progress of Settlement operations in the Central Provinces.

Under the terms of the Settlement contract, the Land Revenue was taken as likely to progress as follows:—

	Rs.
In 1887-88 ...	+ 52,000
„ 1888-89 ...	+ 1,73,000
„ 1889-90 ...	+ 2,75,000
„ 1890-91 ...	+ 3,03,000
Gain in four years over the realization of 1886-87, *viz.*, Rs. 62,57,000 ...	8,03,000

while the rate of progress has actually been:—

In 1887-88 ...	— 14,000
„ 1888-89 ...	+ 52,000
„ 1889-90 ...	+ 3,96,000
„ 1890-91 ...	+ 5,05,000
Actual gain in four years ...	9,39,000

or about Rs. 1,36,000 more than was estimated. The Budget Estimate for 1891-92, however, provides an increase of Rs. 6,81,000, and if this is secured the revenue will, at the close of the contract, be about Rs. 5,01,000 better than was anticipated. Owing, however, to the economical manner in which the Settlement operations have been conducted, the above Rs. 5,01,000 will not represent the real gain to the Administration at the close of 1891-92 in the Settlement contract. This subject is further alluded to in paragraph 35 of this Chapter under the Expenditure head 3—Land Revenue.

The distribution of the gross amount of Land Revenue between Imperial and Provincial has already been explained, and it has been shown that the amount taken as the Imperial share (inclusive of the special contribution of three lacs) in 1890-91 is Rs. 30,77,220. The balance Rs. 36,84,443 has been credited to Provincial Revenues.

II.—Opium.

Opium.

9. This revenue is wholly Imperial. It represents the cost price (fixed at present at Rs. 7-4-0 per seer) of opium sold at the Treasuries for the Excise Department. The arrangement is that on the sale of the opium the credit for the gross proceeds is divided between Opium and Excise in the proportion of Rs. 7-4-0 per seer to Opium and the balance as Excise revenue, no charge being made to the Excise Department for the opium supplied to it by the Opium Department. The amount credited as Opium revenue in 1890-91 was Rs. 2,20,205 as compared with Rs. 2,27,416 in 1889-90. The decrease in the revenue is due partly to the increased sale (through licensed vendors) of confiscated opium, partly to the decrease of cholera, against which the drug is used largely as a prophylactic, and partly to the smaller sales to Feudatory States. In Saugor decrease is said to be due to smuggling, and in Hoshangabad to a succession of bad harvests.

IV.—Stamps.

Stamps.

10. The total revenue under this head in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 15,19,357 as compared with Rs. 16,06,774 in 1889-90, being a decrease of Rs. 87,417. Under the present contract the Stamp Revenue is divided in the proportion of one-fourth to Imperial and three-fourths to Provincial. The details of the revenue for the two years are as follows :—

		1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Sale of General Stamps	...	4,43,728	4,42,402
Do. Court Fee Stamps	...	11,44,364	10,61,717
Do. Plain paper	...	10,841	10,549
Duty on impressing documents	...	2,504	1,108
Fines and Penalties	...	5,084	3,466
Miscellaneous	...	253	115
Total	...	16,06,774	15,19,357

11. The decrease in the revenue from sale of Court-fee stamps in due to the fact that the sales of stamps were injuriously affected by the Civil Court Vacation for 1890-91 having been taken in January—February (with a view to facilitating Census operations) instead of as usual in May—June. There were

thus two vacations in the financial year 1890-91, and the suspension of legal business during February, when the climate of the Central Provinces is temperate and favourable to the prosecution of business, had necessarily an injurious effect on the Stamp revenue.

V.—Excise.

Excise.

12. The total Excise Revenue in 1890-91 was Rs. 26,62,291 as against Rs. 25,52,860 in 1889-90. Under the present contract one-fourth of the revenue is Provincial and three-fourths Imperial.

The details of the collection for the year 1889-90 and 1890-91 are given below :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs ...	20,87,640	22,12,345
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium...	4,41,737	4,31,537
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous ...	23,483	18,409
Total ...	25,52,860	26,62,291

The increase is Rs. 1,09,431. The revenue shows a steady upward tendency from the year 1887-88, in which year it was abnormally low owing to the failure of the harvests.

The increase falls entirely under the head Country spirits, and was due, not to any change of system or to the extension of facilities for procuring liquor, but to the larger amount realized from the sale of licenses.

The falling off in the gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium has already been alluded to under the head II Opium.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

Provincial Rates.

13. The following is a statement of the revenue credited under this head in the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Rates levied for management of Wards Estates ...	33,314	28,133
Additional rates on lands	1,41,573	1,43,636
Education cess	3,574	2,544
District Post cess	33,712	36,103
Total Provincial ...	2,12,173	2,10,416
Local.—		
Road cess (District Fund)	1,47,768	1,59,349
Educational cess (Do.)	1,31,230	1,41,954
Patwari Fund receipts	3,66,353	4,31,033
Total Local ...	6,45,351	7,32,336
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,57,524	9,42,752

There is a slight falling off in the Provincial share of the revenue under this head. It occurs mainly under the head "Rates levied for management of Wards Estate." As the number of estates administered by the Court of Wards is constantly changing, the revenue is necessarily a fluctuating one.

There is a large increase in the Local Revenue. The enhanced revenue from the Road and Education cesses is due partly to the revision of Settlement and partly to the fact that the Lakhnadon Tahsil, in the Seoni District, has now come under the operation of the Local Self-Government Act, and revenue which was formerly Provincial is now Local.

The increased Patwari Fund receipts are due partly to the enhancement in the Land Revenue demand gained by the revision of Settlements, but mainly to the inclusion for the first time of payments by tenants in the Mandla, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur Districts to the Patwari Fund.

These payments were formerly collected by the Patwaris from the tenants but they are now under the Land Revenue Act, XVI of 1889, paid into the Treasury.

VII.—Assessed Taxes.

14. The total receipts under this head for the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91 are as follows:— Assessed Taxes.

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Income Tax	3,77,186	3,73,967
License Tax (Pandhri) ...	79,799	79,552
Total ..	4,56,985	4,53,519

The triennial revision of assessments which secured a considerably enhanced revenue took effect in 1889-90, so there is not much variation between the figures for the two years.

IX.—Forest.

15. The Forest Revenue for 1890-91 shows an increase of Rs. 57,280 as compared with 1889-90. The figures are classified as follows:— Forest.

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency ...	1,04,051	88,005
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers	10,06,753	10,93,114
Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	4,221	5,186
Revenue from forests not managed by Government	10,112	7,222
Miscellaneous	31,044	19,934
Total ..	11,56,181	12,13,461

The increase is chiefly due to the larger demand for timber and other Forest produce by consumers, owing to the more favourable circumstances of the year.

X.—Registration.

Registration.

16. The following are the figures under this head for the two years:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Fees for registering documents ...	60,977	62,636
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	25,707	25,936
Miscellaneous	15,091	13,546
Total ...	1,01,775	1,02,118

The total revenue for the two years is approximately the same. The receipts from fees for registering documents still show an upward tendency, although the number of registrations has fallen off; this is due to documents of a higher value having been registered during the year under review.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

Tributes.

17. The receipts under this head are wholly Imperial. The following are the figures for the two years:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Tributes from various petty States ...	2,53,362	2,40,118
Fees on succession to Native States ...	7,500	10,000
Total ...	2,60,862	2,50,118

This revenue fluctuates considerably, and the amount of the receipts for the year depends upon whether the tributes are paid up on due dates or not. The revenue in 1889 90 was exceptionally high. The decrease of Rs. 2,500 under "Fees on succession to Native States" is due to the different rates at which the annual instalments are paid by the Sarangarh State.

XII.—Interest.

Interest.

18. The details of the amounts credited under this head for the two year are as follows: –

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Miscellaneous	...	...
Provincial.—		
Interest on loans to Municipalities, &c. ..	815	9,167
Interest on loans to land-holders and other notabilities	3,580	2,799
Interest on advances to cultivators—		
Under the Land Improvement Act ...	3,034	4,834
Under the Agriculturists Loans Act ...	5,113	8,135
Interest on Government securities ...	3,479	3,672
Miscellaneous	14	225
Local.—		
Interest on Government Securities ...	284	398
Total ...	16,319	29,230

The net increase in the revenue is Rs. 12,911, and falls chiefly under the heads "Interest on loans to Municipalities" and "Interest on advances to cultivators." Under the former head the increase is attributable to the payment of the interest due by the Nagpur Municipality on the loan of 3 lacs taken by that body in 1889-90 and 1890-91 for the extension of the Ambajheri Water-works; under the latter it is owing to the more extended operation of the Agriculturists Loans Act.

XIII.—Post Office.

Post Office.

19. The figures for the two years are as follows :—

Provincial.—	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
District Post Collections—		
Contributions from Feudatory States on account of pay of District Post Establishment ...	7,114	8,920
Do. for pensions of do. ...	563	740
Miscellaneous ...	180	132
Total ...	7,857	9,792

The increase of Rs. 1,935 is due to larger contributions owing to the opening of fresh postal lines in Feudatory States.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—(Courts of Law).

Law and Justice—Courts.

20. The details of the amounts credited under this head for the two years are as follows :—

Provincial.—	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	18,913	16,900
Court fees realized in cash ...	10,430	9,779
General fees, fines and forfeitures ...	1,05,509	1,01,929
Pleadership examination fees ...	512	528
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	1,633	1,923
Miscellaneous ...	3,427	3,211
Total ...	1,40,424	1,34,270

The revenue is wholly Provincial. There is a falling off of Rs. 6,154 in 1890-91 as compared with 1889-90. The revenue fluctuates considerably, and no particular reason can be given for the slight falling off in the year under review. The income in 1888-89 was Rs. 1,35,313.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

Law and Justice—Jails and School of Industry.

21. The figures for the two years are as follows :—

Provincial.—	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Jail manufactures ...	2,48,399	2,13,273
School of Industry ...	97,461	94,317
Miscellaneous ...	2,329	5,304
Total ...	3,48,189	3,12,894

The figures show a large decrease under Jail manufactures, and a smaller and not altogether unexpected falling off under "School of Industry." The decrease under "Jail manufactures" is more apparent than real, and is owing to the recent orders of Government under which a Jail is prohibited from taking credit for the value of work done for itself or for another Jail.

The falling off under "School of Industry" is due to the gradual transfer of the Tent-making industry from the School to the Jubbulpore Central Jail.

The following table contrasts the receipts and expenditure on account of Jail manfactures for the past five years :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jail manufactures.—					
Receipts ...	2,28,485	1,90,302	2,02,470	2,48,399	2,13,273
Expenditure ...	2,08,875	1,64,058	1,86,865	2,24,775	2,15,736
	+19,610	+26,244	+15,605	+23,624	—2,463
Schoolof Industry manufactures.					
Receipts ...	1,36,731	1,06,716	99,481	97,461	94,317
Expenditure . ..	1,33,955	81,687	78,442	82,420	68,036
	+2,776	+25,029	+21,039	+15,041	+26,281

XVII.—Police.

Police.

22. The following statement shows the distribution of the revenue credited under this head in the two years :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Police supplied to Municipal Cantonment and Town funds ...	6,400	6,971
Do. Public Departments, private persons, &c. ...	19,105	14,765
Superannuation receipts ...	5,285	4,294
Miscellaneous ...	8,602	4,716
Local (District Funds)—		
Cattle trespass fines ...	1,25,423	1,24,266
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle...	26,298	27,505
Miscellaneous ...	410	588
Total ...	1,91,523	1,83,105

There is a slight falling off in Provincial income, chiefly under "Police supplied to Public Departments, &c.," and "Miscellaneous." In the former case it is due to the withdrawal, on the completion of the line, of the guards formerly supplied to the Engineers engaged on construction work on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Under the latter head the decrease is due to the fact that the accounts for 1889-90 showed an abnormally large revenue from the sale proceeds of horses belonging to Mounted constables brought under reduction during that year.

XIX.—Education.

Education.

23. The following statement gives the details of the Educational receipts for the two years:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Fees, Government Colleges—General ...	2,518	2,898
Do. do. Professional.	783	933
Do. Schools—General ...	30,328	27,154
Contributions ...	62,066	73,170
Government Book Depôt receipts ...	38,558	32,086
Miscellaneous ...	2,581	3,394
Local.—		
School fees ...	746	725
Contributions ...	6,582	7,699
Miscellaneous ...	944	963
Total ...	1,45,106	1,49,022

There is a considerable increase in revenue under the head "Contributions" (Provincial) owing to the collection during the year of arrear contributions due from Municipalities for the previous year.

The falling off in the Book Depôt receipts is due to the closing of the Branch Depôts at Jubbulpore and Raipur, and to the fact that students at these places now make more use of private firms in obtaining their books.

XX.—Medical.

Medical.

24. The following are the details of the receipts under this head for the two years: —

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Lunatic Asylum receipts ...	2,431	2,569
Contributions ...	1,251	910
Miscellaneous ..	376	309
Local (District Funds).—		
Contributions ...	8,560	8,777
Miscellaneous ...	710	652
Total ...	13,328	13,217

There is little variation between the figures for the two years.

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

25. The following is a statement of the figures under this head for the two years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Provincial.—	Rs.	Rs.
Botanical and other public garden receipts ...	8,435	7,568
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation ...	1,841	2,183
Veterinary receipts ...	...	25
Miscellaneous ...	27	28
Local.—		
Botanical and other public garden receipts ...	3,467	2,791
Receipts on account of public Exhibitions & Fairs..	2,577	2,503
Miscellaneous ...	3	65
Total ...	16,350	15,163

The revenue shows a slight falling off, mainly under the head "Botanical and other public garden receipts" (Provincial and Local). The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the Nagpur (Maharajbâg) and Raipur Gardens.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.

Superannuation.

26. The following are the figures under this head for the two years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Imperial.—	Rs.	Rs.
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations ...	4,774	5,060
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund ...	12,964	16,476
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities ...	31,313	22,086
Provincial.—		
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities ...	12,112	10,208
Miscellaneous ...	...	...
Total ..	61,163	53,830

The decrease in the revenue occurs under the head "Contribution for Pensions and Gratuities" both Imperial and Provincial. Under Imperial the falling off is due to the diminishing number of Public Works officers employed on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; under Provincial the decrease is due to the fact that the contributions are now calculated upon the assumed pay of the absentees instead of upon the gross pay as formerly.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

Stationery and Printing.

27. The receipts under this head are as follows:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Stationery receipts ...	198	109
Sales of Gazettes and other publications...	...	31
Other Press receipts ...	127	122
Provincial.—		
Stationery receipts ...	1	1
Sale of Gazettes and other publications...	2,233	1,447
Other Press receipts ...	16,876	5,502
Total ...	19,435	7,212

The large falling off under "Other Press receipts" is due to the fact that there was a special credit of Rs. 11,000 during 1889-90 on account of work executed by the Nagpur Central Jail Press for the Forest Department.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

28. The following is a statement of the revenue under this head:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Premium ...	2,022	657
Other items (unclaimed bills, &c.) ...	98	357
Provincial.—		
Unclaimed deposits ...	29,730	29,915
Sale of lands and houses ...	7 249	3,197
Rents (Dâk Bungalow fees) ...	8,077	6,825
Miscellaneous ...	15,249	14,204
Local (District Funds).		
Contributions ...	3,936	2,067
Rents ...	31,135	36,765
Rates and taxes ...	7,859	7,607
Other items (sale of old stores, &c.) ...	669	510
Total ...	1,06,024	1,02,104

There is a slight falling off in the total revenue, but the receipts fluctuate a good deal. The increase under Rents (Local) is partly due to the transfer to Local of certain Nazool income formerly credited to Provincial.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

Civil Works.

29. The following are the figures for the two years :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	14,966	10,405
Local.—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	68,552	79,540
Total ...	83,518	89,945

The decrease under Provincial falls under Ferry receipts, which have diminished owing to the opening of the Indian Midland Railway. The increase under Local is due to larger revenue from Ferries and from sale proceeds of old trees, &c.

Public Works Department Revenue.

Public Works Department.

30. The amount of revenue credited in the Public Works Department as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, was Rs. 48,993 in 1890-91 as compared with Rs. 53,594 in 1889-90. The falling off is due to diminished income from Tolls on Roads and Ferries.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure of year.

31. The following statement shows the distribution of the expenditure of the year under the several Major heads in the Government accounts:—

Major head of expenditure.	Imperial expenditure.	Provincial expenditure.	Incorporated Local Funds expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	5,774	15,968	98	21,840
2.—Assignments and Compensations ...	60,545	3,403	...	63,948
3.—Land Revenue ..	...	12,22,282	3,53,536	15,75,818
6.—Stamps ...	10,699	32,097	...	42,796
7.—Excise ...	41,151	13,717	...	54,868
10.—Assessed taxes ...	920	920	...	1,840
11.—Forest ...	3,66,612	3,66,612	...	7,33,224
12.—Registration ...	21,341	21,341	...	42,682
13.—Interest on ordinary debt ...	83	22,312	...	22,395
14.—Interest on other obligations ...	3,083	...	...	3,083
15.—Post Office ...	...	58,688	...	58,688
18.—General Administration ..	65,167	3,45,563	27,488	4,38,218
19 A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	7,36,203	...	7,36,203
19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	...	5,58,337	...	5,58,337
20.—Police ...	4,878	12,78,528	54,755	13,38,161
22.—Education ...	...	4,46,459	1,94,772	6,41,231
23.—Ecclesiastical ...	39,989	...	...	39,989
24.—Medical ...	...	2,66,108	49,411	3,15,519
25.—Political ...	...	16,417	...	16,417
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	25,270	42,988	8,380	76,638
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions ..	2,64,612	...	...	2,64,612
29.—Superannuation ..	...	2,27,105	1,379	2,28,484
30.—Stationery and Printing ...	...	1,60,476	721	1,61,197
32.—Miscellaneous ...	4,492	39,597	7,930	52,019
33.—Famine Relief ...	...	...	...	...
45.—Civil Works ...	...	403	1,69,671	1,70,074
Total Civil ...	9,14,616	58,75,524	8,68,141	76,58,281
Public Works Department — Buildings and Roads ...	...	17,61,646	2,36,864	19,98,510
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,14,616	76,37,170	11,05,005	96,56,791

32. The expenditure under the following heads continues to be wholly Imperial:—

14. Interest on other obligations.
23. Ecclesiastical charges.
27. Territorial and Political Pensions.

Details of the expenditure under these heads are not given in the following review of the Provincial expenditure of the year.

1.—*Refunds and Drawbacks.*

33. The following are the details of the charges under this head for the two years:— Refunds and Drawbacks.

Heads.	1889-90.				1890-91.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	...	1,396	...	1,396	...	4,868	...	4,868
Stamps ...	3,521	10,564	...	14,085	2,791	8,373	...	11,164
Excise ...	160	53	...	213	527	176	...	703
Provincial Rates ...	...	1	121	122	...	95	98	193
Assessed Taxes ...	1,099	1,100	...	2,199	1,398	1,398	...	2,796
Forest ...	487	486	...	973	966	966	...	1,932
Registration ...	51	51	...	102	92	92	...	184
Total ...	5,318	13,651	121	19,090	5,774	15,968	98	21,840

There is an increase under Refunds of Land Revenue, due chiefly to the larger amount of refunds made to Superior Proprietors during the year.

As usual, only refunds of amounts credited under what are known as the principal heads of Revenue are shown under this head; Refunds of receipts by Civil Departments (*e. g.*, Law and Justice—Courts, Jails, Police, Education, Medical, &c,) are charged in full under the corresponding expenditure heads.

2.—*Assignments and Compensations.*

34. The following are the figures for the two years:— Assignments and Compensations.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.—		
Pensions in lieu of resumed lands ...	5,916	5,737
Compensations ...	21,650	24,637
Miscellaneous ...	33,000	30,171
Provincial.—		
Malikana allowances to excluded proprietors ...	3,269	3,403
Total ...	63,835	63,948

The expenditure for the two years approximates closely and needs no remarks.

3.—*Land Revenue.*

Land Revenue.

35. The total expenditure charged under this head in 1890-91 was Rs. 15,75,818 as compared with Rs. 15,69,615 in 1889-90.

The details of the figures for the two years are given below :—

Provincial.—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Charges of District administration—		
Deputy Commissioners, &c., and their establishments ...	6,84,170	6,85,528
Do. Contingencies ...	49,422	59,837
Management of Government estates ...	111	20
Land Settlement ...	4,47,438	4,30,876
Land Records and Agriculture ...	41,205	46,021
Local.—		
Charges of District administration—		
Patwari Fund ...	3,47,269	3,53,536
Total ...	15,69,615	15,75,818

The increased expenditure under Contingencies is due partly to the larger amount of travelling done by District officials owing to the late Census operations, and partly to heavy purchases of tents under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to complete the complement of tents in each district.

There is a slight decrease under the head Land Settlement, but the figure for 1889-90 included an adjustment of Rs. 56,828 on account of Revenue Survey charges.

According to the Settlement contract the expenditure was expected to progress as follows to the end of 1890-91 :—

	Rs.
In 1887-88 ...	5,38,000
„ 1888-89 ...	6,50,000
„ 1889-90 ...	4,90,000
„ 1890-91 ...	4,16,000
Total ...	20,94,000

while the actual expenditue has been :—

In 1887-88 ...	4,25,000
„ 1888-89 ...	4,60,000
„ 1889-90 ...	4,89,000
„ 1890-91 ...	4,77,000
Total ...	18,51,000

or in the four years Rs. 2,43,000 less than was allowed for by the Imperial Government. This sum added to the Rs. 5,01,000 alluded to in paragraph 8 of this chapter, gives a gross profit of Rs. 7,44,000 to the Provincial exchequer on the Settlement operations for the four years 1887-88 to 1890-91. The results of the operations for the full term of five years for which the contract was made will probably show an even larger profit.

The following details are given of the expenditure under the head Charges of District administration :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Commissioner on special duty ...	1,516	...
Deputy Commissioners ...	1,56,866	1,60,191
Assistant Commissioners ...	24,778	28,253
Statutory Civilians ...	3,661	2,568
Extra-Assistant Commissioners ...	82,460	87,223
Personal allowances ...	2,496	540
Establishment (including Tahsildars, &c.) ...	4,12,393	4,06,753
Total ...	6,84,170	6,85,528

6.—*Stamps.*

Stamps.

36. The details of the expenditure under this head for the two years are as follows :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Discount on sales ...	13,855	13,898
Miscellaneous charges ...	2,948	3,771
Value of Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores ...	22,698	25,127
Total ...	39,501	42,796

The slight increase is almost entirely due to the greater value of the stamp paper supplied from Central Stores.

The expenditure is divided between Imperial and Provincial in the proportion of one-fourth to the former and three-fourths to the latter.

7.—*Excise.*

Excise.

37. The expenditure under this head is shown in the following statement. It is charged three-fourths to Imperial and one-fourth to Provincial :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Central Office Establishment ...	12,423	13,455
District Establishment ...	24,139	23,548
Construction and Repairs ...	2,278	2,273
Conveyance of Opium ...	682	609
Rewards ...	11,052	7,956
Miscellaneous ...	6,626	7,027
Total ...	57,200	54,868

There is a marked decrease in the charge for Rewards, which is due partly to the exercise of greater discretion in their bestowal, and partly to a further falling off in the number of prosecutions.

10.—*Assessed Taxes.*

Assessed Taxes.

38. The amount charged to this head was Rs. 1,840 in 1890-91 against Rs. 190 only in the previous year. The increase is due to the payments to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company on account of commission at 3 per cent. on the gross amount of collections of Income Tax made by the Company from its employés. The commission for three years was debited in 1890-91. It is payable under the orders contained in Government of India, Financial Department, Resolution No. 3572, dated the 23rd July 1890.

11.—*Forests.*

Forests.

39. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 7,33,224 (approximately) in 1890-91, as compared with Rs. 6,95,455 in 1889-90. It is not at present possible to give the exact figures for the year under review, as the Comptroller-General has not yet communicated the Forest Survey charges for the year to the Comptroller, Central Provinces.

The expenditure is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, and is classified as follows:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Conservancy Works ...	3,08,364	3,12,401
Establishment ...	3,87,091	4,20,823
Total ...	6,95,455	7,33,224

12.—*Registration.*

Registration.

40. The expenditure of the two years is classified as follows:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Superintendence ...	12,628	13,255
District charges ...	27,920	29,427
Total ...	40,548	42,682

The increase is due in part to the fact that the Officiating Inspector-General of Registration, who was about to proceed on leave, drew his pay for March in that month, instead of in April as usual. The substitution in 1889-90 in certain places of salaried for *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars also had the effect of increasing the amount paid away in fixed salaries. There is also an increase in Travelling allowances, owing to the greater number of Registration Offices inspected during the year.

13.—*Interest.*

Interest.

41. The figures for the two years are given below :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Interest on Government of India Stock Notes.	350	83
Commission on Stock Notes ...	...	...
Provincial.—		
Interest on Provincial advance and Loan account	14,207	22,312
Total	14,557	22,395

The interest on the Provincial advance and Loan account is calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the mean between the opening and closing outstanding balances of the loans made to Municipalities, agriculturists, &c., and the amount is credited to Imperial. The interest received from the persons to whom the advances were made is credited to Provincial under the head "XII—Interest." As the interest charged to Provincial is at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum only, while interest is received at rates varying from 4½ to 6 per cent., there is of course a profit to Provincial revenues. This profit in 1890 91 was Rs. 2,623.

15.—*Post Office.*

Post Office.

42. The expenditure under this head is on account of the District Post Establishment, and is wholly Provincial. It amounted to Rs. 58,688 in 1890-91, as against Rs. 53,100 in the previous year.

18.—*General administration.*

General Administration.

43. This head includes Imperial, Provincial and Local expenditure; the total charges and their distribution are as follows for the two years :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Legislative Council ...	1,992	3,280
Civil Office of Account and Audit ...	60,357	61,315
Currency Department ...	582	572
	62,931	65,167
Provincial—		
Salary of Chief Commissioner ...	62,995	50,190
Tour Expenses of do. do. ...	13,565	10,459
Civil Secretariat ...	73,726	80,234
Commissioners ...	1,90,728	1,92,095
Civil Office of Account and Audit ...	13,345	12,585
	3,54,359	3,45,563
Local.—		
General Establishment of Local Funds ...	28,761	27,488
Total ...	4,46,051	4,38,218

The expenditure under the head "Legislative Council" is on account of the pay of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite for March 1890 as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council, paid to him at Nagpur.

The following are the details of the expenditure under the heads "Chief Commissioner," "Civil Secretariat" and "Commissioners" :—

		1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Details under Chief Commissioner.—			
Salary of Chief Commissioner	...	57,092	44,490
Sumptuary allowance	...	5,903	5,700
Total	...	62,995	50,190
Secretariat.—			
Salary of Secretary	...	18,183	20,906
Do. of Under Secretary	...	6,778	8,013
Do. of Assistant do.	...	6,696	7,485
Establishment	...	31,523	33,735
Contingencies	...	10,546	10,095
Total	...	73,726	80,234
Commissioners.—			
Salaries of Commissioners	...	1,09,682	1,16,309
Travelling allowance of Officers	...	11,721	11,935
Establishment	...	53,732	53,041
Contingencies	...	15,593	10,810
Total	...	1,90,728	1,92,095

The decrease under the head "Salary of Chief Commissioner" is due to the fact that the figures for 1889-90 include the privilege leave allowances paid at Nagpur of Sir A. Mackenzie, K. C. S. I.

The decrease under the head "Contingencies of Commissioners" is owing to the smaller number of tents purchased for Commissioners in 1890-91. Tents to the value of Rs 6,650 were bought in the previous year.

19*A*.—*Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*

Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

44. The whole expenditure under this head is Provincial. The details for the two years are as follows :—

		1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Law Officers	...	4,203	2,500
Judicial Commissioner	...	60,745	66,685
Civil and Sessions Courts	...	27,342	30,250
Courts of Small Causes	...	34,875	34,631
Criminal Courts	...	5,74,107	5,85,590
Pleadership Examination charges	...	13	13
Refunds	...	16,036	16,534
Total	...	7,17,321	7,36,203

The increase under the head "Judicial Commissioner" is on account of privilege leave allowances.

19B.—*Law and Justice—Jails.*

Law and Justice—Jails.

45. The following statement shows the expenditure on Jails and Jail manufactures for the two years :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Central Jails	.. 1,83,814	1,54,732
District Jails	... 1,02,259	91,288
Lock-ups	... 8,771	7,599
School of Industry	... 22,863	20,946
Manufactory charges in Jails	... 2,24,775	2,15,736
Do. do. in School of Industry	... 82,420	68,036
Total	... 6,24,902	5,58,337

The expenditure is less under every head in the year under review. The total decrease is Rs. 66,565, and may be attributed chiefly to the fact that special circumstances led to specially heavy expenditure in 1889-90.

The decrease under Manufactory charges in Jails and in the School of Industry is due partly to the recent orders under which the value of raw materials worked up for use in Jails is now debited under Supplies and Services, and partly to the smaller amount of purchases, resulting, on the other hand, in decreased receipts.

20.—*Police.*

Police.

46. The expenditure on Police, including the District Fund charges for the maintenance of Cattle Pounds, amounted to Rs. 13,38,161 in 1890-91, as compared with Rs. 13,59,845 in 1889-90. The total is distributed as follows for the two years :—

		1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Imperial.—			
Superintendence	...	2,141	2,042
Railway Police	...	2,825	2,836
Total Imperial	...	4,966	4,878
Provincial.—			
Superintendence	...	44,051	38,850
District Executive Force	...	12,29,010	12,14,516
Special Police	...	12,555	7,259
Railway Police	...	17,617	16,433
Cattle Pounds	...	82	422
Refunds	...	73	1,048
Total Provincial	...	13,03,388	12,78,528
Local.—			
Cattle Pounds	...	51,077	54,336
Refunds	...	414	419
Total Local	...	51,491	54,755
TOTAL POLICE	...	13,59,845	13,38,161

The decrease under Provincial Superintendence is due to the salary of the Officiating Inspector-General of Police and of his Personal Assistant being less than the sanctioned pay of the appointments.

The decrease under "Special Police" is due to the gradual reduction of the Force employed for the prevention of dacoities.

Further details of the expenditure under the head "District Executive Force" are given in the subjoined statement:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial District Executive Force.—		
District Superintendents and Assistants ..	1,57,121	1,62,685
Inspectors and Chief Constables ...	1,83,940	1,87,202
Head Constables and Constables ...	6,02,277	6,19,146
European Constables	2,792	3,033
Mounted Head Constables and Constables ...	33,508	26,713
Drill Instructors	3,212	3,206
Excise Police	6,127	5,454
Arms and Accoutrements	14,747	9,964
Clothing	60,210	49,251
Petty construction	25,628	24,462
Petty repairs	13,013	12,240
Travelling allowance of Officers ...	15,530	18,907
Do. of Establishment ...	20,163	17,841
Other charges	90,742	74,412
Total ...	12,29,010	12,14,516

The total expenditure under District Executive Force during 1890-91 is less than that of 1889-90 by Rs. 14,494. Looking to the details, there is an increase under Inspectors and Chief Constables, and Head Constables and Constables, which is partly due to the formation of Armed Reserves, partly to the entertainment of the Police Force sanctioned for the Phuljhar and Borasambhar Zamindaris, and partly to the increase to the strength of the Force as reduction was effected in the Special Police.

The decrease under Mounted Head Constables and Constables is due to reduction in the Mounted Police.

In the year 1889-90 there was a special charge of Rs. 20,250 on account of compensation to Assamees of the Mounted Police brought under reduction, hence the decrease under "Other charges" in the year under review.

22.—*Education.*

Education.

47. The distribution between Provincial Services and Local Funds-(District) of the expenditure on Education is given in the following statement:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Direction	27,949	25,560
Inspection	75,283	79,477
Government Colleges—General	18,345	19,890
Government Colleges—Professional	...	...
Government Schools—General...	1,57,683	1,59,274
Government Schools—Special ...	36,566	38,799
Grants in-aid ...	47,630	56,440
Payments by Results ...	29,907	16,901
Scholarships ...	17,817	17,543
Government Book Depôt ...	37,638	29,770
Other heads including building grants and miscellaneous ...	3,013	2,805
Total Provincial ...	4,51,831	4,46,459
Local.—		
Inspection ...	...	55
Government Schools ...	1,63,241	1,70,451
Grants-in-aid	244	13,119
Scholarships	9,970	11,004
Miscellaneous	...	143
Total Local ...	1,73,455	1,94,772
TOTAL ...	6,25,286	6,41,231

The increase under Grants-in-aid (Provincial) in 1890-91 is due to the special payments of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 2,500 towards the buildings of the Free Church Mission School and of the Convent Girls' School at Nagpur.

The decrease under Payments by Results is due to the transfer during the year of a large number of schools to the management of District Councils. There is, therefore, a corresponding increase under the head "Grants in-aid" (Local).

24—*Medical.*

Medical.

48. The following statement shows the distribution between Provincial Services and District Funds of the expenditure under this head for the two years:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Medical Establishment ...	1,71,662	1,84,354
Hospitals and Dispensaries	65,413	57,839
Sanitation and Vaccination ...	9,222	8,519
Lunatic Asylums ...	16,918	15,394
Other heads ...	...	2
Total Provincial ...	2,63,215	2,66,108

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Local.—		
Medical Establishment ...	...	832
Sanitation and Vaccination ...	35,347	34,167
Hospitals and Dipensaries ..	12,453	13,305
Grants for Medical purposes ...	2,763	855
Other heads ...	261	252
Total Local ...	50,824	49,411
TOTAL ...	3,14,039	3,15,519

The increase under the head "Establishment" is due to promotion among the Senior Medical Officers. The decrease under "Hospitals and Dispensaries" falls chiefly under the heads "Assistant Surgeons" and "Hospital Assistants" and "Cost of Medicines and instruments."

25.—*Political.*

Political.

49. The expenditure under this head is entirely Provincial. The charges for 1890-91 were Rs. 16,417, as compared with Rs. 11,004 in 1889-90. The charges are chiefly for the salary and travelling allowance of the Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States. The increase in the year under review is due partly to the office of Political Agent having been vacant for a portion of 1889-90, and partly to the fact that his travelling allowances are now paid from Provincial Revenues, instead of by the Feudatory States as heretofore.

26.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

50. The following are the charges under this head for the two years:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Imperial Census ...	...	25,270
Provincial.—		
Agricultural experiments ...	370	609
Experimental cultivation ...	8,713	8,643
Botanical and other public gardens ...	19,042	18,665
Provincial Museums ...	1,550	1,546
Provincial Statistics ...	9,216	9,735
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ..	...	...
Veterinary charges ...	1,000	3,066
Other heads ...	871	724
Total Provincial ...	40,762	42,988
Local.—		
Botanical and other public gardens ...	2,745	2,567
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	3,675	5,347
Other heads ...	766	466
Total Local ...	7,186	8,380
TOTAL ...	47,948	76,638

The Imperial portion is solely for the Census of 1890-91.

The increase under Veterinary charges is due to the fact that the special allowances of the Veterinary Assistants were drawn for the whole of 1890-91, whereas they were only paid for a portion in 1889-90. The scheme was only first brought into operation in 1889-90.

29.—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*

51. The following are the figures for the two years:— Superannuation allowances and Pensions.

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	2,03,880	2,12,721
Compassionate allowances ...	8,734	7,357
Gratuities	23,522	6,690
Refunds	104	337
Total Provincial ...	2,36,240	2,27,105
Local.—		
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	1,403	1,304
Gratuities	137	75
Total Local ...	1,540	1,379
TOTAL ...	2,37,780	2,28,484

The expenditure under Superannuation and retired allowances continues to increase. The decrease under Gratuities is due to the fact that during 1889-90 heavy payments were made to the employés of the late Nagpur-Chhattisgarh and Bilaspur-Etawa State Railways, on the transfer of the lines to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

30.—*Stationery and Printing.*

52. The following are the figures for the two years under this head :— Stationery and Printing.

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Stationery purchased in the country ...	19,061	16,030
Do. supplied from Central Stores	75,165	80,284
Government Presses ...	61,327	54,575
Printing at Private Presses ..	13,682	9,584
Other heads	...	3
Total Provincial ...	1,69,175	1,60,476
Local.—		
Stationery purchased in the country ...	...	102
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	658	470
Government Presses ...	472	133
Printing at Private Presses and other heads	10	16
Total Local ..	1,140	721
TOTAL ...	1,70,315	1,61,197

There is a general decrease under all the Provincial heads of charge, except for Stationery supplied from Central Stores. The decrease under Government Presses is due to the fact that the accounts for 1889-90 contained the charges for a large amount of Printing Plant for the Nagpur Jail Press. The decrease under "Printing at Private Presses" is owing to the extended use that is now made of the Jail Presses.

The expenditure of Rs. 16,030 in 1890-91 against the head "Stationery purchased in the country" is composed of the following amounts:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Paper purchased for Jail Presses ...	126	416
Paper and other articles of stationery purchased for other Departments...	7,439	6,234
Charges for carriage of stationery ...	473	357
Do. for binding registers, &c,...	10,963	9,023
Total ...	19,001	16,030

32—*Miscellaneous.*

Miscellaneous.

53. The expenditure shown under this head amounted to Rs. 52,019 in 1890-91 as against Rs. 51,293 in 1889-90:—

The distribution of the total is as follows:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Imperial	4,358	4,492
Provincial	39,457	39,597
Local	7,478	7,930
Total ...	51,293	52,019

The following are the details:—

Imperial.—		
Charges for remittance of treasure ...	4,358	4,489
Miscellaneous Refunds ...	...	3
Total Imperial ...	4,358	4,492
Provincial.—		
Donations for charitable purposes ...	1,763	1,695
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	16,219	16,366
Petty Establishments.—		
Staging Bungalows ...	10,053	10,374
Miscellaneous Establishments ..	6,803	6,417
Miscellaneous unforeseen charges and other heads ...	4,619	4,745
Total Provincial ...	39,457	39,597

		1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Local.—			
Rewards for destruction of wild animals		...	21
Petty Establishments.—			
Staging Bungalow Establishment		...	..
Serai Establishment	...	2,648	2,689
Market do.	...	310	342
Conservancy do.	...	1,236	1,240
Miscellaneous do.	...	5	...
Petty construction	..	...	...
Nazul Establishment	...	459	779
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	..	79	85
Miscellaneous refunds	...	2,741	2,774
Total Local	...	7,478	7,930
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	..	51,293	52,019

The figures for the two years approximate closely and require no remark

45.—*Civil Works.*

54. The expenditure classified under this head in the accounts of the Civil Department for 1890-91 is as follows :— Civil Works.

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	955	403
Local.—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	1,59,069	1,69,671
Total ...	1,60,024	1,70,074

The increase is due to extra expenditure on roads by Civil Officers.

Public Works Expenditure.

55. The amount of Provincial and Local expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, was as follows :— Public Works Expenditure.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE.—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Ordinary Branches.—		
Provincial	18,13,669	17,61,646
Local	1,86,512	2,36,864
Total ...	20,00,181	19,98,510

C.—Local Funds.

Local Funds.

56. These Funds are of three kinds, namely, Incorporated Local Funds, Municipal Funds, and Excluded Local Funds. The Incorporated Local Funds are those of which the income and expenditure are incorporated in the Government accounts under the appropriate revenue and service heads as Local public revenue and expenditure. There are only two Incorporated Local Funds in these Provinces, namely, the District Funds and the Patwari Funds.

The transactions of Municipal and Excluded Local Funds are not incorporated in the public accounts, but, as a rule, all these funds bank with the Treasury, and the accounts of all are kept in the Comptroller's Office.

Incorporated Local Funds.

Incorporated Local Funds.

57. The following is an abstract of the balanced accounts of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1890-91 :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Revenue Heads.	Rs.	*Service Heads.*	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates—			
Road cess	1,59,348	1.—Refunds	42
Education Cess	1,41,954	18.—General Administration	27,489
XII.—Interest	398	20.—Police	54,755
XVII. Police	1,52,359	22.—Education	1,95,051
XIX.—Education	9,387	24.—Medical	49,410
XX.—Medical	9,429	26.—Minor Departments	8,380
XXI.—Minor Departments	5,359	29.—Superannuation, &c.	1,220
XXV.—Miscellaneous	46,949	30.—Stationery and Printing	721
XXXII.—Civil Works—		32.—Miscellaneous	7,930
In Civil Department... Rs. 79,540			
		45.—Civil Works—	
In Public Works Department ... „ 31	79,571	In Civil Department ...Rs. 1,69,671	
		In Public Works Department ... ... „ 2,36,584	4,06,255
Total Revenue Heads ...	6,04,754	Total Service Heads ...	7,51,253
Debt Accounts.		*Debt Accounts.*	
Recoveries of Advances and Deposits, &c. ...	71,457	Advances and Deposits, &c.	67,410
Investment	4,623	Investment	4,623
Contributions.		*Contributions.*	
From Provincial Revenues	98,951	To Provincial Revenues for cost of audit ...	7,169
Balance in Treasury on 1st April 1890 ...	5,06,987	To Provincial Revenues for Schools ...	28,495
		Balance in Treasury on 31st March 1891 ...	4,27,822
Grand Total ...	12,86,772	Grand Total ...	12,86,772

Patwari Fund.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Revenue Heads.	Rs.	*Service Heads.*	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates—			
Patwari Fund Receipts	4,31,033	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—	
		Patwari Cess	56
Contribution.		3.—Land Revenue—	
		Patwari Fund Charges	3,53,536
From Provincial to Patwari Fund ...	...		
		29.—Superannuation allowances, &c.—	
		Patwari Fund...	159
Balance on 1st April 1890 ...	2,59,428	Balance on 31st March 1891 ...	3,36,710
Grand Total ...	6,90,461	Grand Total ...	6,90,461

Municipal Funds.

58. The total Receipts, Expenditure and Balances of all the Municipal Funds in the Central Provinces for the year 1890-91 are shown in the following statement:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
A.—Municipal Taxes.—			A.—General Establishment—		
Octroi	7,48,064		Office Establishment, Inspection. Honorary Magistrates' Establishment ...	42,774	
Licenses on trades ...	15,024		Collection of Municipal Taxes	79,815	
Taxes on houses and lands...	30,507		Refunds of octroi ...	1,89,025	3,11,614
Taxes on vehicles ...	1,875		B.—Public safety—		
Tolls, &c.	7,416		Fire and Lighting Establishment ...	8,073	8,073
Water rate	27,901		C.—Public Health—		
		8,30,787	Erection and repairs of markets and latrines ...	38,009	
B.—Miscellaneous Receipts—			Medical	85,539	
			Water-works	1,93,606	
Realization under Special Acts	...		Road-watering and Road-cleaning	56,033	
			Conservancy and Drainage...	1,70,789	
Income derived from Pounds	35,822		Markets and Slaughter-house Establishment ...	2,350	
Proceeds of lands, &c. ..	201		Public Garden Establishment	5,074	
Income from markets ...	72,125		Contributions	622	
					5,52,022
Payments for services rendered to private individuals	77,566		D.—Public Instruction ...	...	97,878
			E.—Public Convenience—		
Conservancy and road cleaning fees	4,100		Public Works Establishment	7,084	
			Tools and Plant ...	1,547	
Municipal fines ...	4,995		Roads	1,04,544	
			Civil Buildings ...	14,984	
Miscellaneous	36,548		Miscellaneous Public Improvements... ...	9,079	
			Survey of land ...	286	
Contributions	8,381		Other charges... ...	4,822	
			Contributions... ...	9,230	
Education receipts ...	6,655				1,51,576
Dispensary receipts ...	57,204	3,03,597	F.—Miscellaneous—		
			Public Exhibitions and Fairs	1,073	
Total Revenues ...	...	11,34,384	Donations to Gardens and Museums	1,100	
C.—Debt—			Experimental cultivation ...	130	
			Pensions	1,258	
Loans	1,00,000		Charges on account of Pounds	11,431	
Deposits	2,941		Contributions	6,045	
			Miscellaneous	19	21,056
Advances, &c.... ...	49,163				
			Total Expenditure...	...	11,42,219
Amount drawn for investment in Government Promissory Notes ...	3,000		G.—Debt—		
		1,55,104	Loans	48,973	
			Deposits	2,921	
			Advances, &c... ...	42,813	
Opening balance on 1st April 1890—			Amount drawn for investment in Government Promissory Notes ...	3,166	
					97,873
In Treasury	3,23,659		Closing balance on 31st March 1891—		
Outside	1,532		In Treasury	3,69,386	
			Outside	2,735	
Deposits in Savings Bank and investment in Government Promissory Notes ...	39,405		Deposits in Savings Bank and investments in Government Promissory Notes.	42,626	
Total ...	3,64,596		Total ...	4,14,747	
Deduct Cheques outstanding ...	3,244		*Deduct* Cheques outstanding ...	3,999	
		3,61,352			4,10,748
GRAND TOTAL ...		16,50,840	GRAND TOTAL...	...	16,50,840

Excluded Local Funds.

Excluded Local Funds.

59. The total Income, Expenditure andBalance of the Excluded Local Funds for the year 1890-91 are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Balance on 1st April 1890.	dIncome uring the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds	37,106	1,76,359	2,13,465	1,68,311	45,154
Town and Bazar Funds	4,726	2,743	7,469	626	6,843
Police Remount Fund	7,401	2,260	9,661	1,133	8,528
Police Butchut Fund...	6	24	30	30	...
Educational Funds	569	1,248	1,817	950	867
Museum Funds	3,484	1,160	4,644	1,448	3,196
TOTAL ...	53,292	1,83,794	2,37,086	1,72,498	64,588

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—*Census.*

Census.

The fourth general Census of the Province was taken on the night of the 26th February 1891. The officer appointed to superintend the operations joined his appointment in the preceding April. The division of Districts and States into suitable Census areas and the appointment of the necessary Census staff were then taken in hand. The former step was considerably facilitated by the adoption of the Police-station or Out-post circle as the unit from which the sub-division into the more minute Census areas was made. This work was speedily done, but it was a more difficult matter to obtain the requisite establishment of Census officers. The difficulty was very considerably enhanced by the Patwari staff being generally employed on Settlement work. Their services were made temporarily available to assist in the census preliminaries during the rains, but most District officers preferred to have the permanent Census staff appointed at once, so as to have the work done by the same people throughout. The census preparations were thus to a large extent carried out through non-official agency from the commencement. There is on every hand evidence of the good-will with which the work was done. In only four or five jungle tracts was payment made to Census officers; everywhere else time and labour were given free to a task which must have frequently been distasteful. The preliminary steps of numbering houses and preparing Census Registers were everywhere carried out by November or December. In January was commenced the writing of the enumeration books, which thereafter underwent continuous test up till the night of the 26th February, when they were corrected so as to make them a complete record of the population on that date. Under the arrangements made, the results of the census were communicated to the Census Superintendent during the following month; and, considering the short time in which in nearly all districts they were arrived at, the figures given were extremely accurate, as is shown by the returns now being worked out at Nagpur.

2. In the Feudatory States the general arrangements were exactly the same as those for British Districts. To the excellent manner in which they were carried out must in a great measure be attributed the remarkable increase which, specially in the more remote States, is shown by the present census.

3. Subjoined is a Statement showing the population of each district as compared with the previous census. The final results have not yet been completely ascertained for the Native States, but the population given below,

as taken from the preliminary totals submitted from each State, is practically correct :—

Name of District.	Area in square miles.	Population.		Increase per cent.	Number of persons per square mile.	
		1891.	1881.		1891.	1881.
Nagpur	3,843	757,862	*697,356*	8·6	197·2	*181·4*
Bhandara	3,968	742,850	*683,779*	8·6	187·2	*172·3*
Chanda	10,749	697,610	*649,146*	7·5	64·8	*60·4*
Wardha	2,428	400,854	*387,221*	3·5	165·1	*159·4*
Balaghat	3,139	383,331	*340,554*	12·5	122·1	*108·5*
Jubbulpore... ..	3,948	748,146	*687,233*	8·8	189·5	*174·0*
Saugor	4,007	591,743	*564,950*	4·7	147·7	*140·9*
Damoh	2,831	325,613	*312,957*	4·0	115·0	*110·6*
Seoni	3,198	370,767	*334,733*	10·7	115·9	*104·6*
Mandla ..	5,056	339,373	*301,760*	12·4	67·1	*59·7*
Hoshangabad ...	4,594	529,945	*488,787*	8·4	115·3	*106·4*
Narsinghpur ...	1,916	367,026	*365,173*	·5	191·5	*190·5*
Betul ...	3,824	323,196	*304,905*	5·9	84·5	*79·7*
Chhindwara ...	4,630	407,494	*372,899*	9·2	88·0	*80·5*
Nimar ...	3,357	253,486	*231,341*	9·5	75·5	*68·9*
Raipur ..	11,724	1,584,427	*1,405,171*	12·7	135·1	*119·9*
Bilaspur .	8,341	1,164,158	*1,017,327*	14·4	139·5	*121·9*
Sambalpur ...	4,948	796,413	*693,499*	14·8	160·9	*140·2*
Total ..	86,501	10,784,294	*9,838,791*	9·6	124·6	*113·7*
Feudatory States ..	29,435	2,157,080	*1,709,720*	26·1	73·3	*58·1*
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,15,936	12,941,374	*11,548,511*	12·0	111·6	*99·6*

The area of the Province has not changed since 1881, but the figures given above show an increase of 2,657 square miles, according to the corrected area Statement issued in 1886. The 1881 record of persons per square mile in the last column has therefore been altered to suit the revised totals. Until the figures showing the migrations of the people are fully available, it will be difficult to account for the variations in the increase of the population in different districts, but the following are some points that may be noted. Narsinghpur is the district which has grown least, the population of one Tahsil, Narsinghpur, having actually declined. In the adjoining district of Hoshangabad three-fourths of the increase has taken place in the Harda Tahsil—due, it is believed, to new settlements—the remainder of the district having advanced only 2 or 3 per cent. The well-settled part of the Nerbudda valley is thus the part of the Province which shows least increase in population since 1881. In Wardha, Damoh and Saugor the increment is also below the normal. The most noticeable feature of the census is, however, the increase that has taken place in the Chhattisgarh Division, and more especially in the Feudatory States. There can be little doubt that the rise is due in great part to better enumeration in the large Zamindaris and States. An examination of the returns for Raipur and Bilaspur shows that the percentage of increase in the Zamindaris attached to these districts is out of all proportion to the increase in the districts themselves. In the Native States also it is of note that it is the more remote and inaccessible States that show the greater proportion of increase. Thus Bastar has gone up 58·3 per cent., Kalahandi 45·1, and other Uriya States distant from what was in 1881 the Head-quarters, Sambalpur, have risen by

25 or 30 per cent. On the other hand, the population of States like Nandgaon and Khairagarh has increased only 6 to 9 per cent. From the returns it would thus appear that the larger population in the remote Feudatories has resulted from more correct enumeration, which is due in turn to better supervision on the part of the State authorities than was the case in 1881.

4. The proportion of males to females per 10,000 of the population is shown below :—

	British Districts.		Feudatory States.		Central Provinces.	
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
Male	5,005	*5,041*	5,040	*5,075*	5,010	*5,046*
Female	4,995	*4,959*	4,960	*4,925*	4,990	*4,954*

Everywhere the proportion of females to males has risen since last census, when again the number of males per 10,000 of the population was less than in 1872, there being then 5,090 males to every 4,910 females. The general deduction to be made is that there is gradually less objection being taken to the census of females, and their numbers therefore tend to increase.

5. A statement is appended showing the relative proportion of persons of each religion per 10,000 of the population, as compared with the census of 1881. The figures are for British Districts only, those for Native States being not yet available :—

Religion.	1891.		1881.	
	Number of persons.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.	Number of persons.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindu	8,831,734	8,189·4	*7,971,157*	*8,101·8*
Jain	48,124	44·6	*45,718*	*46·5*
Mahomedan	297,600	275·9	*275,773*	*280·2*
Animistic	1,592,148	1,476·3	*1,533,599*	*1,558·8*
Christian	12,971	12·3	*11,949*	*12·1*
Others	1,717	1·5	*595*	*·6*
Total ...	10,784,294	10,000	*9,838,791*	*10,000*

The reason for the variation in the figures for the Hindu and Animistic religions is to be found in the increasing tendency of persons of aboriginal descent to return themselves as Hindus. Combining Hindus and Animistics there are 9,665·7 persons of both religions, as compared with 9,660·6 in 1881. While the numbers under these religions thus show an increase, Mahomedans and Jains have proportionately declined in strength. This may be accounted for in some measure by the fact that any improvement in enumeration chiefly affects remote and difficult tracts in which there are few or no persons of the latter religions.

The followers of both, it will be observed, have increased numerically, Mahomedans about 8, and Jains over 5 per cent. Christians have decreased in 9 districts and increased in the remaining 9, those showing the greatest increase being Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur. In the 3 latter districts the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has chiefly led to the rise in numbers. Jubbulpore and Nimar each show a decrease of over 200 persons, due, it would appear, to movements of troops. The increase in religions other than those shown has taken place mainly amongst Parsis and Buddhists, the number of the former having exactly doubled during the last ten years. The Buddhists are chiefly Burmese prisoners. The Arya Somaj and Brahmo Somaj sects now number 268, as against 7 recorded in 1881.

2.—*Births and Deaths.*

Number and rate of births.

6. The number of births registered during the year 1890 was 338,644, showing a decrease of 7,871 as compared with last year. The ratio *per mille* was 38·41. There is a decrease of births in 10 out of the 20 registration districts, while in 2 the numbers are nearly the same. In the remaining 8 districts there has been an increase. The largest decrease in the birth rate of 1890 is 7·13 in the Chanda District. The excess of male over female births for the whole Provinces is 7·05 per cent., the highest ratio recorded being 12·81 in the Damoh District.

Number and rate of deaths.

7. The number of deaths registered was 286,754, or 99,401 less than in 1889. The ratio *per mille* was 32·52. The diminished death ratio is most marked in the Chanda District, in which it was 21·11.

Meteorology.

8. The mean rain-fall for the Province in 1890 was 51·29, or 0·37 above the mean of the last 24 years; and March, April, July, September, November and December were the months in which the slightly higher mean was recorded. The total rain-fall of the year, compared with the mean total of the last 24 years, was greater in 11 districts, and below the mean in others.

Causes of mortality.

9. The public health generally throughout the Provinces was better than it was in the previous year. There is a decrease in the number of deaths in all districts except Chhindwara, while the figures for Balaghat are nearly the same as those of 1889. The decrease is observed under all heads, but is in a great measure due to the diminished prevalence of cholera. The decrease under the head Small-pox was also great. The details are given in the following table:—

Comparative Statement showing the deaths registered from different causes in the Central Provinces.

Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						
								Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Total.
1890...	4,787	2,265	191,888	17,721	4,830	65,263	286,754	0·54	0·26	21·76	2·01	0·55	7·40	32·52
1889...	52,588	17,529	203,052	25,894	5,160	81,932	386,155	5·96	1·99	23·03	2·94	0·58	9·29	43·79
Difference...	—47,801	—15,264	—11,164	—8,173	—330	—16,669	—99,401	—5·42	—1·73	—1·27	—0·93	—0·03	—1·89	—11·27

Cholera.

10. Cholera was reported from every district in the Provinces except Balaghat, but the area affected by it was greatly reduced, and the disease was of a milder type than in the previous year. The total deaths in the Provinces from cholera amounted to 4,787 against 52,588 in 1889, or 47,801 less than in the previous year, the ratio *per mille* being 0·54 compared with 5·96.

Small-pox.

11. The number of deaths registered from small-pox during the year was 2,265, or 15,264 less than in 1889. There was a lower death-rate from this disease than in any year since 1873, except in the year 1881, when the ratio stood at 0·21 as against 0·26 in 1890. Of the total number of deaths nearly one-third occurred among infants under one year of age, and who, it may be assumed, were unprotected by vaccination. The districts of Seoni and Bhandara suffered the most, and next in order came Saugor, Chanda and Hoshangabad ; but in each, with the exception of Seoni, the mortality is much below the mean for the whole Province for the last five years.

Fever.

12. The Provincial ratio of deaths per thousand of population from fever is 21·76 against 23·03 in 1889, and 19·91 the mean of the previous five years. There was a decrease in the death-rate under this head in almost all the districts, but in Murwara, Mandla, Chhindwara, Balaghat and Wardha the deaths from fever were slightly greater than in 1889. In Nagpur, Chanda, Raipur and Sambalpur the figures of the past year are nearly the same as in 1889.

Comparing the mortality from fever in 1890 with the mean of the last five years, it is found to be greater in 14 districts, lower in 3, and nearly the same in the 3 others.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

13. The Provincial death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa was 2·01 compared with 2·94 in 1889, the mean of the previous five years having been 2·78. There was a diminished fatality from these diseases in all the districts except Mandla, and in it the figures are nearly the same as those of 1889.

In the month of February the mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was the lowest, but it gradually rose till the end of May and then declined somewhat in June. But from June till the end of September it rapidly increased and was at its maximum in the latter month, after which the death-rate gradually declined till the end of the year.

Sanitary reform.

14. The extension of the water-supply in Nagpur to the suburb of Sitabuldi and some other parts of the town was completed during the year. No other large sanitary work has been carried out, but since the close of the year a loan of Rs. 1,05,000 has been made to the Municipal Committee of Burhanpur for the improvement of the water-supply of that town, and the projects for improving the water-supply of the towns of Khandwa and Raipur are now well advanced. The first meeting of the Provincial Sanitary Board was held in August 1889, when it discussed the question of improving the water-supply of certain head-quarter towns. Only one formal meeting was held during the year under report, when the Board's attention was directed to the question of a Sanitary survey of Municipal towns. Such a survey is now in progress—the cost being met from Provincial funds—in the towns of Nagpur and Jubbulpore, which have been already supplied with water-works, and where drainage schemes are urgently required.

The question of rural sanitation was under the Chief Commissioner's consideration during the year. Rules were issued under the Village Sanitation Act, and the rules made under Section 141 of the Land Revenue Act, imposing on Mukaddams the obligation of keeping their villages in good sanitary condition, were revised. The practical difficulty is to provide funds and to secure the enforcement of the prescribed rules. The Village Sanitation Act gives power to levy funds locally; but the Chief Commissioner is persuaded that it will not do to trust to that means alone in all cases. As for the enforcement of the prescribed rules, this is hopeless without the appointment of an Inspecting agency; and without inspection no beneficial results of a lasting character can be expected. The scheme for the promotion of rural sanitation which the Chief Commissioner has decided to adopt, and which makes provision for an Inspecting agency, is briefly described in Section 9 of Chapter III of this Report. Its working will be noticed in subsequent Reports.

3.—*Medical relief.*

Number of Dispensaries.

15. The number of dispensaries at the close of the year 1890 was 107, or three more than in 1889. Their classification was as follows:—

	1889.	1890.
I.—State	7	6
II.—Local Fund	76	78
III.—Private	21	23
Total ...	104	107

The increase is due to the opening of the Betul Branch Dispensary (Local Fund) and to the establishment of two private dispensaries in the Feudatory State of Kanker and the Zamindari of Dondi Lohara. One dispensary has been transferred from Class I to Class II, in consequence of the making over to the District Council of the Branch Dispensary at Lakhnadon, the Local Self-Government Act having been extended to the Lakhnadon Tahsil.

Number of patients.

16. There has been an improvement on last year in the total attendance, but that of in-patients has declined from 8,156 in 1889 to 7,885 in 1890. The decrease of the in-patient attendance is attributed partly to greater care in the selection of cases for admission, but chiefly to the smallness of the dieting allotments. The daily average attendance of out-patients was 5,384·30 against 5,651·28 in the preceding year.

Diseases treated.

17. Except for an epidemic of influenza, the year 1890 was a comparatively healthy one, with a diminished death-rate from cholera, small-pox, fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery. The prevalence of influenza is reflected in the return of diseases treated at the dispensaries during the year. The complaint appears to have been variously classified in that return, being shown in some cases under the head "Other diseases of the respiratory system," in others under "All other general diseases," and in others under "Malarial fevers." There was a considerable increase in the number of cases treated under all these three groups. The groups in which there was the largest proportional decrease were diarrhœa, cholera and dysentery.

Number of operations.

18. There were 1,165 major operations against 1,056 in the previous year; of these, 553 were performed by Superintendents, and 612 by Medical subordinates, the corresponding figures for 1889 being 388 and 668 respectively.

Receipts and Expenditure.

19. The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 1,44,012, against Rs. 1,35,169 in 1889. There has been a satisfactory increase of Rs. 3,511 in the amount of contributions, more having been subscribed both by Europeans and by Natives. The increase in expenditure is considerable, the sum spent this year being Rs. 1,39,349, against Rs. 1,32,563 in the year before. The increase has been mainly under the head "Establishments," due to the promotion of Hospital Assistants and Compounders, and under the head "European medicines," a larger supply of these having been found necessary, and something on this account remaining due from the previous year.

4.—*Treatment of the Insane.*

Asylums.

20. There are two asylums in the Central Provinces, one at Nagpur and one at Jubbulpore. The total number of inmates in the former was 152 and in the latter 156.

Admissions.

21. The number of criminal lunatics admitted to the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Asylums in 1890 was greater than the mean of the previous ten years. At Jubbulpore 6 were admitted in 1890, compared with 3 in 1889. There were two re-admissions of this class at Nagpur.

Discharges.

22. The number of patients discharged from the Nagpur Asylum in the year was 19, or 8 more than in the previous year. Of the 19, 8 were returned as cured, 5 improved, and 6 otherwise. At Jubbulpore there were 9 discharged, 7 as cured, and 2 improved.

Health of the lunatics.

23. Except for the epidemic of influenza, which was general in both asylums, the year 1890 was a healthy one, and in both asylums the percentage of deaths to daily average strength and to admissions was considerably lower than in 1889. The percentage of sick to daily average strength for the two asylums in 1890 was as follows:—

Nagpur	...	11·4
Jubbulpore	...	4·2

Receipts and Expenditure.

24. The financial results of the year under review are satisfactory, the average cost per patient having fallen at Nagpur from Rs. 81-3-4 to Rs. 77-14-5, and at Jubbulpore from Rs. 68 13-4 to Rs. 67-9-1. After deducting the amount of receipts from paying patients and the net profits from manufactures, the total cost of each inmate is at Nagpur about Rs. 67 per annum, and at Jubbulpore nearly Rs. 54. The decrease in the average cost is due partly to savings in cost of diet, and partly to savings under the head Establishment. At Nagpur the Superintendent's allowance has been reduced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 150, in accordance with the orders contained in Home Department Resolution No. 3-290, dated the 28th May 1888; and at Jubbulpore there was a difference in the amount of the Superintendent's allowance, owing to the absence of the permanent incumbent. The receipts from paying patients were less, but there was an increase in the amount paid into the Treasury on account of articles sold. The cost of establishment is a considerably larger item in the cost per patient at Nagpur than at Jubbulpore; in the year under review it was Rs. 22-7-6 at the Nagpur Asylum, while at Jubbulpore it was only Rs. 15-6-7 per patient.

5.—*Vaccination.*

Amount of work.

25. The total number of operations performed during the year was 457,678, compared with 411,276 in the previous year. The figures for 1889-90 do not, however, include the returns for that year of the Patna State. There were 6,008 operations in Patna in 1890-91, and deducting this figure for purposes of comparison with 1889-90, the result for the Feudatory States is a total in 1890-91 of 52,973, against 49,558 in the previous year. The increase of activity is most marked in the Provincial Vaccine Department. Primary vaccinations were more numerous than in the preceding year in 13 out of the 18 districts.

26. In accordance with the instructions contained in Home Department letter No. 302, dated the 15th October 1890, steps have been taken to effect the substitution of animal lymph for that obtained from human beings. Animal lymph obtained from Berar was supplied to a few districts experimentally, and proved satisfactory. An Assistant Surgeon was also deputed to Berar for instruction in the details of the cultivation of animal lymph, and on his return the Berar method was given a trial in Jubbulpore.

Results.

27. The number of primary operations and of re-vaccinations performed by the Provincial Vaccine Department, with the percentage of success returned in the two years, is as follows :—

	1889-90.	Percentage of success.	1890-91.	Percentage of success.
Primary	308,766	96·44	341,424	96·43
Re-vaccinations ...	39,949	81·78	43,520	77·87
Total ...	348,715	... ..	384,944	...

There has been a further increase in the number of re-vaccinations during the year 1890-91.

Expenditure.

28. The total expenditure on vaccination in the Khalsa was Rs. 45,747, against Rs. 46,543 in the preceding year; and the average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-2-0$\frac{1}{4}$ and Re. 0-2-3$\frac{1}{2}$ in the two years respectively. In the Feudatory States the expenditure has slightly risen, mainly on account of the employment of two Native Superintendents in the States of Bamra and Kalahandi.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

1.—*Education.*

1. The statistics for the last five years are given in the following table :— Number of schools and scholars.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Number of schools ...	1,891	1,892	1,824	1,830	1,845
Number of pupils ...	106,952	108,673	107,357	108,200	111,498
Average attendance ...	74,180	74,930	76,013	72,330	74,381
Fee receipts in all schools ...	58,007	64,589	66,100	74,400	79,344
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cost per pupil to Government ...	3 6 1	3 6 5	3 4 10	3 5 3	3 6 1

Since the year 1886-87 schools have decreased by 2·4 per cent., whilst scholars have increased by 4·3 per cent., and fee receipts by over 36 per cent. The cost to Government of educating each pupil has increased from Rs. 3-5-3 to Rs. 3-6-1.

2. An abstract of the expenditure upon education during the past three years is given below :— Expenditure.

	1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.		
	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	From Provincial Funds	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ...	16,756	26,146	42,902	17,341	28,154	45,495	17,762	27,192	44,954
Secondary schools ...	57,685	75,732	1,33,417	71,282	1,33,680	2,04,962	74,630	1,45,385	2,20,015
Primary schools ...	1,10,327	2,64,599	3,74,926	93,636	2,13,216	3,06,852	86,050	2,32,504	3,18,554
Special schools ...	34,215	546	34,761	40,946	3,616	44,562	40,661	2,113	42,774
Total direct expenditure ...	2,18,983	3,67,023	5,86,006	2,23,205	3,78,666	6,01,871	2,19,103	4,07,194	6,26,297
Direction and inspection ...	1,06,565	2,139	1,08,704	1,00,634	1,480	1,02,114	1,06,269	1,857	1,08,126
Scholarships ...	21,342	9,511	30,853	18,097	10,363	28,460	13,478	13,166	26,644
Buildings and Miscellaneous .	13,244	55,216	68,460	9,098	60,449	69,547	27,334	92,025	1,19,359
Total indirect expenditure ...	1,41,151	66,866	2,08,017	1,27,829	72,292	2,00,121	1,47,081	1,07,048	2,54,129
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,60,134	4,33,887	7,94,023	3,51,034	4,50,958	8,01,992	3,66,184	5,14,242	8,80,426

The total expenditure aggregated Rs. 8,80,426, as compared with Rs. 8,01,992 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 78,434. The increase is mainly under buildings, the expenditure under this head being Rs. 79,552 as against Rs. 23,307 last year. The increase under the Government College and Secondary schools is due, mainly, to the progressive rate of pay in the salaries of the staff. Government Primary boys' schools exhibit a decrease, and Local Fund and Municipal Primary boys' schools an increase. It is satisfactory to note that the expenditure on Primary education in Native States has risen from Rs. 13,288 to Rs. 14,162, and the expenditure on Aided Primary schools from Rs. 62,545 to Rs. 64,099. Under Local Fund and Municipal girls' schools there is an increase of Rs. 1,505. The increase under Training schools for masters is explained by the entertainment of a European Superintendent for the Training Institution, Nagpur.

The decline in the expenditure under "Miscellaneous," including the Book Depôt, is explained mainly by the fact that less money was expended on the purchase of books, as it was expected that the Depôt would be taken over by a private firm.

Sources of expenditure.

3. The sources from which the expenditure was met are compared below:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Provincial Revenues	3,51,034	3,66,184
(2). Local rates and cesses	1,46,802	1,61,714
(3). Municipal funds	66,109	69,977
(4). Fees	74,400	79,344
(5). All other sources	1,63,647	2,03,207
Total ...	8,01,992	8,80,426

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 3,66,184, or 41·5 per cent., were met from Provincial funds, as against Rs. 3,51,034, or 44 per cent., last year. Local rates and cesses contribute 18·3, or about the same percentage of the total expenditure as in the previous year, and Municipal funds Rs. 69,977, or 7·9 per cent., as compared with Rs. 66,109, or 8 per cent., last year. The fee revenue is represented by Rs. 79,344, or a little over 9 per cent., the percentage being the same as it was last year. The receipts from other sources, which have increased by Rs. 39,560, contribute 23·7 per cent., as against 20 per cent. last year.

4. The above totals include what is called "indirect" expenditure, *viz.*, the cost of direction, inspection, scholarships, construction and repair of buildings, purchase of furniture and apparatus. If only the *direct* expenditure on teaching is taken into account, the figures stand as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure	6,01,871	6,26,297	+24,426
Receipts from sources other than Provincial revenues...	3,78,666	4,07,194	+28,528
Net expenditure from Provincial revenues ...	2,23,205	2,19,103	—4,102

5. The amount spent on Collegiate education was about the same as last year, *viz.*, 7 per cent. of the total expenditure; on Secondary education 35 per cent., and on Primary education about 57·7 per cent.

The amount of the expenditure on Collegiate education which was met from Provincial funds was Rs. 17,762, or rather above 39 per cent. More than half the cost of Collegiate education was met from "Other sources;" Rs, 2,850 were spent from Municipal funds. About 30 per cent. of the total expenditure on Secondary education came from "Other sources," and in the case of Primary education, rather over 29 per cent.

6. The results of the various examinations for which students from these Provinces appeared, are compared below:— Results of examinations.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
1. M. A.	2	...
2. B. A.	16	15
3. F. A.	46	39
4. Matriculation	120	103
5. Middle School	565	544
6. Upper Primary	7,026	7,202
7. Lower Primary	10,014	9,917
8. School of Art	53	32
9. L. M. and S. (Surgery)	...	...
10. L. C. E. (Engineering)	1	...
11. F. C. E. do.	...	...
12. LL. B. Passes	1	4

The number of passes in the Matriculation examination exhibits a marked decrease. The falling off in the number of successful candidates in the Bombay School of Art examination from 53 to 32 is attributed, partly, to greater strictness in the examination. The appointment, however, of competent drawing masters in Middle schools will doubtless lead to better results in future years.

7. The average attendance in Colleges during the year was 172, as compared with 152 in the previous year. General education.

The fee receipts in the Government College have risen from Rs. 2,088 to Rs. 2,349, and in the two aided Colleges from Rs. 1,025 to Rs. 1,373. The rates charged in the two latter institutions are still very inadequate, but under the new rules, the levy of fees at certain rates is made a condition of aid. This will doubtless lead to a considerable enhancement of the fee revenue in aided Colleges.

The number and strength of High schools remain much the same. There has been an increase of 12 in the number of Middle schools, owing to the raising of the standard of certain primary schools. The number enrolled has increased from 4,086 to 4,570 in English Middle schools, and from 17,122 to 18,686 in Vernacular Middle schools. The total increase in strength under Secondary schools was 2,066, or 9·4 per cent.

The number of those who passed the Matriculation and Middle School examinations (including private students) was 103 and 544 respectively, as compared with 120 and 565 last year.

Increased attention has been paid during the year to the encouragement of technical subjects in Middle schools. Physical science is taught in all of them by men who have obtained certificates in the periodical examinations held at certain centres, by the itinerant instructors, in that subject. The necessary apparatus has been supplied, mainly by private subscription, to most schools. Special Drawing Masters have been provided in the majority of the schools, and the subject is generally taught with marked success. It is optional in Middle schools, but the subject is so popular that it is, as a rule, taken up by every boy, with hardly an exception. Classes in manual training have been opened in a fair number of schools. With the introduction of the new curriculum, in which the subject has been made compulsory, it will, in future, be more systematically taught. School gardens exist in most schools, and are proving not only ornamental but useful to the boys, in providing them with healthy occupation, out of school hours. Physical training also has received its due share of attention. The gymnasia are generally in good order, and drill and gymnastics are taught daily, each class having its own "boy captain."

The number of Primary schools and scholars in the year under review was 1,430 and 80,877, as compared with 1,429 and 79,923, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the number enrolled was 954, or a little over 1 per cent. 135 schools are Government schools, 644 are under the management of local bodies, 98 are in Feudatory States, 452 are aided, and 101 unaided. The attempt to give education a more practical and useful turn in Primary schools, by the introduction of drawing, Kindergarten occupations, and manual training and object lessons, has been as successful as could be expected, considering the machinery at the disposal of the Educational Department. Most schools have been supplied with Kindergarten apparatus, and in most of them some of the branches of manual training, *viz.*, wood work, modelling in clay and card-boards and paper cutting, are attempted.

In Native States attached to the Central Provinces, there has been a total increase of 60 schools and 2,919 pupils. The large and important State of Bastar, which had hitherto been outside the pale of education, has been visited by the Inspector of Schools, and seven schools have been opened.

Female education.

8. The following is an abstract of the statistics relating to the education of girls :—

Class of schools.	Schools.		Scholars.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Secondary schools	6	7	280	238
Primary schools	126	128	5,299	5,561
Total ...	132	135	5,579	5,799

From the above it will be seen that schools have increased by 3 and pupils by 220, or by over 3 per cent. The above figures do not include girls studying in boys' schools, the number of which is 1,817. In the Chhattisgarh Division alone, the number of such pupils has more than doubled during the year. The movement in the direction of technical education has extended to female education, and has considerably popularised and improved it. The instruction has been varied by the introduction of Kindergarten, action songs, and, in a few places, drawing, and by the encouragement given to needle work and knitting on the frame. The latter is taught in every school, and is very popular. Swings, as a form of physical exercise and healthy recreation, have been provided in some schools. As observed in last year's report, one of the main obstacles to female education is the obtaining good mistresses. The majority of our girls' schools are under masters, who are ignorant of the most essential subject in a girls' school, *viz.*, needle work. The number of teachers supplied by the Jubbulpore Female Normal—the only Female Training school in the Central Provinces—is not commensurate with the demand for female teachers.

9. Statistics for three years of the schools for Europeans and Eurasians are given below :— European schools.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Number of schools ..	11	12	13
Number of boys ...	440	480	491
Number of girls ...	429	517	471
Total of pupils ...	869	997	962
Average daily attendance ...	734	736	796
Matriculated ...	3	...	6
Middle school Passes ...	23	23	19
Upper Primary do. ...	50	84	52
Lower Primary do. ...	67	91	73
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Monthly grant ...	1,550	1,565	1,565

10. The number of Mahomedans attending school has increased from 8,666 to 8,794, or by 1·4 per cent. There is a slight increase in the number of Gonds and other aboriginal tribes under instruction, *viz.*, from 1,654 to 1,688. Three new schools for Gonds have been opened in the Betul District, and several Government schools have been established in the Sironcha Tahsil, which it is hoped will be attended by Koi boys. The Dher school at Hinganghat continues to make satisfactory progress, and there are four result-aided schools for this class of the community in the Chanda District. The rule in the new results grant Code, which offers aid at 50 per cent. higher for aborigines and backward races, should stimulate the education of these classes.

The expenditure on the Rajkumar College, Jubbulpore, was Rs. 3,340, and the cost of educating each pupil Rs. 334. The number on the rolls is the same. Two pupils left the school during the year, and two were admitted. The

average attendance is about the same. Three of the students reading in the Collegiate school appeared for the Entrance examination, and two were successful. One pupil passed the Middle School examination.

Law classes.

11. There were 32 students on the rolls of the Law class, Jubbulpore, as compared with 31 in the previous year. The percentage of attendance was 79, and the fee receipts Rs. 549. The number of students on the rolls of the Law class, Morris College, at the end of the year was 57. The average number of students present at each lecture was 40. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 1,860, half of which, *viz.*, Rs. 930, were credited to Government.

Technical education.

12. As regards Technical education, fair progress has been made both by the Agricultural and the Engineering class.

The number of students in the Agricultural class at the end of the year was as follows:—

Senior class	...	7
Junior class	...	22
Total	...	29

The average attendance was 27.

As regards caste, 25 are Brahmins, 2 Sudras, one a Mahomedan, and one a Native Christian. Two students have passed the Matriculation examination, and the rest the Middle School examination.

Much interest was taken by the students in practical work. The junior students practised ploughing and bakharing throughout the rainy season, and at the end of the rains sowed their rabi crops on the plots assigned to them. The senior students sowed both kharif and rabi crops on their own plots. The suggestion of the Revenue and Agricultural Department that the students should keep labour journals and cultivation books was carried out. The physical training of the students was not neglected. The Veterinary Dispensary attached to the institution has been successfully worked during the year.

The Engineering class has entered on the 3rd year of its existence. The number enrolled at the end of the year was as follows:—

Senior Division	...	9
Junior do.	...	4

The junior division was examined in July, and all of them were promoted to the senior division. The instruction has been thoroughly practical. With this object, the classes were taken out to inspect all the important works in progress in Nagpur, and difficult points were explained to them. The Superintendent proposes, in future years, to take his students to inspect works in progress in other parts of the Provinces.

Fair progress has been made in the newly introduced system of manual training. The subject is now well taught in our Normal schools, and, as its ultimate success must necessarily depend upon the gradual supply of Normal students, this may be regarded as a sound foundation. Strictly it cannot be regarded as "Technical education," seeing that it makes no attempt to train for any special trade. The aim is rather to make boys fit learners of a trade, should they be required to learn trades, when they leave school. It may more accurately be described as "preparatory to technical education."

The progress made in drawing during the past year is generally admitted to have been satisfactory.

Physical training.

13. The efforts made in past years to promote athletic exercises and field sports, as encouraging a manly spirit and developing physical health, have not been relaxed. In Colleges the subject has received insufficient attention, but in Secondary and Primary schools, drill and gymnastics as well as games are successfully practised. All the High and Middle schools and most of the Primary schools are provided with gymnasia. Games such as cricket, rounders and badminton are practised in the High schools and in some Middle schools. Native games are encouraged in Primary schools. At the annual conferences of teachers held in each district, and, in some districts, in each Tahsil, contests in athletics are regularly held. In some districts, challenge shields are offered for competition between school and school, the shield being retained by the school that wins it, until it is carried off by some other school in a future competition. The system of "boy captains," by which each class is drilled and put through gymnastic exercises by the head of the class, has been successfully worked. It makes for discipline, and encourages emulation between class and class, so that drill and gymnastics cease to be, as they often were, a dull iteration of monotonous movements, but are entered into by the boys *con amore*.

Discipline and moral training.

14. The Superintendent of the Nagpur Training Institution entered on his duties in August 1890. The training of teachers for Secondary schools has much improved under his charge.

The monitorial system, which had been tried as an experiment in the boarding-house attached to the Jubbulpore College, has been introduced into the other boarding-houses of the Provinces, inter-school rules have been brought into operation, and the system of conduct cards has been introduced into all schools. Much attention has also been paid to physical training. Teachers' conferences, for instruction in new subjects of study, and for the discussion of educational matters, have been held in every district. Native school sports took place at each conference.

There are now five training schools for male, and one training school for female teachers in the Provinces.

2.—*Literature and the Press.*

15. The publications noted below were issued during the year 1890:—

List of Publications.

Subject.	Language.	Nature of contents.
(1) Arts.	Marathi.	"Freehand drawing che Naumnaani Tondche Hishob." Freehand drawing book, containing also verbal arithmetical questions.
(2) Language.	English and Hindi.	"Key to Royal Reader No. III."
	English and Hindi.	"Hindi Translation of Royal Reader No. II, with equivalent English words and phrases, Part II."
(3) Law.	English.	"The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883," with amendments and notes.
(4) Miscellaneous.	Marathi.	"Aeka Deshanuragyache Samagic Vishayawar Char Vichar."
	Marathi.	"Sala-akkercha Report" Annual Report.
	Hindi.	"Warshik Report." Annual Report of the Gorakshan Committee, Neemuch.
	Hindi.	"Prarthana." Advice.
	Sanskrit.	"Gita Sarodhar," regarding the substance of "Gita" (a religious book).
(5) Poetry.	Hindi.	"Gopakar chalisi." 40 verses containing a description of cows.
	Marathi and Sanskrit.	"Sangit Gogal Wibhushan Petika," being verses describing the ornaments tied round the necks of cows.
(6) Mathematics.	Marathi.	"Dhulakshar." The alphabet of the Marathi language.
	Marathi.	"Lower Primary Ganit." Central Provinces Arithmetic, Part I, L. P. Standard.

Presses exist in the following eight districts of the Central Provinces:—Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Nimar and Raipur: there are also Presses in the Bamra and Nandgaon Feudatory States. There are 9 Vernacular and English newspapers. One English newspaper, the "Central Indian Observer" of Jubbulpore, ceased to exist, and another Vernacular newspaper, the "Bhonsla," was started at Nagpur during the year.

3.—Literary Societies.

Libraries and Literary of Philanthropic Societies.

16. The number of libraries and literary societies is 34, as against 33 in the previous year. The most important are the following:—

(1). The Hitkarni Sabha, Jubbulpore.
(2). The Hit Sabha, Saugor.
(3). The Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.
(4). General Library, Damoh.
(5). Public Library, Burhanpur.
(6). The Anjuman Islamia, Murwara.
(7). The Anjuman-i-Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur.
(8). The Native General Library, Nagpur.

It is proposed to establish a Central Provinces branch of the Society for the diffusion of sound and wholesome literature in India, both in English and the Vernacular. Committees have been appointed at Nagpur and Jubbulpore, but no further action has yet been taken, as instructions from the main branch of the Society at Calcutta are awaited.

4.—Arts and Sciences.

Museums.

17. There are two Museums in the Province—the Provincial Museum at Nagpur and a Local Museum at Raipur.

The former institution is in charge of the Agricultural Department, and is assisted every year by a grant of Rs. 1,552 from Provincial Revenues. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,370, of which Rs. 792 were spent on the salaries of a clerk, a custodian, a farash and chaprasis, and Rs. 578 on contingencies. The balance to the credit of the Museum at the close of the year was Rs. 951. The principal objects added to the collections during the year were specimens of coins, skins, a meteoric stone, and a few stuffed birds. A number of standard works on Indian Natural History was also added to the Library. Admission to the Museum is free of charge. It was during the year visited by 325,965 persons, of whom 140,523 were men, 118,625 women, and 66,818 children.

The Raipur Museum is in charge of the District Council of that district. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 2,714, to which was added a contribution by the District Council amounting to Rs. 400. The Municipal Committee made no contribution towards the Museum this year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 870, of which Rs. 324 were spent on salaries of Establishment; Rs. 345 on repairs to the building and furniture; Rs. 146 in the purchase of exhibits of manufacture from Agra and Moradabad, and Rs. 55 on contingencies. Since the close of the year negotiations have been concluded with the Curator of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the purchase of a typical collection of Northern India Art Wares of the aggregate value of Rs. 743. The Museum was visited by 144,449 persons.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

This Department is not under Provincial management, and no operations were carried on in these Provinces during the year.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—19-12-91—325

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I.-A—1. *Total acreage, Classification of areas, Irrigation, Crops, Current fallows and Live stock,*

	Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.
A.—1.—Total Acreage.						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to Survey Department ...	25,64,480	18,11,840	25,26,720	32,30,026	20,52,534	12,26,240
2. *Deduct* ... (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Area for which no returns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by Survey Department	25,64,480	18,11,840	25,26,720	32,30,026	20,52,534	12,26,240
4. „ by Village Papers	25,64,480	18,11,467	25,26,720	32,30,026	21,65,419	12,17,057
A. 2.—Classification of net area.						
1. Forests	4,87,783	5,44,180	2,36,993	18,28,469	6,18,043	1,24,800
2. Not available for cultivation	2,40,245	2,31,386	5,82,741	2,24,172	1,44,016	94,687
3. Available for cultivation	8,12,022	4,18,920	6,41,798	5,99,590	5,56,897	2,73,012
4. Current fallows	80,030	78,643	24,144	65,053	1,16,567	80,308
5. Cropped during the year	9,44,400	5,38,338	10,41,044	5,12,742	7,29,896	6,44,255
6. Irrigated during the year... (*a*) Government canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Private canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks ...	227	123	111	560	21,597	...
(*d*) Wells ...	5,723	3,179	3,288	340	1,836	1,743
(*e*) Other sources ...	1,635	193	...	296	1	552
Total area irrigated ...	7,585	3,495	3,399	1,196	23,434	2,295
7. Crops irrigated ... (*a*) Wheat ...	1,882	...	...	...	...	322
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses..	275	47	...	...	21,597	35
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops.	5,142	3,438	3,399	...	1,837	1,938
(*d*) „ non-food crops.	286	10	...	...	...	...
A. 3.—Acreage under crops.						
Cereals and Pulse ... 1. Rice	21,332	54,605	1,21,685	77,652	98,127	28,793
2. Wheat	5,64,380	2,35,139	5,03,925	1,29,679	2,65,273	2,51,883
3. Barley	877	1,931	...	60	396	51
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet) ...	38,888	29,124	...	103	12,363	31,388
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet) ...	58	...	...	...	...	5,855
6. Ragi or Mandua ...	1,082	...	...	...	...	...
7. Maize	3,479	5,557	...	1,058	8,605	651
8. Gram (Pulse)	72,941	57,523	80,080	28,972	33,410	87,890
9. Other food grains including pulses	1,20,152	84,331	2,40,969	2,11,080	2,00,123	47,382
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	26,743	33,971	68,989	9,749	19,761	16,339
11. Til or Gingelly ...	32,837	19,726	48,230	20,700	22,375	25,520
12. Others	15,755	1,947	...	556	32,156	2,838
13. Condiments and Spices ...	48	320	...	1	...	...
Sugar ... 14. Sugar-cane	6,443	1,026	2,332	...	984	1,151
15. Others	316	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	35,800	6,943	19,989	...	6,758	38,229
17. Jute	2,187	924	896	62	...	2,337
18. Others	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	32	7	...	...	...	...
20. Others	370	247	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Narcotics 21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	1,726	1,843	366	10	1,125	1,394
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian Hemp	...	...	...	...	3,316	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops ...	...	9,932	...	...	5,701	23,290
29. Orchards and Garden Produce ...	1,411	2,308	...	3	1,502	3,453
30. Micellaneous crops Food ...	6,867	4,514	15,366	65,484	36,881	77,220
Non-food ...	2,637	628	5,908	...	239	9,474
31. Total	9,56,862	5,52,546	11,08,735	5,45,169	7,49,095	6,55,138
32. Area cropped more than once	12,462	14,208	67,691	32,427	19,199	10,883
33. (31 *minus* 32) Net area cropped during the year ...	9,44,400	5,38,338	10,41,044	5,12,742	7,29,896	6,44,255
A. 4.—Number of Live stock.						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Cows and Bullocks						
2. Buffaloes						
3. Horses and ponies						
4. Mules and donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Sheep and goats						
6. Carts						
7. Ploughs						
8. Boats						

POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Carts, Ploughs and Boats in each district of the Central Provinces during the year 1890-91.

Hoshang-abad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhind-wara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	CENTRAL PROVINCES—(*continued on next page.*)
Total Acreage.—A. 1.						
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
30,39,360	21,48,861	24,47,360	29,63,200	15,53,920	24,59,520	1. Area according to Survey Department.
99,200	...	...	...	...	...	2. (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States. } *Deduct.*
1,10,720	...	...	10,22,080	...	...	(*b*) Area for which no returns. } *Deduct.*
28,29,440	21,48,861	24,47,360	19,41,120	15,53,920	24,59,520	3. Net area by Survey Department.
28,29,440	21,48,861	24,47,360	19,17,831	15,42,561	24,59,520	4. „ by Village Papers.
Classification of net area.—A. 2.						
9,38,272	12,07,181	7,55,096	4,61,035	1,20,380	3 23,476	1. Forests.
1,88,280	1,25,447	4,57,150	2,34,010	1,59,550	2,89,783	2. Not available for cultivation.
6,03,788	3,45,579	1,05,159	4,17,631	2,27,208	5,41,925	3. Available for cultivation.
38,396	24,191	2,72,474	72,681	41,197	57,219	4. Current fallows.
10,60,704	4,46,463	8,57,481	7,32,474	9,94,226	12,47,117	5. Cropped during the year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6. (*a*) Government canals. } Irrigated during the year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*) Private canals. } Irrigated during the year.
...	118	...	3	20	19,396	(*c*) Tanks. } Irrigated during the year.
2,970	7,180	8,914	7,002	2,621	12,122	(*d*) Wells. } Irrigated during the year.
140	26	8	72	20	1,584	(*e*) Other sources. } Irrigated during the year.
3,110	7,324	8,922	7,077	2,661	33,102	Total area irrigated.
269	3,250	69	311	...	...	7. (*a*) Wheat. } Crops irrigated.
2,029	513	5	129	...	19,296	(*b*) Other cereals and pulses. } Crops irrigated.
803	3,052	8,848	6,515	997	13,3?8	(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops. } Crops irrigated.
9	509	...	122	1,664	478	(*d*) „ non-food crops. } Crops irrigated.
Acreage under crops.—A. 3.						
16,217	8,223	10,628	5,214	332	32,245	1. Rice.
6,10,284	25,494	1,66,139	2,05,065	1,92,227	3,78,610	2. Wheat.
...	...	10	...	..	...	3. Barley
56,424	1,66,629	51,460	1,46,103	2,44,143	3,11,152	4. Cholum or Jowar (millet).
3,686	25,060	53	...	...	...	5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet) } Cereals and Pulses.
...	...	142	1,479	...	...	6. Ragi or Mandua. } Cereals and Pulses.
2,776	...	3,245	11,431	...	...	7. Maize. } Cereals and Pulses.
54,147	5,628	83,150	56,631	16,015	26,033	8. Gram (Pulse.) } Cereals and Pulses.
99,792	79,154	2,38,602	1,21,559	19,315	1,03,641	9. Other food grains including pulses.
23,130	1,958	5,632	10,286	1,41,322	1,19,525	10. Linseed. } Oilseeds.
86,393	39,284	18,178	8,459	51,242	25,825	11. Til or Gingelly. } Oilseeds.
721	907	61,304	85,819	4,084	8,906	12. Others. } Oilseeds.
...	2,086	750	2,710	...	...	13. Condiments and Spices.
299	74	7,734	4,852	178	3,250	14. Sugar-cane } Sugar.
...	98	300	...	...	...	15. Others. } Sugar.
21,995	79,552	2,764	68,350	2,99,297	1,45,024	16. Cotton. } Fibres.
...	2,900	3,199	...	1,447	...	17. Jute. } Fibres.
1,862	158	638	2,326	...	1,961	18. Others. } Fibres.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19. Indigo. } Dyes.
...	164	100	936	...	...	20. Others. } Dyes.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Opium.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22. Coffee.
..	...	...	...	...	...	23. Tea.
1,708	97	309	1,597	2,494	1,996	24. Tobacco. } Drugs and Narcotics.
...	..	...	...	...	...	25. Cinchona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	26. Indian Hemp.
...	1,298	...	...	...	...	27. Others.
69,816	3,231	1,97,120	2,521	...	...	28. Fodder crops.
8,413	1,595	914	1,719	6,335	5,997	29. Orchards and Garden Produce.
7,508	9,076	14,909	293	4,006	66,695	30. Miscellaneous Crops. } Food.
1,178	493	253	...	14515	23,195	Non-food } Food.
10,66,349	4,53,159	8,67,533	7,37,351	9,96,947	12,54,055	31. Total.
5,645	6,696	10,052	4,878	2,721	6,938	32. Area cropped more than once.
10,60,704	4,46,463	8,57,481	7,32,473	9,94,226	12,47,117	33. (31 *minus* 32) Net area cropped during the year.
Number of Live-stock, &c.						
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.	Chhattisgarh Feudatory States.	Total.

A. 1.—Total Acreage.

	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to Survey Department ...	68,79,360	25,39,520	20,08,960	75,03,360	53,38,240	31,66,720	1,87,39,200	7,41,99,421
2. *Deduct* ... (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,39,200	1,88,38,400
(*b*) Area for which no returns ..	30,44,102	...	5,09,764	31,20,640	28,60,414	16,86,765	...	1,23,54,485
3. Net area by Survey Department ...	38,35,258	25,39,520	14,99,196	43,82,720	24,77,826	14,79,955	...	4,30,06,536
4. „ by Village Papers ...	38,35,285	25,39,520	14,99,196	43,42,984	24,30,999	14,71,112	...	4,29,79,838

A. 2.—Classification of net area.

1. Forests ...	21,25,494	3,52,147	7,79,520	8,84,480	4,14,891	2,52,141	...	1,24,54,381
2. Not available for cultivation ...	1,76,778	9,66,903	87,569	2,41,229	1,40,074	1,05,262	...	46,89,282
3. Available for cultivation ...	7,72,280	2,83,482	2,42,305	7,82,536	4,94,252	3,65,520	...	84,83,904
4. Current fallows	97,717	62,932	33,906	2,02,741	1,12,409	1,11,982	...	15,72,585
5. Cropped during the year ...	6,63,016	8,74,056	3,55,896	22,31,998	12,69,373	6,36,207	...	1,57,79,686
6. Irrigated during the year. (*a*) Government canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Private canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks ...	1,30,011	2,51,618	72,529	15,050	46,544	37,367	...	5,95,274
(*d*) Wells ...	7,578	5,530	7,851	7,050	617	715	...	86,289
(*e*) Other sources ...	10,728	1,239	384	5,018	2,599	...	...	24,495
Total area irrigated ...	1,48,317	2,58,387	80,764	27,118	49,790	38,082	...	7,06,058
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat ...	...	10	11	22	894	24	...	7,064
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses...	1,46,174	2,38,733	76,954	21,977	46,199	34,275	...	6,08,238
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops..	2,129	19,562	2,616	5,070	2,260	3,719	...	84,653
(*d*) „ non-food crops.	14	82	1,183	49	437	64	...	4,907

A. 3.—Acreage under crops.

Cereals and Pulse. 1. Rice ...	1,90,353	5,58,091	2,74,271	12,57,524	7,57,662	4,91,867	...	40,05,321
2. Wheat	95,949	1,48,000	28,488	1,99,404	1,12,129	1,905	...	41,13,973
3. Barley	593	758	976	9,318	550	...	...	15,520
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet) ...	1,62,314	22,056	2,103	...	400	13	...	12,74,663
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet) ...	9	230	...	...	27	...	...	34,978
6. Ragi or Mandua ...	...	758	...	3,539	13	20	...	7,033
7. Maize	1,862	...	...	67,208	439	348	...	1,06,659
8. Gram (Pulse) ...	19,356	32,727	12,959	36,864	26,007	3,990	...	7,34,323
9. Other food grains including pulses	69,316	1,86,585	93,013	5,57,245	3,38,869	77,830	...	28,88,958
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	49,539	63,000	18,532	3,87,046	1,39,851	1,272	...	11,37,055
11. Til or Gingelly ...	37,267	3,356	1,066	39,908	22,912	30,153	...	5,33,431
12. Others	11,800	5,137	3,055	25,639	47,108	4,383	...	3,12,115
13. Condiments and Spices ...	...	...	...	3,826	90	167	...	9,998
Sugar ... 14. Sugar-cane	3,244	5,985	2,233	1,069	3,964	2,809	...	47,627
15. Others	...	...	...	...	584	...	...	1,298
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	24,450	23	...	13,483	14,226	20,497	...	7,97,380
17. Jute	...	780	67	1,928	586	80	...	17,393
18. Others	620	...	...	...	4,393	...	...	11,959
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
20. Others	...	...	162	...	24	...	...	2,003
Drugs and Narcotics 21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	635	245	1,241	2,799	880	368	...	20,833
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian Hemp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,316
27. Others	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1,305
28. Fodder crops ...	1,522	...	...	...	548	...	...	3,13,681
29. Orchards and Garden Produce ...	1,539	2,762	807	10,429	3,867	1,654	...	54,708
30. Micellaneous crops Food ...	12,751	14,505	2,509	83,294	4,456	3,565	...	3,79,899
Non-food...	1,386	6,658	254	40,286	591	252	...	1,07,947
31. Total...	6,84,911	10,51,656	4,41,736	26,90,811	14,80,196	6,41,176	...	1,69,33,425
32. Area cropped more than once ...	21,895	1,77,600	85,840	4,58,812	2,10,823	4,969	...	11,53,739
33. (31 *minus* 32) Net area cropped during the year	6,63,016	8,74,056	3,55,896	22,31,999	12,69,373	6,36,207	...	1,57,79,686

A. 4.—Numer of Live-stock.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Cows and Bullocks								
2. Buffaloes								
3. Horses and ponies								
4. Mules and donkeys								
5. Sheep and goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Carts								
7. Ploughs								
8. Boats								

I.-A. 2—Character of the surface.

For details of this table see Part II. of the Report of 1872-73 or Chapter I. and II. Introduction to "Central Provinces Gazetteer" Edition of 1870.

1. A. 3 Climate.

District head quarters.	Rain-fall, inches.				Average temperature in shade,												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.	
					May 1890.				July 1890.				December 1890.					
	January to May 1890.	June to September 1890.	October to December 1890.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to July 1890.	October to December 1890.
Vindhyan Districts.																		
Saugor	0·51	54·30	0·54	55·35	106·0	79·(	108·6	71·8	83·3	72·6	90·5	68·9	78·3	54·6	84·3	46·0	Information not available.	Do.
Damoh	1·57	55·63	0·38	57·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nerbudda Valley District.																		
Jubbulpore	1·75	43·69	2·33	47·77	106·9	78·2	110 6	65·3	82·8	73·5	86·7	71·1	78 9	51·4	83·9	38·9		
Narsinghpur	1·55	45·50	0·83	47·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hoshangabad	0·65	36·45	1·61	38·71	107·4	81·8	110·7	75·0	83·9	74·6	89·2	72·2	81·4	57·0	84·6	46·0		
Nimar	0·95	23·98	2 08	26·01	107·4	80·1	111·7	74·6	86·6	74 0	93·2	69·9	85·4	55·2	88·2	41·5		
Satpura District.																		
Mandla	3·03	48·83	1·77	53·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Seoni	1·26	55·51	4.10	60·87	105·5	78·0	110·5	69·6	81·9	71·5	86·7	68·9	78·9	54·8	89·9	44·5		
Chhindwara	0·50	40·66	3·58	44·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Betul	0·66	47·73	3·21	51·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
District of the Wardha and Wainganga Valleys (Nagpur country.)																		
Nagpur	0·49	50·49	5·69	56·67	111·4	84·2	115·2	76·5	83 4	74·3	94·1	71·3	81·3	59·8	84·4	48·4		
Bhandara	0·72	59·81	7·73	68·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Balaghat	1·62	67·12	4·37	73·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chanda	0·28	48·76	3·26	52·30	112·9	83·8	116·1	76·5	85 9	74·2	93·9	72·4	84·4	59·1	88·7	44·3		
Wardha	1·11	30·62	5·01	36·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
District of the Mahanadi Valley. (Chhattisgarh.)																		
Raipur	1·73	38 68	1·78	42·19	109·6	82·7	118·9	75·5	83·9	73·9	91·1	71·6	81·8	58·8	85 9	49·3		
Bilaspur	1·54	49·84	2·13	53·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sambalpur	3·26	54·94	0·88	59·08	107·9	83·1	111·9	71·2	85·3	76·5	92 1	72·6	84·1	59·7	88·0	46·7		

I-B. 1.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bastar ..	Feudatory.	2,056	3,10,840	1,68,268	See foot-note (3).	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, dammer, silk cocoons, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, horns, hides, wax and honey. There is a considerable traffic in teak timber, which is sent to the Coast.
2. Kalahandi* ...	Do.	12,000	3,25,993	1,22,484	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures and no mines.
3. Raigarh Bargarh*..	Do.	4,000	1,67,756	83,178	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangarh* ..	Do.	3,500	83,230	46,968	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
5. Patna* ...	Do.	8,500	3,29,855	91,232	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron-ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur ...	Do.	9,000	1,95,532	76,346	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
7. Rehrakhole ...	Do.	800	20,334	14,329	Ditto.	Do.	Do. do. Also some valuable sal forests; lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron-ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
8. Bamra ..	Do.	1,500	1,04,395	49,576	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron-ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
9. Sakti* ...	Do.	1,300	25,369	24,462	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds and cotton; also some forest produce but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum and mohwa fruit.
10. Kawardha* .	Do.	32,000	91,783	92,936	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
11. Kondka or Chhui-khadan ...	Do.	15,000	36,131	49,507	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kanker ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	82,449	65,788	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
13. Khairagarh ...	Do.	70,000	1,81,132	1,63,021	Ditto.	Do.	Cotton, rice, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron-ore.
14. Nandgaon ...	Do.	70,000	1,84,112	2,23,318	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, oilseeds, cotton and coarse cloth.
15. Makrai* ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	18,547	...	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c., gum, mohwa, chironji and achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. Iron-ore exists but no mines are regularly worked.

NOTE.—(1) States marked thus (*) are under British management.
(2) The population shown in column 4 is given according to the Census of 1891.
(3) All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no Military force in the real sense of the term.

Statement I. B. 2.—Feudatory Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

Name of State.	Name and age of Chief and family to which he belongs.	Caste or race and religion.	How educated.	By whom the State is at present administered.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bastar ...	Raja Bhairam Deo, 51.	Rajput.	Indifferently (knows Hindi a little).	The Chief—assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government.	Has sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a male heir. [He is since dead].
Patna ...	Maharaja Ramchandra Deo, 19.	Chowhan Rajput.	Being educated at the Raj-kumar College at Jubbulpore.	Government.	Do.	Do.	Is a minor.
Kalahandi ...	Raja Raghukesri Deo, 19.	Kshatri Nagbansi.	Under training at Raipur.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Not married yet.
Sonpur ...	Raja Niladhar Singh Deo Bahadur, 51.	Chowhan Mahapatra.	Knows English and Uriya.	The Chief.	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir. [He is since dead].
Bamra ..	Raja Sudhal Deo, C. I. E., 42.	Gangabansi.	Knows Uriya, Bengali Hindi and Sanskrit.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
Rehrakhole ...	Vishnuchandra Jenamani, 71.	Rajput.	Knows Uriya and Hindi.	The Chief—assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
Sarangarh ...	Lal Jowahir Singh, 4.	Raj Gond, Hindu.	An infant.	Government	Do.	Do.	No male heir.
Raigarh ..	Raja Bhup Deo Singh, 23.	Raj Gond.	Knows Hindi, Urdu and English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
Kanker ...	Maharaja Adhiraj Narhar Deo Chandrabansi, 41.	Chatri, Hindu, Vaishnawa.	Knows Hindi, Urdu, Uriya and Sanskrit.	Diwan appointed by Government on account of Chief's unsoundness of mind.	Do.	Do.	Has no direct male issue, but has a brother and a nephew.
Khairagarh ..	Lal Kamal Narain Singh, 21.	Rajput, Hindu.	Knows Hindi well and a little English.	The Chief—assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government.	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
Nandgaon ...	Raja Balram Dass Bairagi, 27.	Bairagi Hindu.	Knows Hindi and a little English.	Do.	Do.	Does not follow primogeniture.	Has no male heir.
Chhuikhadan ...	Mahant Shamkishore Dass, 51.	Do.	Knows Hindi.	Do.	Do.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a male heir.
Kawardha ...	Thakur Rajpal Singh, 41.	Raj Gond.	Was educated in Hindi by tutor appointed by Deputy Commissioner, knows Hindi.	Government.	Do.	Do.	Has no male heir.
~~Sakti~~ ..	Raja Ranjit Singh, 54.	Do.	Knows Uriya and Urdu.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.
Makrai ...	Raja Lachushah *alias* Bharatshah, 45.	Gond.	Was educated by private tutor in Hindi.	Do.	Do.	Do:	Has two sons aged 15 years and 6 years, respectively.

I. C.—Civil Divisions of British territory.

Districts.	Number of judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
												Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor ...	5	4,007	591,486	Saugor 44,694 Garhakota 9,525 Rehli 4,913 Deori 6,302 Khurai 6,272	2,067	14	25	28	26	758	1,87,867	4,48,890	7,09,916
Damoh ...	2	2,831	325,336	Damoh 11,755 Hatta 5,807 Hindoria 3,843 Raneh 2,826	1,335	6	17	50	17	356	1,00,074	2,70,238	4,13,815
Jubbulpore ...	3	3,945	749,362	Jubbulpore and Garha 84,556 Sihora 5,797 Murwara 7,825 Panagarh 4,916	2,534	18	18	40	18	718	1,86,520	5,73,436	7,98,555
Mandla ...	2	5,056	339,487	Mandla 5,057 Pindrai 1,381 Bamni 2,620 Shaipura 2,767	1,935	5	4	61	25	316	1,37,473	1,05,107	3,94,829

Seoni ...	2	3,207	370,832	Seoni	11,976	1,485	6	12	45	24	304	79,212	1,56,560	4,36,203
Narsinghpur ...	2	1,916	366,391	Narsinghpur and Kandeli	10,192	1,109	10	14	21	13	359	1,47,739	4,18,973	6,54,611
				Gadarwara	8,853									
Hoshangabad ...	4	4,594	528,103	Hoshangabad	14,246	1,480	16	29	55	14	563	1,43,540	4,38,651	8,63,855
				Harda	13,549									
				Sohagpur	7,299									
				Seoni	6,783									
Nimar ...	2	3,357	2,53,499	Burhanpur	32,241	713	9	21	43	6	434	1,65,955	1,80,186	5,50,042
				Khandwa	15,943									
				Asirgarh	2,437									
				Pandhana	2,788									
				Mandhata	1,490									
Betul ...	2	3,824	322,931	Badnur	5,014	1,314	6	10	52	22	347	1,46,742	1,99,042	4,77,379
				Betul	5,260									
				Multai	3,423									
Chhindwara ...	2	4,630	4,07,632	Chhindwara	8,953	1,852	6	6	75	29	324	91,687	2,20,269	4,83,111
				Mohgaon	5,609									
				Pandhurna	8,169									
Wardha ...	3	2,422	400,832	Hinganghat	10,677	1,372	14	27	26	19	427	2,92,507	5,17,326	11,39,450
				Arvi	8,614									
				Wardha	8,198									
				Deoli	5,451									
				Ashti	5,893									
				Sindhi	5,451									
Nagpur ...	4	3,843	756,911	Nagpur	1,17,908	2,194	22	35	38	21	1,060	2,63,749	8,37,630	17,15,669
				Kamptee	43,115									
				Umrer	15,168									
				Khapa	9,388									
				Ramtek	7,592									
				Narkher	8,255									
				Mohopa	5,639									
				Kalmeshwar	5,922									
				Saoner	5,558									
Carried over ...	33	43,632	54,12,802			19,390	132	218	534	234	5,966	19,43,085	43,66,310	86,37,465

I. C.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
												Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	33	43,632	5,412,802		19,390	132	218	554	234	5,966	19,43,085	43,66,310	86,37,465
Chanda ...	4	10,749	697,863	Chanda 16,079 Warora 9,802 Armori 5,884	2,762	12	15	130	20	586	1,41,241	2,90,226	7,59,211
Bhandara	3	3,968	742,887	Bhandara 13,389 Tumsar 7,567 Pauni 9,870	1,772	12	8	76	34	438	1,54,088	4,02,167	7,90,900
Balaghat ...	2	3,139	383,993	Burha 5,136 Waraseoni 3,972	1,211	6	5	65	30	239	1,05,106	1,55,802	4,31,445
Raipur ...	4	11,724	1,583,938	Raipur 23,899 Dhamtari 6,721	4,703	15	22	69	14	680	3,04,717	8,59,233	9,29,603
Bilaspur ...	3	8,341	1,156,958	Bilaspur 12,108 Ratanpur 6,381	3,882	20	16	56	10	416	1,14,660	5,22,779	7,71,346
Sambalpur ...	2	4,948	796,450	Sambalpur 14,540	2,720	10	20	66	25	480	1,29,643	1,54,185	3,43,602
GRAND TOTAL ...	51	86,501	10,774,891		36,440	207	304	996	367	8,805	28,92,540	67,50,702	1,26,63,572

I. D.—Population.

District.	Houses.		Population.						Classification of population.												Occupation.		Prevailing language.
					Children under 12 years.				Christians.						Hindus.	Moho-medans.	Parsis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborig-ines.	Others.	Agri-culturists.	Non-agricul-turists.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	British born British subjects.	Other Europeans and Americans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Indian Portuguese.	Unspecified.									
Saugor ...	130,409	25,302	305,587	285,899			591,486	147·6	440	90	56	410	...	38	502,927	25,396	15	16,434	19,144	...	149,732	415,518	h
Damoh ...	70,276	3,326	167,212	158,124			325,336	114·9	5	7	1	15	...	5	291,454	9,384	...	6,665	5,431	...	89,359	223,598	h
Jubbulpore ...	174,512	15,982	377,040	372,322			749,362	189·8	808	317	267	721	30	333	576,593	34,790	51	5,515	67,804	4	241,847	445,386	...
Mandla ...	61,779	7,199	171,095	168,392			339,487	67·1	7	5	2	108	...	5	129,555	4,048	...	284	167,746	...	140,989	160,771	h
Seoni ...	67,104	5,245	184,862	185,970			370,832	115·9	12	3	7	73	3	1	180,337	13,442	3	1,408	139,444	...	141,944	192,789	...
Narsinghpur ...	79,765	3,346	183,677	182,714			366,391	191·2	11	39	5	31	4	13	305,562	13,425	3	2,170	43,910	...	115,530	249,643	h g k
Hoshangabad ...	1,02,863	9,658	269,633	258,470			528,103	114·9	154	96	63	337	33	100	394,035	22,355	41	1,725	69,840	8	144,278	344,509	
1 Feudatory State ...	3,380	139	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,708	849	...	...	4,207	...	3,538	13,226	h Guzerathi
Nimar ...	48,692	5,666	131,222	122,277			253,499	75·5	188	6	86	309	53	92	199,454	24,426	97	1,247	5,282	46	84,312	147,029	n g m k
Betul ...	58,603	5,122	162,394	160,537			322,931	84·4	4	3	5	22	...	...	182,394	5,032	...	942	116,503	...	124,702	180,203	g h m k
Chhindwara ...	73,621	26,874	202,168	205,464			407,632	88·0	4	4	19	49	1	...	214,820	11,298	...	1,451	145,253	...	170,407	202,492	m g h
Wardha ...	85,044	7,189	203,281	197,551			440,832	181·5	11	15	7	47	7	9	328,621	14,200	7	2,356	41,933	8	170,849	216,372	m h t g
Nagpur ...	145,293	15,053	382,259	374,652			756,911	196·9	1,063	383	630	2,303	66	405	606,228	39,765	178	3,569	42,750	16	209,568	487,788	m h t g
Chanda ...	148,135	22,444	352,280	345,583			697,863	64·9	15	35	29	191	4	15	500,569	10,987	...	737	136,564	...	253,228	395,918	...
1 Feudatory State ...	38,271	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159,128	779	...	...	36,341	...	80,194	116,053	m g h
Bhandara ...	133,056	8,058	366,642	376,245			742,887	187·2	15	32	5	87	1	17	591,918	13,102	4	577	78,020	...	258,668	425,111	h m g
Balaghat ...	69,034	2,939	191,292	192,701			383,993	122·3	3	5	2	26	...	...	249,796	6,551	...	125	84,056	...	158,747	181,807	h u g m
Raipur ...	446,651	13,655	775,725	808,213			1,583,938	135·1	15	31	24	730	4	17	1,223,117	14,991	...	513	165,729	...	666,394	738,777	...
4 Feudatory States ...	104,554	19,553	...	...			...	...	3	1	...	...	...	10	3,16,657	3,885	...	193	106,317	...	190,967	236,099	h
Bilaspur ...	281,580	8,719	568,239	588,719			11,56,958	137·7	5	2	...	28	...	...	8,50,103	9,625	...	17	157,547	...	405,067	612,260	...
2 Feudatory States ...	32,324	1,400	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,943	2,082	...	...	26,156	...	45,587	63,594	u h k
Sambalpur ...	160,359	86,022	396,382	400,068			7,96,450	160·9	8	14	13	70	...	...	643,771	2,966	...	...	46,652	...	252,419	441,080	...
7 Feudatory States ...	196,754	...	...	...			...	...	3	2	4	1	...	...	910,835	2,319	...	...	47,297	...	230,171	730,290	...
Total Districts ...	2,336,976	193,769	5,390,990	5,383,901			10,774,891	122·2	2,768	1,142	1,226	5,557	206	1,050	7,971,254	2,75,773	399	45,735	1,533,599	82	3,778,040	6,060,751	
15 Feudatory States ...	375,283	21,092	1,087,445	1,070,011			2,157,456	73·2	6	3	4	1	...	10	1,479,271	9,914	...	193	220,318	...	5,50,457	1,159,263	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,712,259	214,861	6,478,435	6,453,912			12,932,347	111·5	2,774	1,145	1,230	5,558	206	1,060	9,450,525	2,85,687	399	45,928	1,753,917	82	4,328,497	7,220,014	

NOTE.—The population in columns 4 and 5 is according to the Census of 1891.
The remaining columns represent the statistics according to the Census for 1881.
Details for each Feudatory State are not available in the Census return of 1891.
m denotes Marathi, *h* Hindi, *t* Telugu, *g* Gondi, *k* Kol or Korku, *u* Uriya.

I-E 1.—Fiscal.

Survey and Settlement.

Area previously surveyed in square miles.					Cost per square mile.				Area surveyed during year in square miles.				Cost per square mile.	
			Revenue.				Revenue.				Revenue.		Revenue.	
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.		By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages (professional traverse).	By fields (cadastral).	By villages (traverse).	By fields (cadastral).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7,633	28,024	On account of former settlement (previous to 1868). ...	(a) 55,206	(b) 43,322	...	...	(a) 45	(b) 86	...	...	3,000	8,519	26	(e) 46
		On account of current settlement (subsequent to 1884). ...	(c) 50,590	(d) 29,017	...	...	(c) 25	(d) 57						

(a) Mauzawar survey with village boundaries.
(b) Old settlement survey including assessment.
(c) Professional traverse survey.
(d) 25,321 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 45 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment.)
3,696 square miles surveyed professionally (in Raipur and Bilaspur) at Rs. 138 per square mile (including traverse).

29,017

(e) 8,519 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 46 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment.)

NOTE.—The figures are for the survey year ending the 30th September 1891, but are only approximate as final accounts have not as yet been received.

Settlement.

Name of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Square miles ...	Rs.		
I. Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
II. For 30 years or upwards ...	21,708	29,94,190	Various dates between 1893 and 1898.	
III. For 10 years and under 30 ...	12,333	15,30,723	Do. 1895 and 1898.	
IV. In progress ...	11,127	21,94,681	1899 to 1906	
	45,168	67,19,594	...	Exclusive of Feudatories, Zamindaris and Government forests.

I-E. 2.—Fiscal.

Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in 1890-91.

Districts and class of Tenures.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatory States	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	A. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p	No.	No.
Saugor—Zamindaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent.	18,96,020	...	18,96,020	4,41,890	4,58,172	0 15 5	4,41,890	3 8	0 7 7	4,58,172	0 15 5		
Thekadari	1,74,025	1,74,025	...	5,299	116,120	0 0 8	...	...	...	...	...		
Ryotwari	6,6.2	...	6,652	1,701	...	...	1,701	4 1	0 8 4	...	...	2	55,830
Government Forests ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	4,87,783	4,87,783	...	...	17,194	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Damoh—Zamindaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent.	11,54,455	...	11,54,455	2,63,627	3,00,796	0 14 0	2,63,627	3 7	0 7 3		0 14 0		
Tekadari	1,09,740	1,09,740	...	3,566	24,217	0 2 4	...	...	...	3,00,796	...		
Ryotwari	3,465	...	3,465	40	...	...	40	0 1	0 1 11		...		
Government Forests ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
	5,44,180	5,44,180	...	...	323	...	...	...	...		...		
Jubbulpore—Zamindaris	...	...	...	...			...	...	...		...		
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying—held revenue free or on low quit-rent.	19,26,640	...	19,26,640	5,56,035			5,56,035	4 7	0 9 11		...		
Thekadari	3,46,821	3,46,821	...	17,404	7,49,362	0 12 6	...	...	...	7,49,362	0 12 6	1	75,705
Ryotwari	...	...	...	...			...	...	...		...		
Government Forests ...	16,266	...	16 266	8,347			8,347	5 8	1 2 1		...		
	2,36,993	2,36,993	...	...			...	...	...		...		
Mandla—Zamindaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent.	13,02,180	...	13,02,180	1,04,736	3,37,398	0 4 11	1,04,736	1 3	0 3 9	3,37,398	0 4 11		
Thekadari	5,081	5,081	...	...	1,312	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ryotwari	8,946	...	8,946	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Forests ...	85,350	...	85,350	42,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	18,28,469	18,28,469	...	...	777	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Districts and class of Tenures.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatory States.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of Land Revenue (column 8) of fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	A. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
Seoni—Zamindaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	11,46,181	...	11,46,180	1,38,879	3,35,807	0 6 7	1,38,8 9	1 11	0 2 10	3,35,807	0 6 7	1	10,208
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent.	1,54,423	1,54,423	...	1,557	35,000	0 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thekadari.	84,473	...	84,473	16,123	...	...	16,123	3 0	0 5 10	...	...	...	...
Ryotwari	49,414	...	49,414	6,253	...	...	6,253	2 0	0 3 4	...	...	...	...
Government Forests... ...	6,18,043	6,18,043	...	...	25	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur—Zamindaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	10,83,632	...	10,83,632	4,14,846	3,54,026	1 2 8	4,14,846	6 1	0 9 3	3,54,026	1 2 8	1	10,222
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent.	17,808	17,808	...	4,165	11,585	0 5 9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Thekadari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryotwari	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Forests ...	1,24,800	1,24,800	...	...	789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad—Zamindaris	1,10,720	1,10,720	...	...	4,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	16,17,858	...	16,17,857	4,35,722	4,72,627	0 14 9	4,35,722	4 3	0 7 5	4,72,627	0 14 9	2	27,066
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent.	1,29,421	1,29,421	...	2,929	39,477	0 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thekadari	19,845	...	19,845	1,519	...	...	1,519	0 1	0 2 1	...	...	...	...
Ryotwari	1,24,044	...	1,24,044	39,972	...	...	39,972	5 1	...	...	...	...	...
Government Forests ..	9,38,272	9,38,272	...	...	11,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar—Zamindaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	7,66,586	...	7,66,556	1,77,077	...	...	1,77,077	3 8	0 6 9	...	0 11 2	...	...
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent.	174,330	1,74,330	...	3,059	2,53,499	0 11 4	...	...	...	2,53,499	...	...	...
Thekadari	764	...	764	50	...	...	50	1 0	0 3 11	...	...	2	45,159
Ryotwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Forests ...	12,07,181	12,07,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul—Zamindaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	16,45,326	...	16,45,326	1,90,136	3,09,463	0 9 9	1,90,136	1 10	0 2 9	3,09,463	0 9 9		
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent.	19,771	19,771	...	550	2,541	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...		
Thekadari	1,021	...	1,021	57	...	...	57	...	0 3 0	...	...		
Ryotwari	26,146	...	26,146	8,349	...	...	8,349	5 1	...	...	...		
Government Forests ...	7,55,096	7,55,096	...	...	10,927	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Chhindwara—Zamindaris	10,22,080	10,22,080	...	210	67,975	0 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	14,00,326	...	14,00,326	2,13,431	3,27,298	0 10 5	2,13,431	2 5	0 4 6	3,27,298	0 10 5	...	...
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent	65,233	65,233	...	2,163	10,825	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thekadari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryotwari	14,526	...	14,526	4,465	...	...	4,465	4 11	0 4 11	...	...	...	...
Government Forests ...	4,61,035	4,61,035	...	...	1,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha—Zamindaris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	13,62,762	...	13,62,762	4,97,767	3,75,764	1 5 2	4,97,767	5 10	0 8 2	3,75,764	1 5 2	...	...
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent	70,778	70,778	...	19,559	24,628	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thekadari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryotwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Forests ...	1,20,380	1,20,380	...	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur—Zamindaris	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	18 96,318	...	18,96,315	7,99,228		1 2 5	7,99,228	6 8	0 10 1	6,96,430	1 2 5	3	1,63,533
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent	2,39,424	2,39,424	...	38,402	6,96,430	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thekadari	150	...	150	37	60,481	...	37	4 7	0 3 11	...	...	...	...
Ryotwari	155	...	155	95		...	95	9 2	0 9 9	...	...	...	...
Government Forests ...	3,23,476	3,23,476	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda—Zamindaris	30,44,102	30,44,102	...	2,354	1,36,744	0 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	14,90,842	...	14,90,842	2,68,701	5,12,420	0 8 4	2,68,701	2 10	0 6 4	5,12,420	0 8 4	1	16,137
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent	1,95,979	1,95,979	...	18,759	46,704	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thekadari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryotwari	22,943	...	22,943	4,698	...	...	4,698	3 3	0 7 8	...	...	...	...
Government Forests ...	21,25,494	21,25,494	...	...	1,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara—Zamindaris	9,36,000	...	9,36,000	70,788	2,24,762	0 5 0	70,788	1 2	0 3 10	2,24,762	0 5 0	1	11,150
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	12,11,127	...	12,11,127	3,25,741	4,87,854	0 10 8	3,25,741	4 3	0 8 1	4,87,854	0 10 8	...	...
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent	40,246	40,246	...	5,637	30,271	0 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thekadari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryotwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Forests ...	3,52,147	3,52,147	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat—Zamindaris	6,14,400	4,39,592	1,74,808	28,430	97,720	0 4 7	28,430	2 7	0 4 3	97,720	0 4 7	...	...
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	5,41,384	...	5,41,384	1,24,059	2,52,101	0 7 10	1,24,059	3 8	0 7 0	2,52,101	0 7 10	...	...
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent	3,484	3,484	...	178	2,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thekadari	70,172	70,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryotwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Forests ...	7,79,520	7,79,520	...	...	32,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur—Zamindaris	31,20,640	31,20,640	...	43,019		...	...	...	...				
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	34,32,118	...	34,32,118	8,09,606			8,09,606	3 9	0 5 7				
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent	63,626	63,626	...	...	15,83,938	0 8 2	...	...	...	15,83,938	0 8 2	1	24,943
Thekadari	...	...	...	...			...	...	...				
Ryotwari	2,496	...	2,496	374			374	2 4	0 4 9				
Government Forests ...	8,84,480	8,84,480	...	...			...	...	...				
Bilaspur—Zamindaris	28,60,414	28,60,414	...	59,570	3,29,901	0 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	19,79,134	...	20,89,600	4,60,437	7,99,114	0 9 2	4,60,437	3 7	0 5 6	7,99,114	0 9 2	...	...
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent	83,801	83,801	...	1,509	22,995	0 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thekadari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryotwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Forests ...	4,14,891	4,14,891	...	...	4,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DISTRICTS AND CLASS OF TENURE.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatory States.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE (COLUMN 8) ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 4) PER ACRE.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessed per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	TOWNS OVER 10,000 INHABITANTS.	
								For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	A. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
Sambalpur—Zamindaris	18,97,049	16,86,765	2,10,284	23,430		...	23,430	...	...				
Thekadari—Ordinary revenue paying	8,19,106	...	8,19,106	1,25,910		0 3 1	1,25,910	2 5	0 4 2				
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent	1,98,424	1,98,424	...	4,844	7,96,450	...	...	...	...	7,96,450	0 3 0	1	13,939
Ryotwari	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...				
Government Forests ...	2,52,141	2,52,141	...	...		...	...	...	...				
Total—Zamindaris	1,36,05,405	1,22,84,312	13,21,093	2,27,801	8,61,774	0 4 2	2,27,801	2 8	0 3 4	8,61,774	0 4 3		
Malguzari—Ordinary revenue paying	2,58,52,889	...	2,58,52,889	62,21,919	53,22,840	1 2 8	62,21,919	3 10	0 6 7	53,22,840	1 2 8		
—held revenue-free or on low quit-rent	20,92,412	20,92,412	...	1,27,580	3,67,750	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...		
Thekadari	10,14,594	...	10,14,594	1,45,808	...	...	1,45,808	2 3	0 4 3	...	...		
Ryotwari	3,41,340	...	3,41,341	1,20,925	...	...	1,20,925	5 8	0 7 10	...	...		
Government Forests ...	1,24,54,381	1,24,54,381	...	...	82,367	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	5,53,61,021	2,68,31,115	2,85,29,916	68,44,033	1,07,74,891	0 10 2	67,16,453	3 9	0 6 4	61,84,614	1 0 8		

Note.—Columns 13 and 14 represent the last year's figures.

I-E. 3.—Fiscal.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government, in Central Provinces during the Agricultural year 1890-91 *ending* 31*st May* 1891.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Village communities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to 5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	10	1,054	15	18,76,916	4,45,668	1,24,721
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	3	79	3	61,715	58,460	13,688
(c) Village communities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	75	5,067	212	88,92,788	9,17,503	8,344
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	19,459	18,202	50,661	2,03,93,596	16,466	4,474
(c) Village communities ...	9	5	60	4,483	498	138
4. Revenue payers other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 Revenue, (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture.	28	857	41	18,94,694	2,20,696	263
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law.	11,218	7,537	25,383	57,94,045	10,602	1,222
(c) Village communities. ...	...	..	...	...	..	...
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately.	5,671	960	19,696	3,15,626	953	323
6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue free tenures. In perpetuity.	3,791	977	6,039	14,73,691	12,040	1,150
For life or lives.	4,655	478	5,061	5,78,133	31,635	1,326
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue.	320	20	414	43,689	32	3
8. Purchasers of waste-lands.	259	281	565	2,07,902	10,534	676
9. Others.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	45,498	35,517	1,08,150	4,15,37,278	17,25,087	1,56,378

I. E. 4.—Fiscal.

Register of Transfer of Landed property in the Central Provinces, during 1890-91.

District and Class of Tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	24	201	5,696	26,159
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	4	...	30
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Damoh ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	19	51	1,741	9,971
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	1	...	27
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	7	8	111	71
Jubbulpore ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	35	104	10,962	17,708
Wholly or partially revenue-free	3	17	49	76
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	26	...	282
Mandla ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	9	34	2,525	25,437
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Seoni ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	4	26	1,625	8,512
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	1	6	20	221
Narsinghpur ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	11	102	3,029	70,941
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	11	104	5,864	78,899
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	2	1	94	2
Nimar ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	71	369	4,580	20,071
Wholly or partially revenue-free	6	11	2,698	130
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Betul ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	9	18	4,786	4,079
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	16	56	6,171	16,425
Wholly or partially revenue-free	....	1	...	37
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Wardha ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	16	74	5,636	18,746
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	4	46	52	616
Nagpur ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	20	244	4,994	35,532
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	11	...	88
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Chanda ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	3	35	1,063	6,539
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	..	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	4	4	294	111
Bhandara ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	17	94	3,481	22,938
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	..	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	6	24	1,451	15,504
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	4	6	106	179
Raipur ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	19	112	7,240	60,275
Wholly or partially revenue-free	1	...	25	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	17	82	6,229	24,863
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	Not	available.	
Sambalpur ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	4	45	363	6,223
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	4	...	118
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying	311	1,775	77,436	4,68,822
Wholly or partially revenue-free	10	49	2,772	506
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	22	97	677	1,482
	348	*2,037*	*80,885*	*4,70,810*

I-E. 5.—Fiscal.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
I.—From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ...	68,14,532	68,07,813	70,33,235	70,30,882			(a)2,353	...	...	Increase mainly due to regular revision of settlements now in progress.
II.—Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	...	...	...	...						
III.—Settled estates taken off revenue roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
IV.—Collection from Government estates.	...	...	...	...	7,45,365		...	...	...	(a) In train of liquidation Rs. 2,220-3-7 Doubtful ... 12-5-0 Irrecoverable ... ... Nominal ... 120-2-6 Total ... 2,352-11-1
V.—Income from sale of Government estates ...	...	...	...	...						
VI.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	1,60,361	1,31,999	1,56,816	1,47,138			9,678	...	...	
Total ..	69,74,893	69,39,812	71,90,051	71,78,020	7,45,365	64,32,655	12,031	...	...	

NOTE—The above figures are for the years ending 30th September 1889 and 30th September 1890 respectively.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

II-A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative authority of the Central Provinces for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.

Nil.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. I.—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1890 with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Province.			Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
								Judges of Chief Court of Provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Original: Regular.	Original: Miscellaneous.	Appeals: Regular.	Appeals: Miscellaneous.		
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																	Rs.	Rs.
Central Provinces.	Territory subject to the High Court ...	Civil and Revenue	84,445	98,38,791	4	18	50	1	4	18	51	125	1,02,995	8,987	6,647	605	13,03,762	13,27,405
		Criminal									49	266	24,338	1,216	2,602	215		
	Ditto not subject to the High Court...	Civil and Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Criminal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	84,445	98,38,791	4	18	50	1	4	18	56	323	1,27,333	10,203	9,249	820	13,03,762	13,27,405

NOTE.—Number of European and Native Judicial Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction.

The Civil Courts are those described in Act XVI of 1885. On the Criminal side District Officers are included with 1st Class Magistrates.

CIVIL.

Naib Tahsildars.		Munsiffs.		Judges of Small Cause Courts.		Registrars of Small Cause Courts.		Courts of	Tahsildars.				Assistant Commissioners.						Civil Judges.	
									1st Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.			
Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans	Natives.		Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.
0	44	0	22	3	2	0	2		0	41	0	11	5	12	2	12	4	5	1	11

Deputy Commissioners.		Commissioners.		Judicial Commissioners.	
Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.
18	0	4	0	1	0

CRIMINAL.

High Court Judges.		Sessions Judges.		Magistrates.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Cantonment Magistrates.	
Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.		Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.	Euro.	Natives.
1	0	4	0		31	32	3	112	7	147	4	0

*The total columns 7 to 11 show the actual number of individuals as required. As same Officer has in some (but not in all) cases both Civil and Criminal powers, the figure totals of columns 10 and 11 are higher than totals.

II-B.— JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2.—(Criminal).

Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

Description of offences.			Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
						Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy	Chapter VII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity	do. VIII.	...	126	113	114	823	394	370	1	58	
Do. by or relating to public servants	do. IX.	..	50	50	51	59	21	35	...	3	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	do. X.	...	292	288	293	483	160	303	1	19	
False evidence and offences against public justice	do. XI.	...	327	317	320	451	18	265	....	11	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	do. XII.	...	66	66	66	77	35	42	...	...	
Do. relating to weights and measures	do. XIII.	...	97	97	97	112	49	61	1	1	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	do. XIV.	...	211	209	208	360	101	257	...	2	
Do. relating to religion	do. XV.	...	13	11	11	31	21	10	...	...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	Offences affecting life ...	...	297	295	298	392	107	245	1	39	
	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	..	23	22	22	30	13	17	...	*1	*In the Lunatic Asylum.
	Hurt ...	...	3,229	2,838	2,844	5,518	3,290	2,010	8	210	
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	156	150	130	273	171	90	1	11	
	Criminal force and assault ...	...	5,833	4,558	4,582	8,860	5,603	2,734	18	505	
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor	..	43	3	37	69	35	34	...	...	
	Rape ...	...	52	41	42	60	26	27	...	7	
	Unnatural offences ...	...	16	15	16	21	7	13	...	1	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft ...	...	5,278	5,090	5,124	7,036	1,600	5,343	9	84	
	Extortion ...	...	90	78	78	145	91	50	1	3	
	Robbery and dacoity ...	...	134	113	117	361	122	228	1	10	
	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	..	119	115	116	162	36	122	...	4	
	Criminal breach of trust ...	...	280	250	252	275	108	154	2	11	
	Receving stolen property ..	...	235	230	235	342	83	249	2	8	
	Cheating ...	...	145	102	102	142	79	50	...	13	
	Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	...	6	4	4	11	10	1	...	...	
	Mischief ...	...	442	351	354	708	475	214	...	19	
	Criminal trespass ...	..	3,024	2,742	2,770	4,573	1,709	2,747	13	104	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		...	16	15	15	26	13	10	...	3	
Criminal breach of contracts of service	do. XIX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage	do. XX	...	470	321	319	388	292	76	1	19	
Defamation	do. XXI	...	437	284	285	419	356	92	...	21	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	do. XXII	...	423	323	315	548	368	166	...	14	
Offences under special and local laws	...	...	6,554	6,371	6,418	8,721	1,776	6,730	10	203	
		Total ...	28,484	25,472	25,701	41,524	17,336	22,745	70	1,384	

II-B.— JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3—(Criminal.)

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Central Provinces during the year 1890.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Pending at close of the year. Persons.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C, and Section 485	4	4	...	4	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, to prevent breach of the peace	41	153	94	55	4	3 pending over a month and 1 less than a month.
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ..	193	*221	78	142	...	* One person escaped.
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X ..	234	257	51	187	19	18 pending over a month and 1 less than a month.
5. Possession, Chapter XII	15	65	14	23	28	Pending less than a month.
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	225	227	...	227	...	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 323.	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Contempts of Courts under Chapter XXXV ...	3	3	2	1	...	
9 Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI ...	319	319	216	94	9	2 pending over a month and 7 less than a month.
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	101	157	34	116	7	2 Do. do. and 5 do.
11. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act ...	123	263	194	61	8	Pending less than a month.
Total ...	1,258	1,669	683	910	75	

II-B.— JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4.—(Criminal).

Statement showing the general results of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Special Magistrates under Section 14... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	3,245	1	1,485	1,660	...	20	79	1,808	13·6	5,958	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	26,488	41	10,042	13,419	1,531	627	828	15,652	13·4	63,456	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Benches of Magistrates	9,596	15	5,075	3,931	160	32	383	5,631	17·5	15,170	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 349 C. P. Code.*	854	...	94	744	...	...	16	515	6·6	57	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,038	14	599	647	469	252	†58	1,247	11·7	5,921	† Includes one person in Lunatic Asylum.
Courts of Session	236	1	45	160	...	...	30	122	48·1	1,338	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	41,603	72	17,246	19,817	2,160	931	1,378	24,460	14·5	91,843	

*These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

II-B.— JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5.—(Criminal).

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to.										Detail of punishments.																
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or to enter into recognizance to keep the peace; or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in reformatory schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Village officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	..	463	4	2	1,135	5	...	2	1,034	151	2	3	...	...	8,813	8,606	1,015	7	446	14	...	...	..	42	12	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	5,802	152	484	7,835	1,0.1	109	84	6,841	1,750	145	39	1	...	93,64	85,109	5,104	288	4,724	942	..	...	103	686	360	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	448	12	...	3,631	...	...	...	3,470	188	4	2	...	...	16,099	15,658	1,864	60	400	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code * ...	...	..	...	271	1	...	21	297	2	...	17	16	...	1	...	...	762	260	...	3	125	142	2	..	24	138	143	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	535	12	11	409	67	45	30	361	76	13	24	...	...	10,343	8,225	374	23	241	211	132	...	7	41	30	...
Courts of Session ...	...	43	47	...	69	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	400	40	...	...	1	24	32	12	...	...	..	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	43	47	...	7,377	180	497	13,013	1,219	154	116	11,706	2,175	164	60	1	...	1,29,301	1,17,638	8,361	378	5,812	1,191	164	12	110	769	408	...

* NOTE.—These figures having been included in the total for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5 A—(Criminal).

(Prescribed by Government of India, Home Department, No. 13-1005 of 1882.)

SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPING INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864). S-251 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
S-254 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1. Theft as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C.	8	...	63	1	261	2	329	3	148	3	117	7	942
Section 380 „ ...	1	...	20	1	39	1	60	...	47	1	29	...	199
Section 381 „ ...	...	...	6	...	25	...	34	...	23	...	16	...	104
Section 382 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Extortion as defined in ... Section 388 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section 389 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in. Section 411 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4
Section 412 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Mischief by fire „ Section 436 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443 „ ...	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	14
6. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „ ...	...	...	2	...	10	...	11	...	10	...	7	...	40
7. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „ ...	...	...	1	...	12	...	9	..	5	...	3	...	30
8. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 446 „ ...	...	...	15	...	16	...	35	...	40	...	25	...	131
9. Offences under Section 454 „ ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10. Offences under Section 14, Act III, of 1880. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1
11. Prisons Act, 26 of 1870, Section 47 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. Offences under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870 ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	2	...	2	...	17
Section 376, I. P.C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 429 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Include juveniles punished under any of these heads.

Total ... 1,487

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

Part II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(In addition to other punishments (Sections 3 and 4).								
A.—Section.								
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C. ...	1	1	4	13	7	16	42	
1. Theft, as defined in Section 380 ,, ...	...	...	2	4	3	5	14	
1. Theft, as defined in Section 381 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. Theft, as defined in Section 382 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 389 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 412 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 ,, ...	...	...	...	2	1	4	7	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III of 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—Section 4.								
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 194 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 195 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 466 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 467 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 468 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 469 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. Lurking house-trespass, by night, as defined in Section 444 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 ,, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Total ...	1	2	7	19	14	27	70	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I, and II.

Offences.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rioting ...Sec. 147, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... „ 193 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it. ... „ 317 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 251 „	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Attempt to commit suicide ... „ 309 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily cause hurt ... „ 323 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto grievous hurt ... „ 304 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 324 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 352 „	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force or assault ... „ 354 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dishonest misappropriation of property ... „ 403 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 406 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rape ... „ 376 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 381 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence ... „ 377 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Theft as defined in ... „ 379 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 380 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 511 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 454 „	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ditto ... „ 457 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house ... „ 436 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 428 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto ... „ 497 „	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass ... „ 441 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Section 44, Act IV of 1879	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
House-trespass ... „ 448 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Act V of 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Section 47, Act XXVI of 1870.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Act, 1879, Section 126 ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	14

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded* ...	1,571	
2. Total number of other punishments† ...	20,690	
Percentage of whippings ...	7·6	

* Total of column 14, Parts I and III, and of column 8, Part II.

† Not counting punishments of which whipping was a part, but including all cases in which whipping might have been inflicted.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6—(Criminal).

Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

Tribunal.	Number of persons.											Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or application rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentenced reversed.	Proceeding quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,896	...	440	683	...	266	431	4	17	...	55	15·3	
To Courts of Session	1,389	...	553	389	...	168	171	2	22	6	66	16·1	
Superior Courts { By persons convicted	254	...	85	93	...	40	14	...	1	...	21	16·0	
Superior Courts { By Government from judgment of acquittal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	3,539	...	1,080	1,175	...	474	616	6	40	6	142	15·7	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	249	...	66	90	...	...	1	19	29	27	2	11·2	
By Courts of Session	41	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	12·0	
By Superior Courts	634	...	403	569	29	53	80	22	5	...	3	15·6	303 cases involving 532 persons were called for by the High Court on review of returns.
Total ..	915	...	504	665	29	53	81	41	35	28	9	14·5	
Grand Total	4,454	...	1,584	1,840	29	529	697	47	75	34	151	15·4	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7—(Civil.)

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits between landlord and tenant.						Title and other suits.																				
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Moveable property or the value thereof.	Damages.	Suits for ejectment.	Suits for recovery of possession.	Suits for arrears of rent.	Suits for recovery of a penalty for the levy of anything in excess of rent by a landlord.	Suits for recovering penalty from a landlord for refusing a receipt or giving a defective receipt.	All other suits between landlord and tenant not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowment.	Suits to set aside judgments, contract or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partitions.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills' Act.)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																			
I.—Civil Courts.																																			
Unpaid Tribunals	70	56	5	5	32	4	8	1	11	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	43	2	...	92	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	35,552	15,099	3,599	531	4,296	697	1,372	467	3,762	2,332	...	...	8,600	...	...	...	1,436	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	77,818
Small Cause Courts	5,587	1,563	678	64	2,518	227	32	185	111	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,945
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2,480	394	293	65	38	21	31	19	248	253	1,517	1,331	133	...	...	10	3,624	337	302	2,169	18	33	...	73	2	249	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	39	13,687
Chief Courts of Districts	16	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	3	22	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	110
Total ...	43,505	17,117	4,578	665	6,884	949	1,444	672	4,135	2,782	1,519	1,331	8,734	...	...	10	5,122	348	305	2,356	18	34	...	85	3	253	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	49	1,02,908
II.—Revenue Courts.																																			
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																			
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	43,505	17,117	4,578	665	6,884	949	1,444	672	4,135	2,782	1,519	1,331	8,734	...	...	10	5,122	348	305	2,356	18	34	...	85	3	253	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	49	1,02,908

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8—(Civil.)

Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.										Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	199	53	26	121	...	...	...	...	1	36,965	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	17,447	41,868	11,962	6,541	...	...	...	...	...	30,19,750	
Small Cause Courts	3,052	5,295	1,432	1,107	59	...	...	..	...	4,97,216	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts... ...	1,425	3,410	2,054	4,700	1,111	760	43	24	198	45,40,786	
Chief Courts of Districts	2	1	...	17	4	45	22	16	3	20,18,254	
Total ...	22,035	50,627	15,474	12,486	1,174	805	65	40	202	1,01,12,971	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,035	50,627	15,474	12,486	1,174	805	65	40	202	1,01,12,971	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than 4 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	377	...	90	89	55	59	2	...	...	80	38	24	...	60·0	20·9	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	84,485	...	17,108	8,421	15,760	14,906	714	21	1	16,194	5,213	6,169	106	53·3	36·4	
Small Cause Courts	11,639	...	1,699	1,145	2,713	2,836	62	5	2	1,949	528	707	34	32·0	22·8	
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts	15,683	...	2,339	986	1,653	1,405	133	28	8	4,653	2,131	2,383	269	89·0	51·6	
Chief Courts of Districts	106	...	6	2	13	5	2	1	1	46	20	12	3	103·6	70·7	
Total ...	1,12,290	...	21,242	10,583	20,194	19,211	913	55	12	22,922	7,930	9,295	412	59·6	36·2	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,12,290	...	21,242	10,583	20,194	19,211	913	55	12	22,922	7,930	9,295	412	59·6	36·2	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than 4 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunal ..	24	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	2	4	...	51·3	16·7	
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ..	6,911	...	1,777	214	65	826	250	27	11	1,724	1,000	426	...	35·5	26·3	
Small Cause Courts ...	410	...	120	24	25	44	20	...	...	91	59	27	...	26·4	13·3	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	1,955	...	605	23	135	226	88	4	...	448	286	140	...	47·5	31·6	
Chief Courts of Districts ..	289	...	87	...	40	49	22	...	2	52	35	5	...	34·0	18·4	
Total ...	9,589	...	2,590	261	860	1,149	380	31	13	2,324	1,379	602	...	36·8	26·5	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,589	...	2,590	261	860	1,149	380	31	13	2,324	1,379	602	...	36·8	26·5	

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

PART I.—APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending	Of those pending more than 4 months	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 5 of Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	3,265	...	...	176	444	25	29	9	1,060	439	503	101	479	9	52·5	26
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	3,230	...	...	204	506	13	38	10	1,230	277	448	136	368	16	47·8	9
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	368	...	...	9	5	4	1	1	131	47	42	13	115	19	92·4	20
Total ...	6,863	...	...	389	955	42	68	20	2,421	763	993	250	962	44	51·9	55
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals from appellate do. Civil ...	96	...	...	20	111	...	3	...	376	53	140	43	214	157	154·5	10
Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	96	...	...	20	111	...	3	...	376	53	140	43	214	157	154·5	10
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,823	...	...	499	1,066	42	71	20	2,797	816	1,133	293	1,176	201	63·4	65

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 4 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	288	...	27	17	43	2	12	2	47	10	62	24	42	1	43·5	1
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	239	...	25	17	54	2	11	12	54	4	27	18	15	...	36·1	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	84	...	6	7	1	...	2	...	35	1	12	2	18	...	46·2	...
Total ...	611	...	58	41	98	4	25	14	136	15	101	44	75	1	40·7	1
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.... Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court of Province.... Appeals from appellate do. ..	88	...	...	2	15	...	1	1	20	2	24	4	19	3	105·7	...
Total ...	88	...	...	2	15	...	1	1	20	2	24	4	19	3	105·7	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	699	...	58	43	113	4	26	15	156	17	125	48	94	4	48·1	1

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11—(Civil.)

Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than four months at the close of the year.	Amounts realized.		Number of applications.										
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of processes.	Without the issue of processes.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	199	4	41	30	81	43	1	3,357	132	...	2	...	9	3	4	14	1	21	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	66,317	1,513	12,099	11,279	31,995	8,431	244	6,17,470	4,792	74	509	3,634	5,614	2,514	718	4,021	12	345	...	...	4
Small Cause Courts ...	10,060	800	1,560	2,290	4,490	920	94	80,883	2,816	16	145	336	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	11,746	532	3,319	2,379	3,912	1,604	143	5,17,646	7,848	13	54	488	636	626	409	762	58	1,964	...	3	4
Chief Courts of Districts ...	118	7	31	22	40	18	5	15,163	290	...	2	12	1	3	3	7	...	8	...	...	1
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	87,440	2,856	17,050	16,000	40,518	11,016	487	12,34,519	15,878	103	712	4,470	6,814	3,146	1,134	4,804	71	2,338	...	3	9
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	87,440	2,856	17,050	16,000	40,518	11,016	487	12,34,519	15,878	103	712	4,470	6,814	3,146	1,134	4,804	71	2,338	...	3	9

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12—(Civil.)

Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX. Act XIV of 1882 in the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

Class of Courts.	Application for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amounts of insolvency assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number of hearings.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.						Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359, not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of District ...	133	26	12	86	22	1	...	36	15	8	38,079	2,034	1,879	2,128	
Chief Courts of District ...	17	4	...	7	5	...	...	1	1	1	163	163	12,145	8,002	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	150	30	12	43	27	1	...	37	16	9	38,242	2,197	14,024	10,130	

II-B—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed; distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors ...	Two Assessors, in each. The prescribed qualifications are education and good character.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C. Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session Assessors ...		...	116	...	...	...	...	...	68	14	34	
High Courts, Original Criminal Jurisdiction Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	116	...	...	...	...	...	68	14	34	

Statement showing the general result of the trial of European

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases										
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.						By Courts of Session				
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, Section 191 (a) Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 (b) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451 (b) of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 (b) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offence relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against pro-perty, Chapter XVII. — Offences affecting life ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 323 I. P. C. ...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Rape ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Unnatural offence ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Robbery and dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Receiving of stolen property ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Cheating ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Mischief ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass ..	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special local laws ...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	7	7	...	...	14	...	14	...	9	5	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...

No. 14—(Criminal).

British subjects in the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

were disposed of.						Number of cases.					
by High Court.			Total for all Courts.								
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5 number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	9	5	14	...	12	12	...	...	...	...

Subsidiary Table.

35							36	
Of the total number of persons shown in							Of cases shown in column 30	
Column 16.			Column 21.	Columns 21 and 24.			Disposed of by Magistrates.	Disposed of by Sessions Judges.
Number who claimed to be tried by mixed jury, Section 451 A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 461 (B) of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors Section 451 (2) of Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Nagpur ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	976	37	1,013	852	55	907	1,828	92	1,920
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	337	29	366	342	29	371
		Civil ...	3	...	3	25	...	25	28	...	28
2. Jubbulpore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	984	45	1,029	1,302	128	1,430	2,286	173	2,459
		Under-trial ...	21	...	21	606	60	666	627	60	687
		Civil ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7
3. Raipur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	750	52	802	893	89	982	1,643	141	1,784
		Under-trial ...	20	1	21	443	36	479	463	37	500
		Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
4. Saugor ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	248	26	274	715	101	816	963	127	1,090
		Under-trial ...	14	1	15	557	46	603	571	47	618
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
5. Bhandara ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	67	13	80	339	54	393	406	67	473
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	173	16	189	178	16	194
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
6. Chanda ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	78	2	80	207	18	225	285	20	305
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	119	10	129	122	11	133
		Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
7. Wardha ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	43	6	49	194	18	212	237	24	261
		Under-trial ...	20	1	21	225	23	248	245	24	269
		Civil ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20
8. Balaghat ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	51	6	57	161	14	175	212	20	232
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	191	12	200	195	12	207
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
9. Sironcha ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	24	...	24
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Damoh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	15	76	263	68	331	324	83	407
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	134	11	145	138	12	150
		Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
11. Seoni ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	63	8	70	231	30	261	293	38	331
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	153	9	162	164	9	173
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
12. Mandla ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	50	3	53	168	21	189	218	24	242
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	116	11	127	118	11	129
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
13. Chhindwara ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	60	7	67	212	22	234	272	29	301
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	125	14	139	136	14	150
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
14. Betul ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	87	9	96	110	13	123	197	22	219
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	88	8	96	92	9	101
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
15. Hoshangabad ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	140	9	149	403	41	444	543	50	593
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	188	7	195	192	7	199
		Civil ...	1	...	1	18	...	18	19	...	19
16. Narsinghpur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	69	5	74	575	66	641	644	71	715
		Under-trial ...	36	2	38	456	46	502	492	48	540
		Civil ...	2	...	2	22	...	22	24	...	24
17. Nimar ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	83	5	88	222	16	238	305	21	326
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	134	10	144	146	10	156
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
18. Sambalpur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	220	13	233	430	51	481	650	64	714
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	244	27	271	256	27	283
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	
19. Bilaspur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	107	8	115	499	42	541	606	50	656
		Under-trial ...	14	1	15	464	40	504	478	41	519
		Civil ...	5	...	5	15	1	16	20	1	21
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	4,137	269	4,406	7,799	847	8,646	11,936	1,116	13,052
		Under-trial ...	199	9	208	4,780	415	5,195	4,979	424	5,403
		Civil ...	15	...	15	159	1	160	174	1	175

(GENERAL SUMMARY.)

Jails and Lock-ups of the Central Provinces during the year 1890.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
765	42	807	1,063	50	1,113	1,009·57	40·94	1,050·51			
320	28	348	22	1	23	9·47	0·37	9·84			
24	...	24	4	...	4	1·16	...	1·16	1,020·20	41·31	1,061·51
1,178	110	1,288	1,108	63	1,171	1,049·68	50·75	1,100·43			
602	56	658	25	4	29	18·94	1·36	20·30			
7	...	7	...	...	...	0·38	...	0·38	1,069·00	52·11	1,121·11
1,074	109	1,183	569	32	601	596·93	36·34	633·27			
430	36	466	33	1	34	16·99	1·07	18·06			
2	...	2	1	...	1	0·22	...	0·22	614·14	37·41	651·55
708	84	792	255	43	298	240·71	29·54	270·25			
561	46	607	10	1	11	17·43	0·84	18·27			
7	...	7	1	...	1	0·87	...	0·87	259·01	30·38	289·39
325	61	386	81	6	87	85·07	13·44	98·51			
175	16	191	3	...	3	6·68	0·54	7·22			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·40	92·15	13·98	106·12
229	12	241	56	8	64	63·90	4·51	68·41			
115	9	124	7	2	9	7·57	1·14	8·71			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·29	...	0·29	71·76	5·65	77·41
192	20	212	45	4	49	47·93	6·46	54·39			
235	24	259	10	...	10	8·33	1·33	9·66			
20	...	20	...	...	...	1·95	...	1·95	58·21	7·79	66·00
165	13	178	47	7	54	38·02	3·62	41·64			
194	12	206	1	...	1	6·80	0·14	6·94			
2	...	2	1	...	1	0·16	...	0·16	44·98	3·76	48·74
14	...	14	10	...	10	4·66	...	4·66			
24	...	24	...	...	...	1·12	...	1·12			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·78	...	5·78
258	71	329	66	12	78	73·53	14·22	87·75			
137	12	149	1	...	1	5·18	0·43	5·61			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·50	79·21	14·65	93·86
208	34	242	85	4	89	70·70	6·75	77·45			
154	9	163	10	...	10	4·39	0·06	4·45			
6	...	6	1	...	1	0·61	...	0·61	75·70	6·81	82·51
151	21	172	67	3	70	48·21	4·25	52·46			
112	11	123	6	...	6	3·71	0·48	4·19			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10	52·02	4·73	56·75
192	17	209	80	12	92	55·68	6·83	62·51			
133	14	147	3	...	3	4·47	0·23	4·70			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07	60·22	7·06	67·28
166	17	183	31	5	36	43·45	3·93	47·38			
91	8	99	1	1	2	2·50	0·15	2·65			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·45	46·40	4·08	50·48
402	37	439	141	13	154	129·72	10·18	139·90			
188	7	195	4	...	4	7·26	0·28	7·54			
18	...	18	1	...	1	2·11	...	2·11	139·09	10·46	149·55
533	53	586	111	18	129	89·30	8·69	97·99			
485	47	532	7	1	8	20·53	1·43	21·96			
24	...	24	...	...	...	1·78	...	1·78	111·61	10·12	121·73
236	13	249	69	8	77	64·82	5·64	70·46			
136	10	146	10	...	10	4·73	0·18	4·91			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·48	...	0·48	70·03	5·82	75·85
500	45	545	150	19	169	181 01	11·75	192·76			
249	27	276	7	...	7	7·47	0·27	7·74			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·21	188·69	12·02	200·71
525	40	565	81	10	91	95·00	9·67	104·67			
466	41	507	12	...	12	17·73	0·88	18·61			
20	1	21	...	...	...	0·82	0·02	0·84	113·55	10·57	124·13
7,821	799	8,620	4,115	317	4,432	3,987·89	267·51	4,255·40			
4,807	413	5,220	172	11	183	171·30	11·18	182·48			
165	1	166	9	...	9	12·56	0·02	12·58	4,171·75	278·71	4,450·46

II-C.—Prisons

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and

1	2	3		4		5		6								7			8			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received by transfer.								Grand Total.			Transferred to other jails.			
								A.						B.					A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
								From jails in the Province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.		From jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	976	37	457	36	1,433	73	340	14	...	...	...	...	55	5	...	...	1,828	92	1,920	78	1	18	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	984	45	850	101	1,834	146	372	20	...	...	7	...	73	1	...	...	2,286	173	2,459	108	3	32	2
3	Raipur ...	750	52	674	87	1,424	139	210	1	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	1,643	141	1,784	69	1	14	2
	Total ...	2,710	134	1,981	224	4,691	358	922	41	...	...	7	...	137	7	...	...	5,757	406	6,163	255	5	64	5
4	Saugor ...	248	26	714	99	962	125	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	963	127	1,090	139	1	35	...
5	Bhandara ...	67	13	335	54	402	67	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	67	473	73	6	1	1
6	Chanda ...	78	2	200	18	278	20	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	20	305	51	...	2	..
7	Wardha ...	43	6	189	18	232	24	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	237	24	261	37	6	1	1
8	Balaghat ...	51	6	158	14	209	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	20	232	23	...	2	...
9	Sironcha ...	1	...	22	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	3	...	...	...
10	Damoh ...	61	15	260	67	321	82	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	83	407	41	10	2	..
11	Seoni ...	62	8	230	30	292	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	38	331	21	4	...	...
12	Mandla ...	50	3	167	21	217	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	24	242	26	6	...	...
13	Chhindwara ...	60	7	208	22	268	29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	29	301	31	...	...	...
14	Betul ..	87	9	107	13	194	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	22	219	27	3	...	...
15	Hoshangabad ...	144	9	396	39	536	48	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	50	593	54	...	2	...
16	Narsinghpur ..	69	5	559	66	628	71	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	71	715	106	6	2	...
17	Nimar ...	83	5	218	16	301	21	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	305	21	326	48	1	3	..
18	Sambalpur ...	220	13	418	50	638	63	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	650	64	714	39	...	...	..
19	Bilaspur ...	107	8	498	42	605	50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	606	50	656	151	...	6	1
	Total ...	1,427	135	4,679	569	6,106	704	67	6	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6,179	710	6,889	870	43	56	3
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,137	269	6,660	793	10,797	1,062	989	47	3	...	8	...	138	7	1	...	11,936	1,116	13,052	1,125	48	120	8

1. (Judicial.)

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1890.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16			
Released during the year.																									
A.		B.		C.		D.																			
						By order of Government.																			
						a		b																	
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
49	3	478	31	123	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	16	...	1,063	50	1,009·57	40·94	1,050·51	1
38	3	832	94	152	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	14	1	1,108	63	1,049·68	50·75	1,100·43	2
38	4	881	99	51	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	15	1	569	32	596·93	36·34	633·27	3
125	10	2,191	224	326	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	1	45	2	2,740	145	2,656·18	128·03	2,784·21	
16	...	495	82	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	255	43	240·71	29·54	270·25	4
16	3	227	50	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	81	6	85·07	13·44	98·51	5
16	...	152	11	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	56	8	63·90	4·51	68·41	6
21	...	130	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	4	47·93	6·46	54·39	7
10	1	123	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	47	7	38·02	3·62	41·64	8
1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4·66	...	4·66	9
8	...	190	58	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	2	66	12	73·53	14·22	87·75	10
2	...	178	29	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	85	4	70·70	6·75	77·45	11
6	3	111	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	67	3	48·21	4·25	52·46	12
6	1	146	15	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	80	12	55·68	6·83	62·51	13
8	1	125	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	31	5	43·45	3·93	47·38	14
33	...	304	36	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	141	13	129·72	10·18	139·90	15
40	...	379	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	111	18	89·30	8·69	97·99	16
18	3	157	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	69	8	64·82	5·64	70·46	17
14	1	416	42	19	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	150	19	181·01	11·75	192·76	18
21	1	338	37	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	81	10	95·00	9·67	104·67	19
236	14	3,481	464	63	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	22	1	61	5	1,375	172	1,331·71	139·48	1,471·19	
361	24	5,672	688	389	21	5	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	15	...	25	2	106	7	4,115	317	3,987·89	267·51	4,255·40	

II-C.—Prisons

Showing Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christian.																	
		A.		B.		C.													
Serial Number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	91	1	339	33	...	...	24	2	25	2	359	26
2	Jubbulpore ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	121	11	530	65	6	...	189	25	30	4	701	81
3	Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	575	79	...	...	77	5	7	3	559	78
	Total ...	4	...	...	...	3	...	234	15	1,444	177	6	...	290	32	62	9	1,619	185
4	Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	7	545	82	1	...	111	10	10	10	583	67
5	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25	2	269	38	1	...	39	13	5	1	265	44
6	Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	146	13	...	...	44	5	2	...	177	17
7	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	3	134	9	...	...	19	6	4	2	162	13
8	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	91	11	...	...	46	2	9	1	133	10
9	Sironcha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
10	Damoh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	203	58	1	...	44	6	8	9	206	44
11	Seoni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	114	15	1	...	80	14	8	...	196	29
12	Mandla ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	3	79	9	...	...	66	9	...	...	146	13
13	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	122	9	...	...	64	7	10	2	165	17
14	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	57	8	...	...	40	4	...	...	87	10
15	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	1	...	3	2	52	2	237	20	1	...	102	15	10	2	331	34
16	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	43	4	467	56	...	...	47	6	13	1	476	57
17	Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	54	5	138	9	...	...	25	2	3	1	185	12
18	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	341	40	...	...	63	9	10	7	343	34
19	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	26	3	251	24	...	...	219	15	5	2	408	28
	Total ...	...	...	2	...	9	3	439	42	3,215	401	5	...	1,009	123	97	38	3,885	429
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4	...	2	...	12	3	673	57	4,659	578	11	...	1,299	155	159	47	5,504	614

N. B.—Detail of Religions included in Column 3 E—Gond, Purdhan, Bhils, Khond, Kolaris, Domas, Lonia, Bharia, Dahat, Pathari, Banjaras, Sours, Dhongar, Mowasi, Badak, Bajjni, Passi,

2. (Judicial.)

and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1890.

5															6			
Previous occupation.																		
C.		D.		Males.							Females.							
40 to 60.		Above 60.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	Total.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	
63	8	10	...	31	...	36	187	62	77	114	24	2	8	3	457	36	493	1
112	16	7	...	22	...	97	246	68	134	263	70	1	22	8	850	101	951	2
78	5	30	1	18	...	80	512	44	...	20	62	4	19	2	674	87	761	3
253	29	47	1	71	...	213	895	194	211	397	156	7	49	12	1,981	324	2,205	
109	12	12	10	23	...	72	272	2	76	269	58	7	29	5	714	99	813	4
58	7	7	2	16	...	12	127	41	25	114	40	3	8	3	335	54	389	5
20	1	1	...	12	...	4	65	18	59	42	14	...	4	...	200	18	218	6
21	3	2	...	2	1	21	56	11	9	89	14	1	3	...	189	18	207	7
16	3	...	...	6	1	7	70	6	5	63	10	1	3	...	158	14	172	8
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	9
37	13	9	1	4	...	16	60	4	19	157	49	3	15	...	260	67	327	10
26	1	...	...	10	...	6	81	14	20	99	20	6	4	...	280	80	260	11
21	8	...	...	11	...	9	87	2	18	40	15	...	6	...	167	21	188	12
31	3	2	...	12	1	6	115	2	32	40	17	...	5	...	208	22	230	13
20	3	...	...	5	...	9	51	12	9	21	10	...	3	...	107	13	120	14
50	3	5	...	14	...	49	127	33	14	159	25	3	11	...	396	39	435	15
60	7	10	1	15	...	46	302	28	72	96	46	1	19	...	559	66	625	16
28	3	2	...	13	1	5	96	28	28	47	9	1	5	1	218	16	234	17
58	8	7	1	15	...	19	234	13	102	35	29	11	10	...	418	50	468	18
84	11	1	1	9	...	34	361	3	17	74	26	3	13	...	496	42	540	19
699	86	58	16	169	4	315	2,122	218	505	1,346	382	40	138	9	4,679	569	5,248	
892	115	105	17	240	4	528	3,017	412	716	1,743	538	47	187	21	6,660	793	7,453	

Nut, Gandas, Binjwar, Bhumia, Kurku, Byga, Satnami, Kanjar, Kehari, Raj-Gond, Muna, Behelia, Chengotia bhat, Birjhasi bhat, Rawat, Mogian, Kole, Ojha, Kolhabhuti, Mang, Garadi, Balahi, Nahal, Garurahir.

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year

1	2	3	4									
			Numbers according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	A	2	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
		B	134	8	106	10	86	4	46	8	36	2
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	11	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		136	10	106	10	91	5	50	8	47	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		7	...	16	...	37	4	99	11	183	11
2	Jubbulpore ...	A	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	159	42	237	36	222	7	90	6	35	2
		C	...	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	15	2
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...
	*Total admissions ...		165	44	240	36	238	7	97	6	54	4
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		61	2	94	10	105	4	156	10	183	18
3	Raipur ...	A	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	...	...
		B	69	23	119	18	295	29	71	4	37	3
		C	...	...	1	...	5	...	7	..	13	...
		D	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	7	...
	*Total admissions ...		73	25	122	20	305	31	84	5	57	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		3	1	6	2	138	13	139	11	151	...
	Grand Total admissions Central Jails ...		374	79	468	66	634	43	231	19	158	9
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		71	3	116	12	280	21	394	32	517	24
4	Saugor ...	A	10	...	5	6	3	...	2	...	...	...
		B	113	29	160	26	189	21	66	7	40	7
		C	...	...	...	...	14	...	4	...	4	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	*Total admissions ...		173	29	165	32	206	21	72	7	46	7
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		8	2	43	17	105	10	38	7	21	3
5	Bhandara ...	A	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
		B	82	22	73	15	77	9	41	1	15	1
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	11	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		83	25	73	16	81	9	55	1	26	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890. ...		18	1	12	...	22	3	19	...	7	...
6	Chanda ...	A	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	27	5	69	6	35	...	19	3	33	2
		C	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	*Total admissions ...		31	6	71	6	36	...	21	3	37	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890		1	...	18	1	15	1	12	2	9	2

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
* Classes A. B. C. D.

3—(Judicial).

1890 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

												5		
length of sentence.														
F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
						A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	3	9
7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	430	33	463
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
12	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	12	..	...	1	457	36	493
284	7	157	11	27	...	152	5	101	1	...	...	1,063	50	1,113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	2	11
41	2	5	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	797	96	893
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	37	3	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	...	7
43	3	5	1	1	...	3	..	3	...	1	...	850	101	951
207	11	144	8	70	...	74	5	13	...	1	..	1,108	63	1,171
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	7	15
11	1	4	1	...	..	5	1	...	...	4	...	615	80	695
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	33	...	33
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
18	1	6	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	674	87	761
34	3	13	2	41	...	2	...	42	...	...	...	569	32	601
73	4	14	2	1	...	8	1	15	...	5	1	1,981	224	2,205
525	21	314	21	138	...	228	10	156	1	1	...	2,740	145	2,885
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	6	27
30	2	13	1	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	668	93	761
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
31	2	13	1	...	...	...	...	57	...	1	...	714	99	813
13	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	255	43	298
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
9	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	302	50	352
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
12	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	..	..	335	54	389
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	81	6	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	187	17	204
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	200	18	218
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	56	8	64

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4									
			Numbers according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Wardha ...	A	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	48	3	45	3	31	1	16	3	9	2
		C	...	...	1	...	5	1	12	...	3	1
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	†Total admissions ...		52	4	46	3	37	2	28	3	13	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		9	...	8	1	11	1	11	...	4	1
8	Balaghat ...	A	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	33	7	46	2	27	1	15	1	3	...
		C	...	..	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		35	8	47	4	30	1	17	1	7	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		4	2	14	1	11	1	12	1	2	...
9	Sironcha ...	A	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		B	3	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	1	...
		C	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	..
	†Total admissions ...		3	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	2	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10	Damoh ...	A	8	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
		B	50	23	84	20	47	8	22	5	11	2
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	8	2
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		58	26	85	21	52	8	25	6	19	4
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ..		5	2	17	5	19	3	10	2	12	...
11	Seoni	A	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	43	20	89	6	33	...	19	...	...	...
		C	...	...	3	...	3	...	12	1	4	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	..	...
	†Total admissions ...		44	21	92	6	37	...	33	1	4	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		4	2	23	1	25	...	26	1	...	...
12	Mandla ...	A	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	24	1	42	8	43	1	17	...	14	3
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		25	2	45	8	43	1	17	...	16	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		3	...	6	2	19	...	12	...	13	1
13	Chhindwara ...	A	2	1	3	...	2	...	..	...	...	...
		B	23	11	66	3	52	5	15	1	14	...
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	1
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		25	12	69	3	56	5	19	1	18	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		1	5	20	...	29	3	14	1	8	2

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C. D.

3—(Judicial).—Continued.

length of sentence.

F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation. beyond seas.				J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
						A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	161	15	176
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	189	18	207
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	4	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
8	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	144	11	155
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
10	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	158	14	172
...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	47	7	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12	4	16
6	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	223	60	283
9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	25
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
16	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	260	67	327
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	12	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	4
2	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	190	28	218
9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	33
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
13	...	4	2	..	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	230	30	260
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	4	89
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
5	1	12	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	159	20	179
1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
6	1	13	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	167	21	188
6	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	67	3	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
6	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	182	20	202
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
14	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	208	22	230
7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	12	92

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4									
			Numbers according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	Betul ...	A	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		B	17	4	34	4	24	2	10	...	3	1
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	† Total admissions ...		20	4	37	5	24	2	17	...	4	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		...	...	5	2	8	1	13	...	2	2
15	Hoshangabad ...	A	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	82	15	106	10	91	8	39	...	29	1
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	† Total admissions ...		90	17	109	10	93	8	39	...	37	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		3	...	23	1	31	7	28	2	30	1
16	Narsinghpur ...	A	14	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	168	22	140	22	129	7	20	2	16	1
		C	...	...	...	...	10	...	8	...	18	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
	† Total admissions ...		182	30	140	22	141	7	30	2	34	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		16	2	29	7	37	4	10	1	7	1
17	Nimar ...	A	6	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	37	3	36	4	43	3	21	1	19	...
		C	...	...	...	...	9	1	3	...	6	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	† Total admissions ...		43	4	38	4	53	4	24	1	25	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		8	2	20	2	25	2	...	...	12	2
18	Sambalpur ...	A	10	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	79	12	86	16	131	16	35	3	11	1
		C	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	10	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	† Total admissions ...		89	12	91	17	142	16	38	3	22	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		4	7	19	1	54	4	33	4	20	1
19	Bilaspur ...	A	7	3	4	1	1	...	5	...	...	...
		B	80	10	124	15	123	8	60	1	18	1
		C	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	1	17	...
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	† Total admissions ...		87	13	128	16	133	9	73	2	35	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		3	...	13	3	28	4	9	...	18	3
Grand Total District Jails.	† Total admissions ...		990	213	1,248	173	1,169	93	508	31	345	27
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		87	25	279	44	439	44	247	21	166	19
Grand Total.	†Total admissions ...		1,364	292	1,716	239	1,803	136	739	50	503	36
	Total remaining on 31st December 1890 ...		158	28	395	56	719	65	641	53	683	43

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C. D.

															5
Length of sentence.															
F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.			
						Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.									
						A.		B.							
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	11	104	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	13	120	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	5	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13	
6	2	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	366	37	403	
3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
10	2	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	396	39	435
18	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	141	13	154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	23	
14	1	6	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	500	57	557
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1	40
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
17	2	8	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	559	66	625
6	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	111	18	129
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
14	2	10	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	188	14	202
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	2	10	...	2		2	...	1	...	3	1	218	16	234	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	8	77	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17	
15	1	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	367	49	416	
6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
22	1	7	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	..	418	50	468	
13	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	19	169	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	21	
6	...	6	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	5	...	429	36	465	
17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	2	50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
23	...	7	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	5	...	498	42	540	
5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	81	10	91	
209	14	87	10	3	...	29	5	62	1	29	2	4,679	569	5,248	
90	12	32	3	1	...	8	3	22	..	4	1	1,375	172	1,547	
282	18	101	12	4	...	37	6	77	1	34	3	6,660	793	7,453	
615	33	346	24	139	...	236	13	178	1	5	1	4,115	317	4,432	

to simple imprisonment
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement,
to rigorous imprisonment
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping,
should be amalgamated for this total.

II-C.—Prisons 4.—Judicial—(for Convicts only.)

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1890, who had been previously convicted.

Serial Number	2 Jails.	3 Number admitted during the year.			4 Number previously convicted.									5 Ratio of column 4 D. to column 3.			6 Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						7 Serial Number.
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.			
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Nagpur ...	457	36	493	37	2	15	2	22	...	74	4	78	16·19	11·11	15·82	25	2	27	4	...	4	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	850	101	951	105	2	34	4	30	2	169	8	177	19·88	7·92	18·61	30	4	34	3	...	3	2
3	Raipur ...	674	87	761	56	2	26	2	6	1	88	5	93	13·05	5·74	12·22	7	3	10	4	...	4	3
	Total ...	1,981	224	2,205	198	6	75	8	58	3	331	17	348	16·71	7·59	15·78	62	9	71	11	...	11	
4	Saugor ...	714	99	813	81	7	23	2	15	1	119	10	129	16·66	10·10	15·87	10	10	20	2	...	2	4
5	Bhandara ...	535	54	589	37	2	11	...	6	...	54	2	56	16·12	3·70	14·39	5	1	6	1	...	1	5
6	Chanda ...	200	18	218	23	...	11	1	2	...	36	1	37	18·00	5·55	16·97	2	...	2	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha ...	189	18	207	18	6	2	1	4	1	24	8	32	12·69	44·44	15·46	4	2	6	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat ...	158	14	172	21	2	5	...	2	...	28	2	30	17·72	14·28	17·44	9	1	10	...	...	...	8
9	Sironcha ...	22	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4·54	...	4·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	260	67	327	21	5	11	3	9	2	41	10	51	15·77	14·93	15·60	8	9	17	1	...	1	10
11	Seoni ...	230	30	260	22	...	4	...	5	...	31	...	31	13·48	...	11·92	8	...	8	2	...	2	11
12	Mandla ...	167	21	188	19	2	6	7	9	1	34	10	44	20·36	47·62	23·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Chhindwara ...	208	22	230	14	...	4	1	2	...	20	1	21	9·62	4·55	9·13	10	2	12	1	...	1	13
14	Betul ...	107	13	120	5	1	5	...	1	2	11	3	14	10·28	23·08	11·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	396	39	435	41	1	8	...	9	1	58	2	60	14·65	5·13	13·79	10	2	12	1	...	1	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	559	66	625	28	3	20	1	25	1	79	5	84	14·13	7·58	13·44	13	1	14	1	...	1	16
17	Nimar ...	218	16	234	14	...	7	...	5	...	26	...	26	11·92	...	11·11	3	1	4	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur ...	418	50	468	57	5	20	2	28	...	105	7	112	25·12	14·00	23·93	10	7	17	1	...	1	18
19	Bilaspur ...	498	42	540	50	1	9	1	6	1	65	3	68	13·05	7·14	12·59	5	2	7	1	...	1	19
	Total ...	4,679	569	5,248	452	35	152	19	128	10	732	64	796	15·64	11·25	15·16	97	38	135	11	...	11	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,660	793	7,453	650	41	227	27	186	13	1,063	81	1,144	15·90	10·21	15·34	159	47	206	22	...	22	

II-C.—Prison 6—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

Showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1890.

1	2	3		4		5						6												7	8	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.												Ratio of column 6 C. to column 3.	Ratio of column 6 d. to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Serial Number.
						Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		A.		B.—By Jail Officers.								C.				
												By Criminal Courts.		a		b		c		d	e					
														Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
1	Nagpur ...	1,009·57	40·94	11	...	117	...	284	...	337	5	11	...	29	...	22	...	76	2	35	576	3	754	71·77	4·97	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,049 68	50·75	104	1	60	9	455	4	240	11	104	1	33	4	71	7	107	5	51	493	8	884	80·33	7·24	2
3	Raipur ...	596·93	36·34	3	1	33	...	307	6	145	5	3	1	5	1	20	4	4	...	36	420	6	500	78·95	8·02	3
	Total ...	2,656·18	128·03	118	2	210	9	1,046	10	722	21	118	2	67	5	113	11	187	7	122	1,489	17	2,138	0·77	6·57	4
4	Saugor ...	240·71	29 54	2	...	23	1	97	...	48	1	2	...	17	1	35	...	28	1	20	68	...	172	63·64	13·51	4
5	Bhandara ...	85 07	13·44	1	...	3	...	41	4	31	4	1	...	1	...	11	...	3	...	9	51	8	84	85·27	13·63	5
6	Chanda ...	63·90	4·51	...	...	3	...	73	2	91	6	...	...	30	3	109	3	1	...	7	20	2	175	255·81	4 37	6
7	Wardha ...	47·93	6·46	1	...	...	...	139	5	26	37	1	...	2	...	61	39	...	...	7	95	3	208	382·42	4·43	7
8	Balaghat ...	38·02	3·62	...	...	3	...	29	...	21	5	...	...	3	...	5	2	3	...	2	40	3	58	139·29	3·92	8
9	Sironcha ...	4·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh ...	73·53	14 22	2	...	..	...	33	4	24	4	2	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	6	37	8	67	76·35	11·76	19
11	Seoni ...	70·70	6·75	...	...	3	...	8	...	4	4	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	19	24·53	28·57	10
12	Mandla ...	48 21	4·25	..	...	2	...	35	5	9	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	4	30	5	51	97·22	9·52	12
13	Chhindwara ...	55·68	6·83	...	...	2	...	92	...	4	1	...	...	12	...	15	...	5	...	4	63	...	99	158 37	4·21	13
14	Betul ...	43·45	3·93	1	...	7	...	89	13	12	...	1	...	9	2	13	9	2	...	16	68	2	122	257·49	17·39	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	129 72	10.18	2	...	16	...	38	...	47	...	2	...	3	...	23	...	34	...	8	33	...	103	73·63	8 60	15
16	Narsinghpur— ...	89·30	8·69	...	...	5	...	19	...	9	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	37	37·76	...	16
17	Nimar ...	64 82	5·64	3	...	6	...	31	5	14	3	3	...	3	1	15	5	2	...	2	29	2	62	87·99	4·08	17
18	Sambalpur ...	181·01	11·75	1	...	7	...	55	12	16	3	1	...	4	1	8	...	6	1	6	54	13	94	48 76	8·33	18
19	Bilaspur ...	95·00	9·67	1	...	...	...	10	...	11	4	1	...	5	3	...	...	3	...	3	10	1	26	24·84	16·67	19
	Total ...	1,331·71	139·48	14	...	80	1	789	50	367	76	14	...	114	12	306	58	94	2	98	628	51	1,377	0·93	8·58	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,987·89	267·51	132	2	290	10	1,835	60	1,089	97	132	2	181	17	419	69	281	9	220	2,117	68	3,515	0·82	7·10	...

II-C.—Prison 7—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

Showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1890.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were.						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of these in column 7 there were when they entered Jail.						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail.						Serial Number.
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Nagpur ...	457	36	420	36	23	...	14	...	1,009·57	40·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	850	101	729	101	31	...	90	...	1,049·68	50·75	19·36	...	19	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	1	...	2
3	Raipur ...	674	87	665	87	6	...	3	...	596·93	36·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	1,981	224	1,814	224	60	...	107	...	2,656·18	128·03	19·36	...	19	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	1	...	
4	Saugor	714	99	651	96	44	3	19	...	240·71	29·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	Bhandara ...	335	54	311	52	9	...	15	2	85·07	13·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Chanda ...	200	18	180	18	12	...	8	...	63·90	4·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha ...	189	18	179	18	6	...	4	...	47·93	6·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat ...	158	14	149	14	9	...	...	...	38·02	3·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Sironcha	22	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	4·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	260	67	252	67	6	...	2	...	73·53	14·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Seoni ...	230	30	218	30	12	...	...	...	70·70	6·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Mandla ...	167	21	159	21	5	...	3	...	48·21	4·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Chhindwara ...	208	22	190	22	12	...	6	...	55·68	6·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Betul ...	107	13	97	13	8	...	2	...	43·45	3·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	396	39	357	39	18	...	21	...	129·72	10·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	559	66	531	66	19	...	9	...	89·30	8·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Nimar ...	218	16	191	16	10	...	17	...	64·82	5·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur ...	418	50	408	50	8	...	2	...	181·01	11·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	Bilaspur ...	498	42	485	42	5	...	8	...	95·00	9·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Total ...	4,679	569	4,379	564	184	3	116	2	1,331·71	139·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,660	793	6,193	788	244	3	223	2	3,987·89	267·51	19·36	...	19	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	1	...	

II-C.—Prisons 10.—(Financial).

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1890, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11	12
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial Number.
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Nagpur ...	1,030·51	9·84	1·16	1,061·51	31,420	29 10 1	*27,752	26 2 3	...	...	2,884	2 11 5	60 6 6	6,553	6 3 9	4,113	3 13 11	72,722 0 0	68 8 1	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,100·43	20·30	0·38	1,121·11	33,799	30 2 6	†14,766	13 2 10	...	...	1,417	1 4 3	49 13 5	6,336	5 12 1	6,843	6 1 8	63,161 0 0	56 5 5	2
3	Raipur ...	633·27	18·06	0·22	651·55	13,931	21 6 2	10,073	15 7 4	...	...	749	1 2 4	68 3 8	3,201	5 0 10	1,896	2 14 6	29,850 0 0	45 13 0	3
	Total ...	2,784·21	48·20	1·76	2,834·17	79,150	27 15 1	52,591	18 8 11	...	...	5,050	1 12 6	58 0 1	16,090	5 12 6	12,852	4 8 6	1,65,733 0 0	58 7 7	
4	Saugor ...	270·25	18·27	0·87	289·39	5,996	20 12 6	3,191	11 0 5	770	2 10 6	477	1 10 4	36 6 2	335	1 3 10	1,721	5 15 2	12,490 0 0	43 2 6	4
5	Bhandara ...	98·51	7·22	0·40	106·13	2,074	19 9 10	2,103	19 13 0	527	4 15 5	208	1 15 4	71 11 7	418	4 3 11	502	4 11 8	5,832 0 0	54 15 1	5
6	Chanda ...	68·41	8·71	0·29	77·41	2,352	30 7 11	2,656	34 4 11	581	7 8 1	212	2 11 9	102 6 8	389	5 10 11	653	8 6 11	6,843 0 0	88 6 4	6
7	Wardha ...	54·39	9·66	1·95	66·00	1,575	24 9 5	1,987	30 1 8	527	7 15 9	30	0 7 3	15 13 11	379	6 15 5	341	5 2 8	4,839 0 0	73 5 1	7
8	Balaghat ...	41·64	6·94	0·16	48·74	1,252	25 12 4	2,086	42 12 9	527	10 13 0	15	0 4 11	14 13 7	180	4 5 2	273	5 9 7	4,333 0 0	88 14 4	8
9	Sironcha ...	4·66	1·12	...	5·78	115	19 14 4	537	92 14 6	621	107 7 0	1	0 2 9	100 0 0	57	12 3 8	89	15 6 4	1,420 0 0	245 10 9	9
10	Damoh ...	87·75	5·61	0·50	93·86	1,628	17 7 0	2,271	24 3 1	527	5 9 10	90	0 15 4	39 7 7	493	5 9 10	387	4 1 11	5,396 0 0	57 7 10	10
11	Seoni ...	77·45	4·45	0·61	82·51	1,386	16 14 9	2,448	29 10 8	580	7 0 5	12	0 2 4	12 3 9	165	2 2 1	348	4 3 5	4,939 0 0	59 13 9	11
12	Mandla ...	52·46	4·19	0·10	56·75	1,108	19 8 11	1,795	31 10 0	525	9 4 0	11	0 3 1	5 13 1	245	4 10 8	315	5 8 9	3,999 0 0	70 7 5	12
13	Chhindwara ...	62·51	4·70	0·07	67·28	1,378	20 8 0	2,031	30 3 0	528	7 13 7	34	0 8 1	15 13 0	114	1 13 2	530	7 14 0	4,615 0 0	68 9 6	13
14	Betul ...	47·38	2·65	0·45	50·48	1,931	38 9 6	1,962	38 13 10	527	10 7 0	84	1 10 7	47 3 0	46	0 15 6	455	9 0 2	5,005 0 0	99 2 4	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	139·90	7·54	2·11	149·55	3,846	26 2 4	3,692	24 10 11	793	5 4 10	65	0 6 11	16 9 3	1,115	7 15 6	800	5 5 7	10,311 0 0	68 15 1	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	97·99	21·96	1·78	121·73	2,584	21 8 8	2,771	22 12 2	533	4 6 0	48	0 6 3	19 3 2	147	1 8 0	683	5 9 9	6,766 0 0	55 9 3	16
17	Nimar ...	70·46	4·91	0·48	75·85	1,670	22 2 6	2,480	32 11 2	528	6 15 5	42	0 8 10	42 6 9	109	1 8 9	475	6 4 2	5,304 0 0	69 14 10	17
18	Sambalpur ...	192·76	7·74	0·21	200·71	3,924	19 9 1	3,682	18 5 6	700	3 7 9	723	3 9 7	72 7 1	1,019	5 4 6	1,084	5 6 4	11,132 0 0	55 7 4	18
19	Bilaspur ...	104·67	18·61	0·84	124·12	3,390	27 7 11	2,171	17 7 10	580	4 10 9	105	0 13 6	26 13 8	589	5 10 0	469	3 12 5	7,304 0 0	58 13 6	19
	Total ...	1,471·19	134·28	10·82	1,616·29	36,209	22 8 10	37,863	23 6 10	9,3 4	5 12 9	2,157	1 5 4	41 8 10	5,890	3 15 1	9,125	5 10 4	1,00,528 0 0	62 3 2	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,255·40	182·48	12·58	4,450·46	1,15,359	25 15 11	90,454	20 5 2	9,374	2 1 8	7,207	1 9 11	51 13 9	21,890	5 2 4	21,977	4 15 0	2,66,261 0 0	59 13 3	

*Inclusive of full pay of Superintendent.
† Exclusive of the pay of the Superintendent, which is charged to the School of Industry.

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and

1	2	3	4	5
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column II, Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column II of Statement XIII).
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Nagpur	72,722 0	68 8	50,523 2
2	Jubbulpore	63,161 0	56 5	23,389 13
3	Raipur	29,850 0	45 13	...
	Total ...	1,65,733 0	58 7	73,912 15 †—12,102 7 61,810 8
4	Saugor	12,490 0	43 2	1,549 3
5	Bhandara	5,832 0	54 15	1,531 13
6	Chanda	6,843 0	88 6	1,037 13
7	Wardha	4,839 0	73 5	944 5
8	Balaghat	4,333 0	88 14	714 12
9	Sironcha	1,420 0	245 10	...
10	Damoh	5,396 0	57 7	807 12
11	Seoni	4,939 0	59 13	2,426 10
12	Mandla	3,999 0	70 7	815 10
13	Chhindwara	4,615 0	68 9	1,509 0
14	Betul	5,005 0	99 2	1,234 8
15	Hoshangabad	10,311 0	68 15	1,396 9
16	Narsinghpur	6,766 0	55 9	1,951 11
17	Nimar	5,304 0	69 14	610 10
18	Sambalpur	11,132 0	55 7	3,185 0
19	Bilaspur	7,304 0	58 13	853 15
	Total ...	1,00,528 0	62 3	20,569 3
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,66,261 0	59 13	94,482 2 —12,102 7 82,379 11

†To calculate the "Average cash earnings per head" for Column 6 of this Statement, the "Total cash

14.—(Financial).

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1890.

6*	7	8	9	
Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	Remarks.	Serial Number.
Rs a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
47 9	22,198 14	20 15		1
20 13	39,771 3	35 8		2
...	29,850 0	45 13		3
21 12	1,03,922 8	36 11	† Loss at Raipur.	
5 5	10,940 13	37 13		4
14 6	4,300 3	40 9		5
13 6	5,805 3	75 0		6
14 5	3,894 11	59 0		7
14 10	3,618 4	74 4		8
...	1,420 0	245 10		9
8 9	4,588 4	48 14		10
29 6	2,512 6	30 7		11
14 6	3,183 6	56 1		12
22 6	3,106 0	46 3		13
24 7	3,770 8	74 11		14
9 6	8,914 7	59 9		15
16 0	4,814 5	39 9		16
8 1	4,693 6	61 13		17
15 13	7,947 0	39 10		18
2 14	6,450 1	55 15		19
12 11	79,958 13	49 8		
18 8	1,83,881 5	41 5		

earnings" in Column 5 should be divided by the total of Column 3, Statement No. X.

II-C.—Prisons

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and Civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	960	75	1,035	1,009·57	40·94	1,050·51
		Under-trial	20	...	20	9·47	0·37	9·84
		Civil	18	...	18	1·16	...	1·16
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	1,013	84	1,097	1,049·68	50·75	1,100·43
		Under-trial	20	...	20	18·94	1·36	20·30
		Civil	20	...	20	0·38	...	0·38
3	Raipur	Convicts	673	45	718	596·93	36·34	633·27
		Under-trial	59	...	59	16·99	1·07	18·06
		Civil	29	...	29	0·22	...	0·22
	Total	Convicts	2,646	204	2,850	2,656·18	128·03	2,784·21
		Under-trial	99	...	99	45·40	2·80	48·20
		Civil	67	...	67	1·76	...	1·76
4	Saugor	Convicts	218	32	250	240·71	29·54	270·25
		Under-trial	21	...	21	17·43	0·84	18·27
		Civil	...	...	...	0·87	...	0·87
5	Bhandara	Convicts	68	26	94	85·07	13·44	98·51
		Under-trial	11	...	11	6·68	0·54	7·22
		Civil	4	...	4	0·40	...	0·40
6	Chanda	Convicts	80	10	90	63·90	4·51	68·41
		Under-trial	15	...	15	7·57	1·14	8·71
		Civil	5	...	5	0 29	...	0·29
7	Wardha	Convicts	60	8	68	47·93	6·46	54·39
		Under-trial	8	...	8	8·33	1·33	9·66
		Civil	6	...	6	1·95	...	1·95
8	Balaghat	Convicts	48	9	57	38·02	3·32	41·34
		Under-trial	8	...	8	6·80	0·14	6·94
		Civil	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·16
9	Sironcha	Convicts	34	6	40	4·66	...	4·66
		Under-trial	11	...	11	1·12	...	1·12
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	61	16	77	73·53	14·22	87·75
		Under-trial	10	...	10	5·18	0·43	5·61
		Civil	2	...	2	0·50	...	0·50
11	Seoni	Convicts	111	16	127	70·70	6·75	77·45
		Under-trial	16	...	16	4·39	0·06	4·45
		Civil	4	...	4	0·61	...	0·61
12	Mandla	Convicts	54	8	62	48·21	4·25	52·46
		Under-trial	8	...	8	3·71	0·48	4·19
		Civil	4	4	8	0·10	...	0·10
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	101	11	112	55·68	6·83	62·51
		Under-trial	19	...	19	4·47	0·23	4·70
		Civil	4	...	4	0·07	...	0·07
14	Betul	Convicts	113	17	130	43·45	3·93	47·38
		Under-trial	17	...	17	2·50	0·15	2·65
		Civil	4	...	4	0·45	...	0·45
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	139	16	155	129·72	10·18	139·90
		Under-trial	8	..	8	7·26	0·28	7·54
		Civil	8	...	8	2·11	...	2·11
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	69	13	82	89·30	8·69	97·99
		Under-trial	16	...	16	20·53	1·43	21·96
		Civil	2	...	2	1·78	...	1·78
17	Nimar	Convicts	80	15	95	64·82	5·64	70·46
		Under-trial	18	...	18	4·73	0·18	4·91
		Civil	11	...	11	0·48	...	0·48
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	190	30	220	181·01	11·75	192·76
		Under-trial	11	...	11	7·47	0·27	7·74
		Civil	10	...	10	0·21	...	0·21
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	74	18	92	95·00	9·67	104·67
		Under-trial	15	...	15	17·73	0·88	18·61
		Civil	4	...	4	0·82	0·02	0·84
	Total	Convicts	1,500	251	1,751	1,331·71	139·48	1,471·19
		Under-trial	212	...	212	125·90	8·38	134·28
		Civil	68	4	72	10·80	0·02	10·82
	Grand Total...	Convicts	4,146	455	4,601	3,987·89	267·51	4,255·40
		Under-trial	311	...	311	171·30	11·18	182·48
		Civil	135	4	139	12·56	0·02	12·58

and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1890.

5			6			7			8			9			Serial Number.
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,083	52	1,135	1,613	66	1,679	45 65	1·87	47·52	16	...	16	1	...	1	
32	1	33	5	...	5	0 22	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,192	64	1,256	1,064	46	1,110	26 47	1·90	28·37	14	1	15	3	...	3	
34	3	37	2	...	2	0·06	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
765	50	815	398	9	407	10·40	0·33	10·73	15	1	16	...	...	...	
45	5	50	5	...	5	0·16	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
80·40	166	3,206	3,07[illegible]	121	3,196	82·52	4·10	86·62	45	2	47	4	...	4	
111	9	120	1[illegible]	...	12	0·44	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
271	37	308	22[illegible]	30	256	11·63	0·83	12·46	17	...	17	...	...	...	
45	1	46	1[illegible]	...	15	0·65	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
102	17	119	47	5	52	2·64	0·20	2·84	4	1	5	...	1	1	
17	3	20	1	...	1	0·60	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82	8	90	61	7	68	1·91	0·12	2·03	1	...	1	...	...	...	
13	3	16	2	...	2	0·04	...	0 04	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64	9	73	76	2	78	1·78	0·02	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	4	24	1	3	4	0·02	0·07	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56	7	63	43	...	43	0 97	...	0·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	13	3	...	3	0·04	...	0 04	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	11	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
95	16	111	46	6	52	1·89	0·27	2·16	11	2	13	2	...	2	
13	2	15	...	1	1	...	0·12	0·12	...	1	1	...	...	...	10
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
102	6	108	33	...	33	0·96	...	0·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	3	1	...	1	0·02	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66	13	79	95	13	108	1·69	0·20	1·89	3	...	3	...	...	...	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
83	13	96	60	8	68	2·05	0·07	2·12	2	...	2	...	...	...	
13	4	17	1	...	1	0·03	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
91	8	99	16	2	18	1·59	0·03	1·62	1	...	1	1	...	1	
8	2	10	2	...	2	0·16	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
156	14	170	102	4	106	3·50	0·40	3·90	3	...	3	...	...	...	
19	...	19	1	...	1	0·02	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
124	19	143	61	8	69	1·86	0·14	2·00	5	1	6	...	...	...	
39	6	45	16	...	16	0·47	0·03	0·50	1	...	1	...	...	...	16
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
96	8	104	27	2	29	0·82	0·10	0·92	2	...	2	...	...	...	
14	2	16	1	...	1	0 07	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
217	13	230	210	7	217	9·64	0·26	9·90	9	...	9	1	...	1	
9	...	9	1	...	1	0·08	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
126	8	134	64	6	70	3·37	0·16	3·53	3	1	4	...	...	...	
33	2	35	6	1	7	0·35	0·03	0·38	1	...	1	...	...	...	19
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,742	196	1,938	1,162	100	1,262	46·31	2·80	49·11	61	5	66	4	1	5	
269	29	298	51	5	56	2·55	0·25	2·80	2	1	3	...	...	...	
36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,782	36[illegible]	5,144	4,237	221	4,458	12·883	6·90	135·73	106	7	113	8	1	9	
380	38	418	63	5	68	2·99	0·25	3·24	2	1	3	...	...	...	
46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Serial Number.	Jails.		10			11			A.		
			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...	1,597·71	1,612·11	1,598·27
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	527·98	...	508·13
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	3	...	3	...	...	...	1,013·64	906·40	1,008·69
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	105·60	...	98·52
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Raipur	Convicts	6	...	6	...	...	...	666·74	247·66	642·69
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	294·29	...	276·85
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	13	...	13	...	...	...	1,157·67	945·09	1,147·90
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	264·32	..	248·96
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Saugor	Convicts	7	...	7	...	...	...	913·96	1,015·57	925·07
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	860·58	...	821·02
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhandara	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	552·48	372·02	527·87
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	149·70	...	138·50
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chanda	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	954·61	1,552·10	994·01
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	264·20	...	229·62
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Wardha	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,585·64	309·60	1,434·08
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	120·04	2,255·64	414·07
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Balaghat	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130·98	...	1,032·66
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	441·18	...	432·28
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	214·59	...	214·59
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...	625·59	421·94	592·59
		Under-trial	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2,325·58	178·25
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
11	Seoni	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	466·76	...	426·08
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	227·79	...	224·72
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mandla	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,970·54	3,058·82	2,058·71
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,077·59	1,171·30	1,087·83
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	223·71	...	212·77
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Betul	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	368·23	508·91	379·91
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	800·00	...	754·71
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	786·31	392·93	757·69
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	137·74	...	132·62
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	683·09	920·60	704·15
		Under-trial	1	...	1	...	...	...	779·34	...	728·60
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nimar	Convicts	...	...	...	..	..	...	416·54	354·61	411·58
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	..	211·42	...	203·66
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	8	...	8	...	...	...	1,160·15	595·74	1,125·75
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	..	...	133·86	—	129·19
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	673·68	620·47	668·76
		Under-trial	1	...	1	...	...	...	338·41	1,136·36	376·14
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	21	...	21	...	...	...	872·56	716·95	857·81
		Under-trial	2	1	3	...	...	...	405·08	596·66	417·03
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	Covicts	34	...	34	...	...	...	1,062·47	826·13	1,047·61
		Under-trial	2	1	3	...	...	...	367·77	447·22	372·64
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

12												
Ratio *per mille* of average strength.												
B.			C.			D.			E.			
Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from Cholera.			Of deaths from other Causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
45·21	45·67	45·23	...	...	...	15·84	...	15·23	15·84	...	15·23	
23·28	...	22·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25·21	37·44	25·78	...	...	...	13·34	19·70	13·63	13·34	19·70	13·63	
3·17	...	2·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17·42	9·08	16·94	...	...	...	25·12	27·51	25·26	25·12	27·51	25·26	
9·42	...	8·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31·06	32·02	31·11	...	...	...	16·94	15·62	16·88	16·94	15·62	16·88	
9·69	...	9·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48·31	28·09	46·15	...	...	...	70·63	...	62·91	70·63	...	62·91	
27·29	25·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31·03	14·88	28 83	...	...	...	47·01	74·40	50·75	47·01	74·40	50·75	
8·98	...	8·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29·73	26·61	29·67	...	...	...	15·65	...	14·62	15·65	...	14·62	
5·28	...	4·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37·13	3·09	33·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2·40	52·63	9·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25·51	...	23·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5·88	...	5·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2·14	...	2·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25·70	18·98	24·61	...	...	...	149·59	140·64	148·15	149·59	140·64	148·15	
...	279·07	21·39	...	...	...	...	2,325·58	178·25	...	2,325·58	178·25	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·58	...	12·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4·56	...	4·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35·05	47·06	36·01	...	...	...	62·23	...	57·19	62·23	...	57·19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36·82	10·25	33·91	...	...	...	35·92	...	31·99	35·92	...	31·99	
6·71	...	6·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36·59	7·63	34·19	...	...	...	23·01	...	21·11	23·01	...	21·11	
64·00	...	60·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26·99	39·29	27·88	...	...	...	22·13	...	21·44	23·13	...	21·44	
2·75	...	2·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20·83	16·11	20·41	...	...	...	55·99	115·07	61·23	55·99	115·07	61·23	
22·89	20·97	22·77	...	...	...	48·71	...	45·54	48·71	...	45·54	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12·65	17·73	13·05	...	...	...	30·85	...	28·38	30·85	...	28·38	
14·79	...	14·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53·25	22·12	51·36	...	...	...	49·72	...	46·69	49·72	...	46·69	
10·71	...	10·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35·47	16·54	33·72	...	...	...	31·57	103·41	38·21	31·57	103·41	38·21	
19·74	34·09	20·43	...	...	...	56·40	...	53·73	56·40	...	53·73	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34·77	20·07	33·38	...	...	...	45·80	35·85	44·86	45·80	35·85	44·86	
20·25	29·85	20·86	...	...	...	15·88	119·33	22·34	15·88	119·33	22·34	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32·31	25·79	31·89	...	...	...	26·58	26·16	26·55	26·58	26·16	26·55	...
17·45	22·36	17·75	...	...	...	11·67	89·44	16·44	11·67	89·44	16·44	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	71	...	...	...	66	40	100·
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	3	...	1	...	3	2	100·
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	105	4	9	5	96	89	88·
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	75	3	1	...	68	41	48·
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	26	3	2	...	24	20	85·
		Total	280	10	13	5	257	192	81·
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	3	...	...	...	...	...	100·
10		Murder „ robbers	28	...	1	3	15	9	96·
11		Murder „ poison	8	...	...	...	3	2	100·
12		Other murders	93	...	3	16	66	46	97·
13	307	Attempts at murder	18	...	...	3	17	16	94·
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	18	...	...	4	19	18	100·
15	376	Rape	78	3	...	2	37	20	93·
16	377	Unnatural offences	19	1	...	2	16	9	95·
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	28	2	...	...	20	15	89·
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	163	8	2	2	142	112	94·
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	5	...	...	1	6	6	60·
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	351	8	2	11	286	212	93·
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	9	...	1	...	5	5	90·
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	14	...	...	2	15	12	100·
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	198	5	1	6	165	109	91·
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	15	...	3	...	16	13	61·
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	8	...	...	3	9	4	75·
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	6	...	...	...	6	3	83·
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	244	20	2	2	194	124	74·
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	16	...	...	1	16	9	100·
		Total	1,322	47	15	58	1,053	744	89·
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	42	...	6	2	25	21	102·
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	3	...	...	...	...	...	100·
		Robbery with hurt by other means	24	...	2	1	13	11	92·
33	392, 393	Robbery in a dwelling house	21	3	...	...	8	6	85·
		Robbery on the high way between sunset and sunrise	27	...	1	...	14	11	89·
		Robbery other robberies	46	2	...	2	32	23	76·
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	208	18	6	4	62	32	83·
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	120	12	...	...	79	44	82·
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	5,132	1,284	139	43	1,740	1,478	74·
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made prepartion for hurt	71	15	...	...	44	32	70·
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	10	...	...	1	8	7	90·
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
		Total	5,704	1,334	154	54	2,026	1,666	75·

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for the year 1890.

Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in Cols. 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in col. 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		Persons. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of Columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
	Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on Complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court	Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.			When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.					
11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18 A.		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60·	71	...	...	40	26	...	56·	60·	2	...	...	...	...	86	...	86	...	6	7·	78
66·	4	...	...	2	1	1	50·	66·	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5
92·	101	...	...	81	7	3	80·	92·	1	...	...	7	1	115	12	135	4	6	5·	120
60·	37	...	...	22	9	1	59·	71·	4	...	...	...	...	266	322	588	...	16	6·	564
88·	24	...	...	19	4	1	79·	82·	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	32	...	...	...	32
74·	237	...	...	164	47	6	69·	77·	7	...	...	7	1	503	335	846	4	28	5·	799
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	6	40·	3
60·	28	...	...	9	6	2	32·	60·	...	...	...	5	...	41	...	46	1	15	36·	29
66·	8	...	...	2	1	3	25·	66·	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18	...	2	11·	5
69·	92	1	...	46	19	24	49·	71·	1	...	...	21	2	129	4	156	5	14	12·	134
94·	17	...	...	16	1	1	94·	94·	...	...	...	5	...	17	...	22		1	6·	20
95·	18	...	...	18	1	3	100·	95·	...	...	...	4	...	26	...	30		1	4·	29
54·	73	...	...	18	17	3	24·	51·	16	1	...	3	...	47	5	55	2	1	2·	52
56·	18	...	...	9	7	1	50·	56·	1	...	...	3	...	19	...	22	...	2	10·	20
75·	25	...	...	15	5	...	60·	75·	1	...	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	1	4·	24
79·	156	...	...	111	30	1	71·	78·	5	...	...	2	...	149	1	152	2	5	3·	143
100·	3	...	...	4	...	...	133·	100·	...	...	...	4	...	5	17	26	...	...	...	26
74·	328	...	...	204	68	18	62·	75·	4	...	...	21	...	489	26	536	...	6	1·	530
100·	9	...	...	5	...	1	55·	100·	2	...	...	1	...	7	1	9	...	1	14·	7
80·	13	1	...	12	3	...	86·	80·	...	...	...	3	5	36	...	44	1	2	5·	41
66·	181	...	...	104	48	6	57·	68·	4	...	...	15	3	227	27	272	1	6	2·	265
81·	11	...	...	10	...	...	91·	100·	...	...	...	...	5	16	14	35	2	3	19·	29
44·	6	...	...	3	3	...	50·	50·	...	...	...	8	...	13	9	30	...	5	38·	25
50·	5	...	...	3	2	...	60·	60·	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64·	182	...	...	104	47	7	57·	69·	9	...	...	2	...	285	95	382	...	15	5·	365
56·	16	...	...	9	7	...	56·	56·	2	...	...	1	...	17	...	18	...	...	...	18
70·	1,192	2	...	702	265	71	59·	72·	45	1	...	98	15	1,586	201	1,900	14	86	5·	1,771
84·	49	...	...	21	4	2	43·	84·	...	...	...	15	1	215	...	231	6	8	3·	194
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
84·	24	...	..	11	2	1	46·	84·	1	...	...	2	...	39	...	41	...	10	25·	29
75·	18	...	...	6	2	...	33·	75·	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	3	25·	9
78·	25	...	...	9	3	...	36·	75·	3	...	...	..	...	21	5	26	...	2	9·	24
72·	35	...	...	21	2	1	60·	91·	11	...	...	5	...	37	27	69	2	3	8·	64
52·	176	1	...	23	20	2	13·	53·	2	...	...	4	...	92	27	123	...	1	1·	122
56·	99	...	...	43	30	1	43·	59·	5	...	...	...	...	87	8	95	...	...	...	94
85·	3,898	...	...	1,477	242	40	38·	86·	50	2	...	69	1	2,461	31	2,562	18	79	3·	2,439
73·	42	8	...	31	6	1	62·	84·	2	...	...	1	...	80	12	93	...	1	1·	92
87·	9	...	...	7	1	2	78·	87·	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	11	...	...	...	11
100·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	100·	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
82·	4,378	9	...	1,650	312	50	37·	84·	74	2	...	98	2	3,059	111	3,270	26	107	3·	3,079

PART I—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.		Per
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	
1	2	3	28	29	30	31	
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety & Justice.*					
2	121 to 126, 128 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 263 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	34	1	43	...	
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	1	...	2	...	
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	13	...	105	...	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	283	...	271	...	
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	7	...	23	...	
		Total ...	338	1	444	...	
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*					
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	
9		„ dacoits	...	...	...	...	
10		„ robbers	6	9	...		10
11		„ poison	...	3	...		2
12		Other murders	8	27	...		61
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	2	...	9		7
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	1	2	9		12
15	376 ...	Rape	21	...	27	...	
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	8	...	11	...	
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	7	1	15		1
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	30	...	111		1
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of, extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	10	...	16	...	
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	144	2	307		16
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	...	5	...	
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	11	...	30	...	
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	81	...	171	...	
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	7	1	18		2
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	13	...	12	...	
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	3	...	3	...	
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant of woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	126	...	219		1
29	304 A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	8	...	10	...	
		Total .	487	47	973	114	
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	58	...	120	...	
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	
32	394, 397 398 ...	Robbery with hurt .. by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	
		by other means	8	...	14		4
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... in a dwelling house	3	...	6	...	
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	5	...	19	...	
		other robberies	24	...	38	...	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	31	3	84	...	
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	38	...	55	...	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	454	1	1,900		23
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	31	...	60	...	
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	2	...	7	...	
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	...	...	...		1
		Total ...	654	4	2,803		28

lice 1—(Continued.)

for the year 1890.—(Continued.)

sons.—(Cont'd.)								Property.						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of Police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...											
43	50·	55·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	40·	40·	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
94	84·	87·	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
134	50·	55·	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	71·	71·	1	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
295	59·	63·	2	7	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	3	2	66·	972	85	8·	
10	25·	34·	...	1	...	2	2	27	10	37·	1,221	222	18·	
2	11·	50·	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61	49·	47·	1	3	...	19	18	3	2	66·	121	24	20·	
16	94·	80·	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	81·	72·	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	53·	51·	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	58·	55·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	61·	66·	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
111	75·	78·	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
313	64·	62·	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	71·	83·	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	100·	261	222	85·	
28	80·	68·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
159	70·	66·	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	93·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	46·	37·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	60·	60·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
182	64·	67·	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	59·	55·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,002	64·	64·	1	25	4	127	24	35	16	45·	2,575	553	21·	
120	57·	62·	...	23	...	16	...	38	22	58·	23,501	4,608	19·	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	1	33·	122	30	24·	
18	46·	62·	1	2	...	2	...	28	12	52·	11,830	5,589	47·	
6	50·	66·	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	25·	1,932	44	2·	
15	71·	79·	...	...	...	...	...	22	9	41·	1,370	214	15·	
34	97·	92·	...	...	...	2	...	34	19	56·	1,384	973	70·	
61	66·	64·	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52	60·	60·	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,909	78·	79·	4	22	4	57	...	3,655	1,889	51·	2,31,480	67,009	29·	
68	72·	72·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	78·	70·	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,281	75·	77·	6	54	4	84	...	3,791	1,956	51·	2,71,569	78,417	29·	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crime

Ca

Serial Numbers.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS IV.— *Minor offences against the Person.*							
40	341 to 344	... Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	89	3	1	1	76	38	51·
41	336, 337	... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	14	1	1	...	14	8	73·
42	374	... Compulsory labour ...	10	...	...	...	9	5	100·
		Total ...	113	4	2	1	99	51	58·
		CLASS V.— *Minor offences against Property.*							
43	453, 456	... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	253	80	1	1	157	117	60·
44	379 to 382	... Theft ... {of cattle ...	1,040	79	29	14	819	713	98·
		{ordinary ...	9,816	2,256	169	75	4,182	3,323	67·
45	406 to 408	... Criminal breach of trust ...	226	15	...	4	170	112	79·
46	411, 414	... Receiving stolen property ...	244	6	1	12	245	181	95·
47	447, 448	... Crimnal or house-trespass ...	753	66	2	8	663	317	29·
48	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacle ...	34	33	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	12,366	3,335	202	109	6,237	4,763	67·
		CLASS VI.— *Other offences not specified above.*							
49	295 to 297	... Offences against religion ...	6	...	..	...	5	3	83·
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874	... Vagrancy and bad character ...	230	3	...	16	214	138	98·
51		Offences against Gambling Act ...	46	2	1	1	40	33	91·
52		Excise Laws ...	525	21	5	9	499	470	83·
53	Cognizable offences under the Act, specified ...	Opium Act ...	471	5	...	2	451	390	97·
54		Railway Laws ...	32	...	1	...	29	27	66·
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act	218	...	...	...	214	192	96·
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...	1,860	31	...	7	1,799	1,653	98·
		Total ...	3,388	62	7	35	3,251	2,866	95·
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ... [Detail.]	{Forest Act ...	83	...	...	...	78	61	37·
		{Section 54 Act X of 1882 ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	100·
		{Cantonment Act. ...	25	...	...	...	25	25	100·
		Total ...	111	...	...	...	104	86	53·
		GRAND TOTAL ...	23,284	4,792	393	262	13,027	10,368	74·

lice 1—(Continued.)

for the year 1890.—(Continued.)

ses.												Persons.								
Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in cols. 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in col. 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of Columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
	Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.					
11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
50	43	3	...	2	16	2	43	5	1	...	...	2	...	74	83	159	...	3	4	156
57	11	...	...	1	4	...	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	11	5	17	...	...	...	17
55	10	...	...	...	4	...	50	55	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12
51	64	3	...	32	24	2	48	57	1	...	...	3	...	97	88	188	...	3	3	185
74	152	1	...	104	32	2	68	76	1	1	...	1	...	147	31	179	...	1	0·68	178
87	1,045	...	...	725	102	20	69	88	16	...	...	35	7	1,306	25	1,373	51	38	3	1,278
79	6,649	5	...	3,293	726	64	49	82	11	7	...	118	10	5,470	304	5,902	40	162	3	5,693
66	179	...	...	100	38	3	56	72	6	...	...	4	...	149	40	193	1	2	1	190
74	232	1	...	179	59	3	76	75	3	...	...	15	...	319	10	344	5	8	2	331
48	205	15	1	151	43	3	68	78	15	...	...	4	...	382	1,211	1,597	...	12	3	1,585
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	7
76	8,462	22	1	4,552	1,000	95	53	82	160	8	...	177	17	7,773	1,628	9,595	97	223	3	9,262
60	5	...	...	2	2	...	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	1	12	8
64	225	1	...	137	76	5	60	64	...	...	...	22	...	226	2	250	3	19	8	221
82	43	...	...	33	5	3	76	87	...	...	...	2	...	335	23	360	1	1	0·29	327
86	432	9	...	369	62	8	83	85	3	...	...	12	...	535	146	693	1	13	2	676
86	453	...	...	384	57	7	84	87	2	1	...	2	...	549	9	560	...	12	2	548
93	22	...	...	17	1	...	77	94	...	...	...	...	...	22	16	38	...	2	9	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	210	...	...	184	22	4	87	89	...	...	...	...	...	230	10	240	...	...	...	240
92	1,812	12	...	1,650	145	16	9	92	2	...	...	16	...	2,096	20	3,132	...	31	1	2,091
88	3,207	22	...	2,776	370	43	86	88	7	1	...	54	...	4,001	227	4,282	4	79	2	4,149
78	26	5	...	22	4	1	71	84	...	...	...	...	...	49	135	184	1	4	8	179
...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	66	1
100	25	...	...	25	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	26
82	54	5	...	47	5	1	79	90	...	...	...	...	...	78	135	213	1	6	7	206
79	17,594	63	1	9,923	2,023	268	56	83	294	12	...	437	35	17,097	2,725	20,294	146	532	3	19,451

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Per			
			Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	28	29	30	31
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
40	341 to 344	... Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	82	...	63	...
41	336, 337	... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	6	...	11	...
42	374	... Compulsory labour ...	5	...	7	...
		Total ...	93	...	81	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*				
43	453, 456	... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	52	...	124	...
44	379 to 382	... Theft ... of cattle ...	183	...	1,055	...
		... ordinary ...	1,254	3	4,344	7
45	406 to 403	... Criminal breach of trust ...	69	...	117	...
46	411, 414	... Receiving stolen property ...	81	1	246	...
47	447, 448	... Criminal or house-trespass ...	950	1	622	...
48	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacle ...	7	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,596	5	6,508	7
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
49	296 to 297	... Offences against religion ...	2	...	6	...
50	Chapter VIII, (B.) C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	76	...	139	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	65	...	214	...
52		,, Excise Laws ...	106	...	559	...
53		,, Opium Act ...	97	...	435	...
54		,, Railway Laws ...	2	...	34	...
55		,, Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...
56		,, Arms Act ...	29	...	206	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	206	...	1,871	...
		Total ...	583	...	3,464	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police. [Detail.]	Forest Act ...	51	...	127	...
		Section 54 Act X of 1882 ...	1	...	...	...
		Cantonment Act ...	...	...	26	...
		Total ...	52	...	153	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,803	55	13,926	149

lice 1.—(Continued).

for the year 1890—(Concluded.)

sons—(Concld.)								Property.						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of *e. g.* died transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of Police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
31	42	42	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	63	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	46	46	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
109	74	74	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	18	6	33	
1,035	82	83	2	6	...	38	...	931	943	101	30,438	30,660	100	
4,202	77	78	2	7	...	83	...	8,904	4,900	55	1,92,492	85,058	44	
105	71	70	1	...	...	3	...	170	106	62	16,000	3,612	23	
242	77	75	...	...	...	3	...	6	24	400	1,089	957	92	
269	70	72	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,962	77	78	6	13	...	140	...	10,013	5,974	60	2,39,987	1,20,293	50	
5	62	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
138	62	63	4	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
213	63	70	...	...	32	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
452	84	85	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
429	78	79	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	86	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
197	85	85	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,868	89	90	...	3	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,321	83	84	5	10	40	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	85	93	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
67	87	94	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12,973	76	77	21	109	56	473	24	13,839	7,946	57	5,14,131	1,99,26[illegible]	39	

II-D.—Police 1.—(Concluded.)

Part II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of case 7 in column which in the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115 ... Abetment of offence not committed ...		...	1	...	1	...	1	5	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	
	117 ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ... Concealing design to commit offence ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	5	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offence against the State, Public Tranquillity.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228 ...	Offences against public justice ...	242	211	7	218	17	218	329	332	25	93	...	206	1	7	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	46	59	1	60	1	59	92	91	1	36	...	52	...	2	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property ...	86	115	13	128	7	126	162	162	30	47	...	85	...	...	
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	14	9	...	9	...	8	12	17	2	6	...	9	...	...	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	56	59	1	60	2	60	70	69	10	7	...	52	..	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	7	2	...	2	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	35	23	...	23	3	20	95	115	14	17	...	84	...	...	
		Total ...	487	478	22	500	30	493	763	789	82	206	...	491	1	9	
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	9	...	9	...	9	14	14	5	...	...	9	...	...	
		Total ...	1	10	...	10	...	10	17	17	8	...	...	9	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	54	46	5	51	6	48	83	97	14	43	...	39	...	1	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	4,343	3,895	92	3,987	21	3,472	6,917	6,922	1,188	3,381	...	2,135	...	215	2 persons at large. 1 person escaped.
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	12	11	1	12	5	12	21	21	2	...	...	19	...	...	
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,594	2,009	30	2,039	71	1,911	3,889	3,880	1,079	1,467	34	1,224	...	76	
		Total ...	5,950	5,917	123	6,040	97	5,397	10,829	10,826	2,270	4,849	34	3,379	...	291	2 persons at large. 1 person escaped.

CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																		
18	417 to 420	...	Cheating	...	131	75	1	76	8	70	98	102	21	41	...	34	...	6
19	403, 404	..	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	109	68	12	80	48	64	110	124	9	29	...	86	...	...
20	409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	48	19	...	19	4	19	25	27	3	10	...	12	...	2
21	426, 427, 443	...	Mischief (simple)	...	178	170	1	171	11	150	387	389	73	212	...	92	...	12
			Total	..	467	332	14	346	71	303	620	642	106	292	...	224	...	20
CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																		
22	298	..	Offences against religion	...	5	5	...	5	1	8	10	10	1	7	...	2	...	...
23	490 to 492	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	24	10	...	10	...	10	16	16	5	5	...	6	...	...
24	493 to 498	...	Offences relating to marriage	...	292	244	4	248	4	236	287	290	79	147	...	58	...	6
25	500 to 502	...	Defamation	...	322	254	6	260	6	231	392	393	106	200	...	78	...	9
26	504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	...	340	271	2	273	...	246	424	425	111	165	...	143	...	6
27	271 to 276, 278 284, 287, 288, 290	...	Public local nuisances	...	51	46	5	51	4	52	77	77	2	34	...	40	...	1
28	291 A	..	Keeping a lottery office	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII A., C. P. C.		Security for keeping the peace on conviction		29	17	2	19	2	19	73	75	2	36	...	37	...	...
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immoveable property	...	24	8	...	8	...	8	8	13	5	5	...	3	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	...	129	81	...	81	...	59	59	59	14	12	...	33	...	...
			Total	...	1,263	936	19	955	17	869	1,346	1,358	325	611	...	400	...	22
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																		
(Detail)																		
Municipal Act. XI of 178		...		...	1,244	1,699	69	1,768	1	1,716	1,889	1,889	30	270	...	1,579	...	10
Stamp Act, I of 1879		...		...	42	36	...	36	...	36	53	53	1	8	...	41	...	3
Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871		...		...	167	201	...	201	2	198	515	514	67	215	...	221	...	11
Police Act, V of 1861		...		...	11	5	...	5	6	6	6	6	3	...	...	3	...	...
Prisons Act, XXVI of 1870		...		...	20	92	...	92	3	95	139	139	1	8	...	130	...	...
Railway Act, IV of 1879		...		...	15	29	...	29	...	29	41	41	1	4	...	36	...	...
Forest Act, VII of 1878		...		...	175	146	...	146	2	190	526	526	5	190	...	328	...	3
Arms Act, XI of 1878		...		...	27	9	...	9	...	9	10	10	1	...	...	9	...	...
Excise Act, XXII of 1881		...		...	7	18	...	18	...	18	28	28	...	5	...	23	...	...
Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878		...		...	1	1	...	1	1	1	8	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
Tenancy Act, IX of 1883		...		...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Northern Indian Ferries Act, XVII of 1878		...		...	2	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
Cantonment Act, III of 1880		...		...	75	22	...	22	...	22	25	25	2	...	...	23	...	...
Gambling Act		...		...	...	1	...	1	...	1	9	9	...	...	...	9	...	...
Post Office Act, XIV of 1866		...		...	1	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
Census Act, XVII of 1890		...		...	...	2	...	2	...	2	4	4	...	2	...	2	...	...
Land Revenue Act		...		...	...	31	...	31	...	31	33	33	...	2	...	31	...	...
			Total	...	1,795	2,298	69	2,367	15	2,360	3,293	3,292	111	708	...	2,446	...	27
			GRAND TOTAL	...	10,017	10,018	252	10,270	236	9,481	16,956	17,027	2,917	6,714	34	6,988	1	370

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee ... By strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land	11	19	12	18	403	104	95	61	14	20	299
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—											
(a) with murder	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) without murder...	2	1	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	
Other professional crimes, viz:—											
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Criminal purposes and other professional Crimes for the year 1890.

Comparative Return.															Remarks.
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.	
13			14			15			16			17			18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	34	104	9	33	95	5	15	61	6,517	12,501	15,472	384	639	2,940	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	...	36	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	23	...	10	23	...	8	21	...	331	307	...	322	307	...	

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment

Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.									
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Detectives.	Total.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Saugor	...	4	3	94	6	575	...	682	5	35
Damoh	...	1	1	60	4	287	...	353	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	3	4	117	6	629	...	759	...	...
Mandla	...	1	2	54	3	249	...	309	...	...
Seoni	...	1	2	46	4	249	...	302	...	...
Nimar	...	1	2	69	6	310	6	394	...	...
Narsinghpur	...	1	2	56	3	277	...	339	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	1	2	89	6	473	...	571	...	...
Betul	...	1	2	56	3	283	...	345	...	...
Chhindwara	...	2	2	45	3	271	...	323	...	...
Nagpur	...	3	3	129	25	723	...	883	16	87
Wardha	...	2	1	68	4	332	...	407	...	...
Chanda	...	1	2	83	6	479	...	571	...	...
Bhandara	...	1	2	61	4	338	...	406	...	...
Balaghat	...	1	2	40	3	192	...	238	...	...
Raipur	...	1	2	93	6	531	...	633	...	...
Bilaspur	...	2	1	59	4	315	...	381	...	...
Sambalpur	...	1	2	63	6	325	...	397	...	...
Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police Officers...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Purchase of arms and accoutrements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	29	37	1,282	102	6,838	6	8,295	21	122
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	3	15	...	146	...	164	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police	...	...	1	15	...	132	...	148	...	...
Wardha Coal State Railway Police	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	13	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	17	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1	29	41	1,318	102	7,140	6	8,637	21	122

lice 3.

of Police of the Central Provinces for the year 1890.

Cost of Police.

Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents. (Col. III).	Other expenses of column III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns IV and V).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI, VII and VIII).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns XII, XIV and XV.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns XII to XVIII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41,016	...	...	...	...	...	...			3,874	44,890	44,890	...
...	24,000	1,500	...	24,444	46,857	3,144			13,009	1,12,954	1,09,186	3,768
...	6,000	900	...	13,524	22,161	1,800			5,623	50,008	50,008	...
...	13,200	1,500	...	30,882	48,468	3,408			12,760	1,10,218	1,10,218	...
...	6,000	900	...	13,758	19,266	1,512			5,579	47,015	47,015	...
...	7,200	900	...	12,849	19,359	1,776			6,167	48,251	48,251	...
...	7,200	1,600	...	17,316	25,434	2,496			10,723	64,769	64,769	...
...	6,000	1,000	...	15,030	21,318	1,704	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	6,746	51,798	51,798	...
...	6,000	1,600	...	21,687	36,801	2,784	21 12 0	6 5 8	11,424	80,296	80,296	...
...	9,600	1,200	...	13,440	21,792	1,608			5,911	53,551	53,551	...
...	11,400	900	...	12,405	20,928	1,704			6,945	54,282	54,282	...
...	18,600	1,200	...	31,812	63,912	6,600			14,251	1,36,375	1,24,879	11,496
...	12,600	900	...	14,319	25,636	1,896			6,997	62,398	62,398	...
...	7,200	1,100	...	19,056	37,218	2,784			9,011	76,369	76,369	...
...	6,000	900	...	15,753	26,100	1,872			8,680	59,305	59,305	...
...	6,000	900	...	12,480	14,970	1,416			4,677	40,443	40,443	...
...	8,400	1,200	...	23,892	41,046	2,976			12,518	90,032	90,032	...
...	11,400	900	...	13,482	24,513	1,896			7,640	59,831	59,831	...
...	7,200	900	...	14,574	25,389	2,208	...		7,289	57,560	57,560	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,400	...	...	...	14,400	14,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	9,000	9,000	...
41,016	1,74,000	20,000	...	3,20,703	5,41,218	57,984	...	...	1,68,824	13,23,745	13,08,481	15,264
...	...	...	...	10,466	13,578	...			6,008	30,052	9,015	21,037
...	...	...	...	5,082	12,276	...		Rs. a. p. 7 12 0	2,604	19,962	5,988	13,974
...	...	...	...	996	930	...			72	1,998	1,998	...
...	...	...	...	996	1,302	...	...	...	556	2,854	2,854	...
41,016	1,74,000	20,000	...	3,38,243	5,69,304	57,984	...	...	1,78,064	13,78,611	13,28,336	50,275

Districts.	Distribution of Force—(Contd.)									
	In District.								On town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.
	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor ...	...	...	66	370	13	95	79	465	107	40
Damoh ...	...	...	46	201	14	76	60	277	16	...
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	69	299	30	194	99	493	112	30
Mandla ...	...	...	45	180	11	66	56	246	7	...
Seoni ...	...	...	31	149	18	100	49	249	...	...
Nimar ...	...	...	43	188	28	130	71	318	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	...	...	42	185	15	69	57	254	28	...
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	73	383	13	71	86	454	...	...
Betul ...	...	...	45	213	14	68	59	281	3	...
Chhindwara ...	...	...	34	185	11	84	45	269	...	...
Nagpur ...	...	...	90	377	12	161	102	538	247	99
Wardha ...	...	...	53	246	15	88	68	334	...	...
Chanda ...	...	...	68	353	20	104	88	457	26	...
Bhandara ...	...	...	47	251	17	93	64	344	...	...
Balaghat ...	...	...	27	130	15	62	42	192	...	...
Raipur ...	...	...	70	371	19	120	89	491	40	4
Bilaspur ...	...	...	45	207	18	110	63	317	...	...
Sambalpur ...	...	...	50	199	13	115	63	314	...	...
Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police Officers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of arms and accoutrements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	944	4,487	296	1,806	1,240	6,293	586	173
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	944	4,487	296	1,806	1,240	6,293	586	173

lice 3.—(Concld).

Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men.)						Proportion of the Police on station duties, (officers and men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I.)	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties. (cols. 27 and 28).
		To area.			To population.			To area.			To population.				
		Of the whole District.	Of district exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of district exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.		
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,005	5,64,950	5·55	...	...	782	647	97	9·18	...	...	1,296	1,127	169	2,300	5·27
2,799	3,12,957	7·93	8·25	1·60	886	881	936	11·33	12·07	1·60	1,267	1,290	936	688	3·59
3,918	6,87,233	5·16	...	...	905	784	118	10·65	...	...	1,867	1,626	240	3,249	8·83
4,719	3,01,760	15·27	...	...	976	964	16	20·97	...	...	1,341	1,288	20	562	2·49
3,247	3,34,733	10·75	10·57	...	1,108	1,093	...	18·04	18·04	...	1,860	1,865	...	839	4·66
3,340	2,31,341	8·48	...	...	587	...	...	14·46	...	...	1,001	...	...	670	2·90
1,916	3,65,173	5·65	5·66	4·	1,077	988	654	8·44	8·1	4·	1,608	1,488	654	2,057	9·06
4,437	4,88,787	7·77	...	...	856	...	...	9·73	...	...	1,072	...	...	1,392	3·05
3,905	3,04,905	11·32	10·8	...	884	849	...	15·13	15·3	...	1,182	1,195	...	747	2·89
3,915	3,72,899	12·12	...	...	1,154	1,082	...	17·87	...	...	1,703	1,587	116	628	2·86
3,786	6,97,356	3·84	5·10	10·	707	699	512	8·11	...	...	1,493	...	...	1,619	3·46
2,401	3,87,221	5·90	...	...	951	805	105	8·03	...	...	1,295	1,119	146	1,207	4·04
10,785	6,49,146	18·89	18·52	...	1,137	1,089	27	25·62	25·56	·88	1,542	1,503	620	799	1·90
3,922	6,83,779	9·66	9·10	3·	1,684	1,564	560	13·16	...	...	2,294	2,032	560	991	3·32
3,146	3,40,554	13·22	...	...	1,431	...	...	20·04	...	...	2,169	...	...	632	4·60
11,885	14,05,171	18·77	18·12	24·51	2,220	2,141	68	26·95	23·37	20·	3,186	2,808	89	1,499	3·40
7,798	10,17,327	20·47	20·49	3·	2,670	2,042	485	30·94	30·71	3·56	4,037	2,918	485	1,420	5·63
4,521	6,93,499	11·39	11·44	...	1,747	1,721	35	18·11	18·	...	2,785	2,730	55	2,378	9·55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,445	98,38,791	10·	...	...	1,166	...	...	15·55	...	...	1,811	...	...	23,677	4·36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,445	98,38,791	10·	...	...	1,166	...	...	15·55	...	...	1,811	...	...	23,677	4·36

Return showing equipment, discipline and general management of the

Districts.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Forces.			Punishment by their own					
			Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined.		Degraded.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saugor	108	641	401	33	315	...	2	9	3	1	1
Damoh	61	289	175	28	147	1	1	4	2	1	...
Jubbulpore	124	649	177	32	564	...	9	6	2	13	7
Mandla	56	250	154	14	138	...	5	3	2	4	7
Seoni	48	251	80	16	203	1	8	10	9	5	1
Nimar	77	353	140	26	264	...	1	12	...	2	2
Narsinghpur	60	295	157	17	181	4	5	23	4	8	3
Hoshangabad	99	545	221	27	394	...	...	18	18	4	3
Betul	58	284	222	16	104	1	...	11	2	2	...
Chhindwara	47	272	154	16	149	...	...	...	...	3	3
Nagpur	164	922	366	54	666	2	4	22	18	3	2
Wardha	72	349	149	14	253	...	3	10	...	11	2
Chanda	87	487	323	27	221	2	12	9	17	1	2
Bhandara	66	363	184	18	227	4	2	6	1	1	...
Balaghat	42	194	124	13	99	...	7	...	...	4	1
Raipur	104	581	284	40	349	...	10	...	...	1	2
Bilaspur	72	390	179	19	264	...	2	14	...	4	3
Sambalpur	70	364	193	19	211	...	6	2	...	8	3
Total ...	1,415	7,479	3,683	429	4,749	15	77	159	78	76	42

Mounted Police ...
District Foot Police ...
Excise Police ...
Temporary Police ...
Railway Police ...
Cantonment Police ...
Ferry Police ...
Extra Police ...

Total ...

lice 4.

Force in each district of the Central Provinces for the year 1890.

Punishment.										
Departmental Officers.					Punished judicially by a Magistrate.					
Suspended.		Total.		Amount of Fines.	Under Police Act.		Under Section 330, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs. a. p						
...	1	10	7	24 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	3	6	6	36 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	19	27	34 12 0	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	7	16	7 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	16	27	41 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	14	8	29 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	35	18	70 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	23	24	114 5 11	...	4	...	...	1	...
...	2	14	4	36 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	27	25	86 15 0	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	22	7	34 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	12	45	48 2 3	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	4	11	7	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	5	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	18	8	14 12 0	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	4	11	13	20 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	...
4	86	254	283	606 2 0	2	12	...	...	1	...

Officers.	*Men.*
2	100
1,318	6,706
1	89
6	28
40	302
19	120
2	2
27	132
1,415	7,479

Districts.	Other offences.		Rewards. Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Education. Number of Police who can read and write.		Education. Nmber of Police under instruction during the year,		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.
	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money reward.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Saugor	...	2	232	133	101	344	8	58	120	400	217
Damoh	...	2	106	61	61	60	...	2	17	194	128
Jubbulpore	...	11	240	62	124	356	...	40	44	438	269
Mandla	...	4	94	...	51	46	5	207	72	167	67
Seoni	...	6	93	21	49	112	...	11	78	27	193
Nimar	...	3	129	101	69	47	8	87	83	185	162
Narsinghpur	3	3	122	21	61	108	13	73	33	158	154
Hoshangabad	...	2	218	...	99	250	...	86	94	199	349
Betul	1	6	102	37	57	53	...	43	42	190	110
Chhindwara	...	3	101	33	46	72	...	9	22	146	142
Nagpur	2	8	235	28	165	320	...	62	137	566	373
Wardha	2	3	156	7	61	54	...	35	54	183	170
Chanda	1	8	198	17	82	79	...	120	59	373	142
Bhandara	1	...	144	31	63	134	4	51	36	204	178
Balaghat	1	2	86	1	38	83	5	36	26	141	53
Raipur	...	2	193	20	104	262	...	307	84	318	271
Bilaspur	...	3	139	28	69	107	...	115	85	253	124
Sambalpur	...	6	155	9	65	143	...	127	74	150	199
Total ...	11	74	2,743	610	1,365	2,627	43	1,469	1,160	4,292	3,301

lice 4.—(Concluded).

Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally to the strength in each District.	Remarks.
On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.				
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
19	...	9	2	...	1	24	46·37	3·20	2·27	
4	...	8	2	...	1	10	31·33	2·85	3·42	
9	...	26	9	1	2	17	83·5	2·20	5·95	
4	1	34	5	20	3	7	153·	2·28	7·51	
3	1	23	9	31	2	5	65·	1·67	14·38	
4	...	9	1	25	7	9	37·1	2·09	5·11	
13	...	6	9	3	2	8	6·58	2·25	14·93	
8	...	15	...	12	8	13	81·8	2·02	7·30	
2	1	12	1	15	2	8	49·2	2·34	5·26	
5	...	9	...	2	4	7	57·	2·19	1·88	
19	...	29	6	...	31	34	5·8	3·13	4·79	
7	...	24	3	8	...	7	24·9	1·66	6·89	
16	3	11	14	41	6	15	214·	2·61	9·93	
2	...	6	6	16	3	12	50·5	2·79	4·19	
2	...	4	7	...	2	8	59·	3·39	7·20	
6	...	20	16	22	3	12	22·33	1·75	3·94	
6	...	4	2	...	2	4	38·7	·86	5·63	
5	...	28	6	7	4	3	49·87	·69	5·53	
134	6	277	92	203	83	203	59·27	2·28	6·37	

II-D.—Police 5.

Showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1890.

Districts.	RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.									
											OFFICERS.									
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.					Hindus.							
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Kaiths.	Mahrattas.	Ahirs.	Hindus of all other castes.
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saugor	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	104	636	5	45	27	9	...	1	11	2	...	11
Damoh	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	60	278	2	27	16	5	...	...	9	...	1	4
Jubbulpore	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	119	628	6	48	34	10	...	...	16	...	4	7
Mandla	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	55	242	2	24	9	4	...	...	4	...	...	14
Seoni	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	48	247	2	17	12	7	...	3	1	...	1	7
Nimar	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	73	353	5	26	31	10	...	2	2	1	...	1
Narsinghpur	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	57	285	3	24	11	8	...	...	6	...	2	6
Hoshangabad	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	95	543	5	50	14	14	...	...	7	3	5	2
Betul	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	283	2	19	14	12	...	...	2	1	...	8
Chhindwara	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	45	263	4	20	15	1	...	...	5	1	...	3
Nagpur	...	2	1	3	1	2	...	1	153	911	9	63	47	20	...	...	1	6	4	11
Wardha	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	71	338	3	24	30	3	...	1	...	8	...	5
Chanda	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	82	487	6	30	17	13	...	...	1	6	1	14
Bhandara	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	62	351	2	34	12	10	...	2	2	2	...	...
Balaghat	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	40	194	2	10	12	8	1	1	1	...	1	6
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	101	575	3	49	18	13	...	1	3	11	1	6
Bilaspur	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	71	390	4	14	27	8	...	1	14	2	1	4
Sambalpur	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	65	355	2	4	3	8	...	...	1	...	...	49
Total ...	1	21	9	6	2	18	10	4	1,357	7,359	67	526	349	163	1	12	86	43	21	158

II-D.—Police 5.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	RELIGION OR CASTE.—Contd.														Grand total of officers and men.
	MEN.														
	Other Religions.				Hindus.								Other Religions.		
	Parsi.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Kaiths.	Seikhs.	Ahirs.	Gonds.	Mahrattas.	Hindus of all other castes.			
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Sangor	...	...	...	218	189	54	27	3	15	...	4	126	...	...	747
Damoh	...	...	...	102	76	23	...	...	11	2	6	58	...	...	3 0
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	246	185	57	...	...	32	1	5	102	...	...	7 3
Mandla	...	...	...	67	76	26	7	...	5	22	1	38	...	...	299
Seoni	...	...	...	55	79	13	...	1	17	6	3	73	...	...	2 7
Nimar	...	...	...	60	117	98	...	1	33	1	12	31	...	...	431
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	60	97	30	...	...	15	3	2	78	...	...	3 5
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	193	162	52	5	...	60	20	1	47	...	...	6 3
Betul	...	...	...	79	69	25	...	...	5	45	10	50	...	...	341
Chhindwara	...	...	...	84	74	30	...	...	10	11	20	34	...	...	312
Nagpur	2	...	2	234	314	105	...	...	49	18	69	125	...	...	1,074
Wardha	...	...	...	94	93	43	3	...	23	2	24	56	...	...	412
Chanda	...	...	...	218	45	36	...	2	8	18	19	141	...	...	575
Bhandara	...	...	...	149	69	44	...	...	4	2	20	72	...	...	415
Balaghat	...	...	1	44	36	23	...	3	12	5	4	6	...	...	236
Raipur	...	...	...	213	98	72	4	4	26	15	51	92	...	...	680
Bilaspur	...	...	1	86	150	50	12	...	8	4	12	67	...	...	465
Sambalpur	...	...	...	17	16	21	...	...	28	26	...	247	...	...	422
Total ...	2	...	4	2,213	1,945	802	58	14	361	196	263	1,503	...	...	8,787

II-E.—Registration.

Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Central Provinces for the year 1890-91.

Districts.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book No. I.																		
	Compulsory.										Optional.								
	Number of Registration offices.	Instruments of gift, Section 17, clause (a.)	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instrument of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses (b) and (c) or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease, Section 17, clause (d.)	All instruments of leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause (d.)	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of mortgage of value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses (c) and (b.)	Instruments of leases for one year or less (Section 18, clause c), and instruments of lease exempted under the provisions in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, clause e).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
1	2	3	4 a	4 b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										Rs. a. p.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector-General's office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Nagpur ...	7	124	1,055	857	1,587	99	81	300	4,103	9,154 8 0	558	37	38	...	2	...	635	621 12 0	15,26,761 13 6
Bhandara ...	5	25	202	89	423	15	14	32	800	1,912 8 0	145	5	3	...	...	1	154	152 8 0	3,42,621 11 9
Wardha ...	6	40	437	205	918	71	76	559	2,306	5,020 2 0	222	92	66	...	21	5	406	375 12 0	8,49,754 5 9
Chanda ...	7	24	96	64	240	6	6	41	477	872 12 0	76	...	1	...	...	...	77	77 0 0	1,22,020 12 3
Balaghat ...	3	4	41	14	65	5	...	18	147	467 8 0	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	17 0 0	89,225 9 10
Jubbulpore ...	4	65	349	190	784	82	7	222	1,699	5,288 12 0	106	31	1	7	9	...	154	172 0 0	11,98,210 12 0
Saugor ...	7	52	197	156	510	45	15	166	1,141	2,711 8 0	135	9	20	...	...	...	164	154 0 0	4,26,204 2 1
Narsinghpur ...	4	27	207	119	829	82	9	509	1,782	4,801 0 0	207	9	10	3	9	...	238	232 8 0	10,54,262 4 3
Hoshangabad ...	5	39	355	91	988	206	80	290	2,049	7,038 12 0	110	56	37	4	22	4	233	239 14 0	15,27,544 9 3
Seoni ...	3	14	70	22	182	53	4	113	458	1,261 8 0	16	23	18	...	...	...	57	48 0 0	2,14,008 10 11
Betul ...	4	14	171	54	296	9	21	88	653	1,643 10 0	64	1	10	...	...	...	75	70 0 0	2,75,867 12 2
Damoh ...	3	21	78	106	193	15	8	52	473	1,119 12 0	36	5	5	...	...	...	46	44 0 0	1,75,732 14 5
Mandla ...	3	4	44	5	72	...	...	9	134	542 12 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 0 0	99,705 9 8
Chhindwara ...	3	25	232	147	387	42	112	117	1,062	2,432 8 0	110	16	42	...	...	1	169	154 0 0	3,88,867 13 0
Nimar ...	4	25	511	184	818	18	41	401	1,998	3,597 4 0	119	3	39	...	9	...	170	151 8 0	5,17,291 3 9
Raipur ...	5	39	229	181	359	23	6	24	861	3,117 12 0	150	14	15	2	...	...	181	172 8 0	7,07,278 0 0
Bilaspur ...	4	13	125	81	116	3	1	391	736	1,426 0 0	22	1	4	1	3	...	31	29 0 0	2,33,188 7 6
Sambalpur ...	5	9	36	21	76	10	1	30	183	440 4 0	12	8	1	...	...	...	21	20 8 0	68,527 3 7
Total ...	82	564	4,435	2,586	8,843	784	482	3,362	21,056	52,848 12 0	2,108	310	310	17	75	11	2,831	2,734 14 0	98,07,073 11 8

II-E.—Registration.—(Concluded).

Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III, Section 18, clause (e.)	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney.	Number of searches and applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 18 and 25 and the total fees paid for registration, under Columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	Compulsory.	Optional.															
	Instruments of gifts of moveable property (Section 123, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act.)	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, (Section 18, clause d).	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause f.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
						Rs. a. p.									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector-General's office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,300 9 1
Nagpur	4	184	11	450	649	990 4 0	1	32	1	9	23	60	251	552	10,831 8 0	7,931 11 10	5,833 8 6
Bhandara	4	37	5	162	208	358 4 0	1	12	...	3	4	7	143	115	2,447 4 0	2,066 0 0	1,228 8 5
Wardha	7	62	19	196	284	426 8 0	...	24	...	5	17	15	99	403	5,870 6 0	4,179 10 0	3,080 11 7
Chanda	3	40	2	150	195	333 12 0	...	3	...	...	1	11	73	109	1,339 8 0	1,193 13 6	996 5 11
Balaghat	...	2	2	71	75	146 8 0	...	...	...	...	1	2	72	23	631 0 0	485 2 6	412 4 7
Jubbulpore	2	17	24	219	262	471 4 0	1	20	...	4	9	13	130	212	5,972 0 0	3,087 15 3	2,037 10 6
Saugor	4	19	27	120	170	263 8 0	...	28	...	6	14	12	53	99	3,185 0 0	1,929 9 9	1,617 1 8
Narsinghpur	1	40	17	210	268	469 8 0	...	8	...	3	4	5	96	269	5,510 0 0	2,639 15 6	1,616 13 6
Hoshangabad	5	122	63	383	573	855 0 0	...	15	...	4	7	23	148	478	8,163 10 0	3,914 3 0	2,522 6 6
Seoni	...	3	12	126	141	257 0 0	...	6	...	1	...	4	55	64	1,578 8 0	861 11 6	723 2 3
Betul	...	36	...	103	139	225 0 0	...	11	...	2	2	2	84	108	1,960 10 0	1,308 13 6	1,279 9 9
Damoh	3	9	14	61	87	149 4 0	...	1	...	7	7	17	47	52	1,315 0 0	912 6 6	718 1 0
Mandla	1	...	1	66	68	148 8 0	...	...	...	1	2	...	29	30	694 4 0	574 7 6	340 12 0
Chhindwara	1	20	13	152	186	330 0 0	...	10	1	5	7	9	84	163	2,938 8 0	1,709 2 6	1,564 2 9
Nimar	3	56	33	113	205	308 0 0	1	6	...	4	15	20	52	121	4,065 12 0	2,371 2 9	1,941 5 10
Raipur	3	7	7	257	274	508 0 0	...	9	...	1	4	34	111	95	3,816 4 0	2,107 4 0	1,907 4 0
Bilaspur	...	1	6	137	144	282 12 0	...	4	...	1	2	2	63	53	1,745 12 0	1,379 2 6	1,058 15 0
Sambalpur	...	...	1	51	52	104 12 0	...	5	...	2	3	5	40	36	573 8 0	498 12 0	621 10 3
Total ...	41	655	257	3,027	3,980	6,661 12 0	4	194	2	58	122	202	1,630	2,982	62,638 6 0	39,151 0 1	42,830 15 1

II. F.—MILITARY 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

Arm of Service	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each					Total cost including Contingencies.
			Died.								Number of men.										
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	In action.	Otherwise.	Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid Camp followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	
																					Rs.
European — Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European — Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European — Artillery	477	65	...	10	10	7	41	484	3 Batteries	18	14	...	83	387	235	5,311	...	599	297	72	2,90,654
European — Infantry	1,945	369	...	15	15	54	280	1,965	1 Regiment and 1 Battalion.	...	4?	...	226	1,694	124	29,951	...	9,381	69,612	1,891	7,13,264
European — Total	2,422	434	...	25	25	61	321	2,449	3 Batteries, 1 Regiment, 1 Battalion.	18	5?	...	309	2,081	359	24,104	...	7,022	56,721	700	10,03,918
Native — Cavalry	1,075	65	...	6	6	30	28	1,076	2 Regiments.	...	20	28	127	901	561	7,556	1,330	266	189	53	5,67,115
Native — Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native — Artillery	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	†	...	...	...	1	24	75	...	...	153	120	77	8,853
Native — Infantry	2,626	243	...	19	19	77	145	*2,646	3 Regiments and 1 Detachment.	...	29	49	242	2,326	130	10,023	1,394	292	183	151	6,02,765
Native — Total	3,725	309	...	25	25	107	173	3,747	5 Regiments and 1 Detachment.	...	49	77	370	3,251	766	9,016	1,392	283	184	72	11,78,733
Grand Total	6,147	743	...	50	50	168	494	6,196	3 Batteries, 6 Regiments, 1 Battalion and 1 Detachment.	18	108	77	679	5,332	1,125	17,259	1,392	3,349	22,249	272	21,82,651

* Includes 18 men added to the Detachment at Asirgarh during the year.

† Native drivers (fighting men) attached to the 20th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

II. F.—MILITARY 2.

STATEMENT showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1890.

Arm of Service.		Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
European.	Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	...	...	5	...	80	70	...	...	...	51	313	1	105	750	5
	Infantry	...	...	3	3	359	411	76	46	...	28	322	14	73	601	110
Native.	Cavalry	...	...	4	2	26	504	...	...	...	34	118	113	24	382	56
	Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	...	...	1	...	23	2	...	...	...	90	265	10	...	...	...
	Infantry	...	...	4	1	57	816	5	66	...	47	207	80	34	810	72

II. F.—MILITARY 3.

STATEMENT showing religion, races and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1890.

Classification according to religion, race, &c.		Average.						General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Age.		Height.		Weight.		
		Yrs.	ms.	Ft.	ins.	lbs.		
According to religion.	Mahomedans	28	7	5	7	131		
	Hindus	28	3	5	7½	133⅜		
	Sikhs	27	2	5	9	141		
	Christians	24	9	5	5½	115½		
	Parsis	...		...		...		
	Others	25	1⅔	5	8½	134		
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis	29	2	5	8	133⅓		
	Punjabis	27	5	5	8⅔	137⅓		
	Afghans	22	3½	5	8¼	139		
	Biluchis	...		...		...		
	From Western Himalayas	...		...		...		
	„ Eastern „	...		...		...		
	Bengalis	31	0	5	7	118		
	From Maratha countries	29	3½	5	7¼	128¾		
	Telingas	...		...		...		
	Canarese	...		...		...		
	Tamils	...		...		...		
	Malabars	25	0	5	6	110		
	Others	27	2	5	7⅔	125		
Hindus according to caste.	Brahmins	28	10	5	7⅔	136		
	Rajputs	24	8⅓	5	8½	136		
	Other castes	26	2	5	5¼	128⅓		

II-G.—Marine 1.

Nil.

II-G.—Marine 2.

Nil.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

III-A.—Finance I.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1890-91.

Head of Revenues.	Gross Receipts.	Charges against income.				Total charges.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
		Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges for collecting, including cost of opium and maintaining productive works.	Assignments and Compensations, including Territorial and Political Pensions payable under Treaties and Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village officers and charitable grants.			
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue (Imperial Share) ...	30,77,221	...	...	3,25,157	...	3,25,157	27,52,064	
Forest (do.) ...	6,06,731	966	3,66,612	...	...	3,67,578	2,39,153	
Tributes from Native States ...	2,50,118	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,118	
TOTAL TERRITORIAL ...	39,34,070	966	3,66,612	3,25,157	...	6,92,735	32,41,335	
Opium	2,20,205	...	...	...	...	...	2,20,205	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stamps	3,79,839	2,791	10,699	...	...	13,490	3,66,349	
Excise	19,96,718	527	41,151	...	...	41,678	19,55,040	
Assessed Taxes	2,26,759	1,398	920	...	...	2,318	2,24,441	
Registration	51,059	92	...	...	...	92	50,967	
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Receipts in Aid of Superannuation &c. ...	43,621	...	...	...	...	...	43,621	
Stationery and Printing	262	...	...	...	...	...	262	
Miscellaneous	1,014	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	68,53,547	5,774	4,19,382	3,25,157	...	7,50,313	61,03,234	
PROVINCIAL.								
Land Revenue	36,84,443	4,868	7,45,265	3,403	...	7,53,636	29,30,807	
Stamps	11,39,518	8,373	32,097	...	...	40,470	10,99,048	
Excise	6,65,573	176	13,717	...	...	13,893	6,51,680	

Provincial Rates	...	...	2,10,416	95	...	...	...	95	2,10,321
Assessed Taxes	...	...	2,26,759	1,398	920	...	...	2,318	2,24,441
Forest	...	...	6,06,730	966	3,66,612	...	...	3,67,578	2,39,152
Registration	...	...	51,059	92	...	...	...	92	50,967
Interest	...	...	28,832	...	...	...	...	...	28,832
Post Office	...	...	9,792	...	...	...	...	...	9,792
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	...	1,34,270	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,270
Law and Justice—Jails	...	...	3,12,894	...	...	...	...	...	3,12,894
Police	...	...	30,746	...	...	...	...	...	30,746
Education	...	...	1,39,636	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,636
Medical	...	...	3,788	...	...	...	...	...	3,788
Scientific and Other Minor Departments		...	9,804	...	...	...	...	...	9,804
Receipts in Aid of Superannuation, &c.		...	10,208	...	...	...	...	...	10,208
Stationery and Printing	...	...	6,950	...	...	...	...	...	6,950
Miscellaneous	...	...	54,141	...	...	...	...	...	54,141
Civil Works	...	..	10,405	...	...	...	...	...	10,405
TOTAL PROVINCIAL		...	73,35,964	15,968	11,58,711	3,403	...	11,78,082	61,57,882
LOCAL.									
Provincial Rates	...	...	7,32,336	98	...	...	3,53,535	3,53,633	3,78,703
Interest	...	...	398	...	...	...	...	...	398
Police	...	...	1,52,359	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,359
Education	...	...	9,387	...	...	...	...	...	9,387
Medical	...	...	9,429	...	...	...	...	...	9,429
Scientific and Other Minor Departments		..	5,359	...	...	...	...	...	5,359
Miscellaneous	...	...	46,949	...	...	...	...	...	46,949
Civil Works	...	...	79,540	...	...	...	...	...	79,540
TOTAL LOCAL		...	10,35,757	98	...	...	3,53,535	3,53,633	6,82,124
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.									
Cantonment Funds	...	...	1,76,359	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,359
Town and Bazar Funds	...	...	2,743	...	...	...	...	...	2,743
Police Remount Fund	...	...	2,260	...	...	...	...	..	2,260
Police Butchut Fund	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24
Education Fund	...	...	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	1,248
Museum Fund	...	...	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	1,160
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS		..	1,83,794	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,794
GROSS RECEIPTS		...	1,54,09,062	21,840	15,78,093	3,28,560	3,53,535	22,82,028	1,31,27,034

III-A—Finance II.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Provinces for the year 1890-91.

Head of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of Increase or Decrease.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishments... ...	1,03,444	97,460	
Civil Contingencies	8,757	32,966	
Registration	20,274	21,341	
Interest on Ordinary Debt	350	83	
Interest on Other Obligations	2,953	3,083	
Police	4,966	4,878	
Miscellaneous	4,357	4,492	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	1,45,101	1,64,303	
PROVINCIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishments... ...	7,23,472	6,80,973	
Civil Contingencies	1,71,408	2,00,911	
Judicial charges—Courts, &c.	7,17,320	7,36,203	
Registration	20,274	21,341	
Interest on Ordinary Debt	14,207	22,312	
Post Office	58,100	58,688	
Law and Justice—Jails	6,24,902	5,58,337	
Police	13,03,388	12,78,528	
Education	4,51,831	4,46,459	
Medical	2,63,215	2,66,108	
Superannuation, &c.	2,36,240	2,27,105	
Stationery and Printing	1,69,175	1,60,476	
Miscellaneous	39,458	39,597	
Civil Works	955	403	
TOTAL PROVINCIAL ...	47,93,945	46,97,441	
LOCAL.			
Administration	28,761	27,489	
Police	51,491	54,755	
Education	1,73,455	1,94,772	
Medical	50,824	49,411	
Scientific and Other Minor Departments ...	7,186	8,380	
Superannuation &c.	1,540	1,379	
Stationery and Printing	1,140	721	
Miscellaneous	7,478	7,930	
Famine Relief	...	...	
Civil Works	1,59,070	1,69,671	
TOTAL LOCAL ...	4,80,945	5,14,508	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.			
Cantonment Funds	1,67,869	1,68,311	
Town and Bazar Funds	910	626	
Police Remount Fund...	1,737	1,133	
Police Butchut Fund	183	30	
Education Fund	625	950	
Museum Fund	710	1,448	
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ...	1,72,034	1,72,498	
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,92,025	55,48,750	
SURPLUS ...	...	75,78,284	
DEFICIT ...	...	...	

III-A—Finance III.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries in the Central Provinces for the year 1890-91.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash Balance of last year ...	56,49,873		
IMPERIAL.		IMPERIAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I.	61,03,234	Expenditure as per Statement No. II.	1,64,303
PROVINCIAL.		PROVINCIAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I.	61,57,882	Expenditure as per Statement No. II.	46,97,441
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I.	6,82,124	Expenditure as per Statement No. II.	5,14,508
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.		EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	
Revenues as per Statement No. I.	1,83,794	Expenditure as per Statement No. II.	1,72,498
Civil Deposits	41,56,654	Civil Deposits	40,84,021
Municipal Funds	12,12,130	Municipal Funds	11,66,429
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	38,19,455	Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	38,36,467
Account with Native States	12,168	Account with Native States	...
Departmental Accounts	577	Departmental Accounts	535
PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT.		PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT.	
Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	4,703	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	1,00,000
Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities	12,329	Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities	...
Advances to Cultivators	86,264	Advances to Cultivators	1,33,695
Cash Remittances and Adjustments, &c.	88,49,414	Cash Remittances and Adjustments, &c.	88,47,048
Remittances by Bills ... Local	12,57,355	Remittances by Bills ... Local	12,67,205
Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	6,45,492	Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	5,01,747
Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments	9,17,270	Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments	6,49,736
Civil ... ... Service Funds...	37,206	Civil—Miscellaneous	21,03,182
Civil ... ... Miscellaneous	5,96,910	Foreign Remittances	31,51,,105
Foreign Remittances	12,90,000	Post Office Department	4,31,757
Post Office Department	49,10,667	Telegraph Department	1,37,706
Telegraph Department	23,724	Account between Central Provinces and Marine	443
Account between Central Provinces and Marine	...	Military Department	33,45,297
Military Department	69,800	Public Works Department.. Ordinary Branches	26,93,794
Public Works Department ... Ordinary Branches	3,41,034	Public Works Department.. Railway Branches	68,70,360
Public Works Department ... Railway Branches	42,98,395	Remittance Account between England and India	63
Remittance Account between England and India	...		
GRAND TOTAL ..	5,13,18,454	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,48,69,340
Disbursements ...	4,48,69,340		
Cash at end of year ...	64,49,114		

III-B.—PUBLIC WORKS 1.

Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department, during the official year 1890-91.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure including Establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	...	...	882	2,766	3,648	758
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	17,721	2,649	20,370	4,685
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	3,745	...	3,745	...
Total ...	...	...	21,466	2,649	24,115	4,685
Total Imperial ...	...	...	22,348	5,415	27,763	5,443
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	3,47,001	56,960	4,03,961	1,06,676
Communications	...	...	5,84,230	3,56,039	9,40,269	2,48,303
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	6,680	1,402	8,082	2,134
Total Provincial ...	...	...	9,37,911	4,14,401	13,52,312	3,57,113
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
Civil Buildings Roads and Services.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	280	...	280	...
Communications	...	...	2,08,562	27,818	2,36,380	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	184	...	184	18
Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	2,09,026	27,818	2,36,844	18
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	11,69,285	4,47,634	16,16,919	3,62,574

III.B.—PUBLIC WORKS 2 (State Railways).

Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in the Central Provinces for the year 1890-91.

Name of Railway, &c.	Total outlay on Construction to end of 1890-91.	Total income realized during 1890-91.	Deduct charges 1890-91.			Net surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
			Working expenses including establishment.	Interest on Capital at 4 per cent.	Total charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Umaria Colliery ...	9,28,315	3,39,794	2,36,812	36,043	2,72,855	66,939	
Wardha Coal State Railway (including Warora Colliery) ...	68,01,060	9,15,193	6,41,449	2,77,062	9,18,511	—*3,318*	

III-C.—RAILWAY.

Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in the Central Provinces for the year 1890-91.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipt from Passengers.	Receipt from Merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff	Total Capital Expenditure.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Cooli Class.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Umaria Colliery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,39,794	2,36,812	1,02,982	9	1,145	9,28,315
Wardha Coal State Railway (including Warora Colliery) ...	Nil.	45	200	256	1,082	1,14,435	1,16,018	32,053	1,41,934	7,41,206	9,15,193	6,41,449	2,73,744	16	981	68,01,060

III-F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE.

Wholesale prices of produce, &c., in the Central Provinces for the Agricultural year 1890-91, ending 31st March 1891.

District.	Prices of agricultural produce per Maund of 80 lbs.																Firewood per maund.	Salt per maund.	Iron per maund.	Plough bullocks each.	Sheep each.	Fish per seer.
	Rice (Husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholam or Jowar.	Cambu or Bajra.	Maize. (Seed)	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or Gingelly.	Sugar (Gur or Jaggery).	Cotton cleaned.	Jute.	Ghi (clarified butter).	Fodder.								
														Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and Bajra.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. p.
Saugor ...	3 11 0	2 8 0	...	2 0 0	...	1 13 0	2 3 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	5 5 0	16 0 0	...	24 0 0	4 0	...	...	3 7	4 2 0	6 7 0	20 0 0	2 4 0	2 7
Damoh ...	3 2 0	2 5 0	...	1 13 0	...	...	2 0 0	3 6 0	3 13 0	5 4 0	14 5 0	...	26 0 0	2 0	...	...	3 2	4 6 0	4 0 0	22 0 0	2 10 0	2 6
Jubbulpore ...	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	1 14 0	3 12 4	3 14 4	5 12 0	14 0 0	...	27 8 0	5 4	...	...	4 0	4 4 0	3 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	2 0
Mandla ...	2 4 3	1 12 6	...	2 3 6	...	...	1 5 5	3 2 3	3 5 6	5 0 0	18 12 3	...	26 10 6	4 0	2 9	...	2 8	4 12 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	1 8 0	2 0
Seoni ...	2 14 6	2 7 9	...	1 14 0	...	1 10 0	2 0 7	3 13 10	3 15 9	6 10 0	13 0 0	...	26 1 3	7 6	4 0	3 6	3 5	4 5 7	5 0 0	28 8 0	2 4 0	3 0
Narsinghpur ...	3 12 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	16 0 0	...	28 0 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	4 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	2 0
Hoshangabad ...	4 10 3	2 13 7	1 14 0	2 1 8	2 2 0	1 11 0	2 0 9	4 4 0	4 11 3	7 0 0	16 0 0	...	31 8 0	5 6	2 0	2 0	4 0	4 4 11	6 8 0	35 0 0	2 6 0	2 3
Nimar ...	3 7 6	2 9 10	3 10 0	1 10 10	1 15 4	...	2 9 4	3 12 0	4 7 0	7 1 6	15 13 0	...	30 3 9	8 6	...	3 6	5 2	3 8 7	7 2 0	32 0 0	3 8 0	2 6
Betul ...	2 1 4	2 4 0	...	1 9 6	...	1 6	2 2 7	3 7 1	3 5 11	8 2 0	20 0 0	...	29 0 0	8 0	7 0	3 8	3 6	4 15 2	7 0 0	30 0 0	2 4 0	3 0
Chhindwara ...	3 6 0	2 4 0	...	1 8 0	...	1 4 0	2 2 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	...	24 0 0	3 0	6 0	8 0	5 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	35 0 0	3 0 0	3 0
Wardha ...	4 3 10	2 2 10	...	1 15 4	...	...	2 4 3	3 12 7	4 2 5	8 8 0	17 4 8	...	32 0 0	5 4	...	3 6	3 11	3 11 1	5 12 8	60 0 0	3 0 0	3 8
Nagpur ...	5 8 3	2 7 4	...	1 11 9	...	...	2 1 8	4 7 1	4 7 3	7 4 4	14 8 8	...	29 1 5	6 5	...	10 0	5 4	3 13 11	5 0 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	4 0
Chanda ...	2 11 10	2 3 2	2 6 8	1 6 9	...	1 15 8	1 13 4	3 8 1	4 14 2	7 2 6	21 13 11	...	25 14 2	2 0	1 8	1 10	2 5	4 11 6	8 5 8	30 0 0	1 12 0	3 5
Bhandara ...	3 3 0	2 4 0	...	2 0 0	...	...	2 0 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	8 0 0	...	...	32 0 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	3 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	36 0 0	2 4 0	2 0
Balaghat ...	2 12 9	2 3 6	...	...	...	...	1 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	5 2 8	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	2 5 2	2 1 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	...	30 0 0	4 0	8 0	...	7 3	4 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	1 4 0	3 0
Bilaspur ...	1 10 1	1 8 8	...	...	...	...	1 12 8	2 13 4	3 4 0	8 2 0	14 11 0	...	32 0 0	11 0	7 0	...	6 7	5 2 2	13 0 0	15 0 0	1 8 0	3 0
Sambalpur ...	1 10 8	1 15 3	...	...	...	...	2 4 5	...	2 10 8	7 1 0	19 4 0	...	37 8 0	3 0	5 3	...	4 7	4 9 4	6 4 0	11 12 0	1 12 0	2 0
Average ...	3 1 11	2 4 10	3 1 4	1 14 4	2 8 4	1 12 11	2 0 10	3 11 3	3 11 10	6 14 10	16 5 0	...	28 14 9	5 0	4 9	5 0	4 3	4 5 7	6 10 9	28 6 10	2 6 0	2 9

III C—1.

Total External Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1891.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces. (excluding Chief Seaport Towns.)							Native States.			Chief Seaports Towns.				Total.	
	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Sindh.	Into Bengal.	Into N. W. P. and Oudh.	Into Panjab.	Into Berar.	Into Rajputana and Central India.	Into Nizam's Territory.	Into Mysore.	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Karachi.	Into Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Coal and Coke	...	1,978	...	51,350	1,67,877	...	385	10,40,852	...	...	...	93,142	...	...	13,55,584	5,12,861
Cotton, raw	...	1,028	...	...	444	...	7,878	2,489	...	...	...	14	...	...	11,853	1,94,779
Cotton manufactured ... (1) Twist and yarn, European ..	...	8	...	...	606	13	4	12	...	...	...	25,855	...	2,31[illegible]	28,813	17,24,785
(2) Ditto Indian ...	...	11,328	...	448	945	...	10,771	39	...	...	...	12,913	...	32[illegible]	36,766	11,95,381
(3) Piece-goods European ..	...	69	...	5	408	2[illegible]	...	33[illegible]	...	...	412	92,631	...	6,977	1,00,865	45,24,726
(4) Ditto, Indian ..	269	1,842	...	49	4,513	10[illegible]	10,119	1,857	...	...	10	9,969	...	577	29,308	12,22,982
Total Cotton, Manufactured ..	269	13,247	...	502	6,472	145	20,894	2,242	...	...	422	1,41,368	...	10,191	1,95,752	86,67,874
Drugs and Chemicals ... (1) Intoxicating other than opium.	...	3	...	...	87	2	...	22	...	...	...	205	...	111	430	39,607
(2) Non-intoxicating— ..																
(a) Cinchona Bark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
(b) Others ..	...	350	...	31	1,682	71	277	433	2	...	3	14,289	...	699	17,837	2,93,971
Total Drugs and Chemicals ..	...	353	...	31	1,769	7[illegible]	277	455	2	...	3	14,494	...	810	18,267	3,33,578
Dyes and Tans. (1) Indigo ..	9	65	...	121	1,417	6[illegible]	58	75	...	...	...	256	...	17	2,081	3,39,743
(2) Myrabolams ..	...	1	...	4	259	...	15	5,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,322	15,687
(3) Cutch ..	...	40	...	114	849	6	115	48[illegible]	...	...	...	75	...	...	1,682	27,036
(4) Turmeric ...	8	58[illegible]	...	461	744	1[illegible]	427	207	4	...	6	1,147	...	1,086	4,688	33,574
(5) Aniline Dyes ..	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	1[illegible]	...	...	...	2,610	...	...	2,630	1,99,195
(6) Others ...	...	635	...	1,651	619	1[illegible]	1,256	172	...	...	...	2,116	...	114	6,573	1,14,490
Total Dyes and Tans ...	17	1,335	...	2,351	3,888	8[illegible]	1,874	5,993	4	...	6	6,202	...	1,217	22,976	7,29,725
Grain and Pulse. (1) Wheat ..	...	1,251	...	...	438	...	18,786	61,036	...	...	...	5	...	...	81,516	1,90,678
(2) Rice in the husk ..	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	292	546
(3) Rice not in the husk ..	...	329	...	62,779	1,316	2[illegible]	226	2,502	39	...	1	206	...	14	67,432	1,82,277
(4) Juar and Bajra ..	...	2,818	...	...	397	2	77,006	11,933	...	...	...	5	...	...	92,161	1,54,707
(5) Gram and Pulse ..	...	1,061	...	10,818	5,744	2,151	24,844	6,105	...	...	...	47	...	7	50,777	1,26,533
(6) Others ..	...	189	...	129	470	1,06[illegible]	117	6,961	...	...	...	143	...	10	9,084	15,197
Total Grain and Pulse ...	...	5,648	...	73,726	8,645	3,23[illegible]	1,20,979	88,545	39	...	1	406	...	35	3,01,262	6,69,938
Hides and Skins. (1) Hides of Cattle—																
(a) Dressed or tanned ...	...	84	...	...	118	...	67	12[illegible]	...	...	...	111	9	6	533	19,610
(b) Raw ...	...	248	...	2	99	...	49	174	...	...	...	11	...	...	583	8,255
(2) Skins of Sheep, &c.—																
(a) Dressed or tanned ..	...	30	...	...	5	...	...	78	...	...	...	2[illegible]	...	...	133	5,977
(b) Raw ...	...	104	...	7	161	4	23	414	...	...	...	10	...	4	727	12,907
Total Hides and Skins ...	...	466	...	9	383	4	139	194	...	...	...	15[illegible]	9	10	1,966	46,749
Horns.	...	8	...	...	138	1	13	222	...	...	...	13	...	...	395	4,875
Jute (1) Raw. ...	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	28	218	681
(2) Gunny Bags and Cloth ...	1	11,703	...	10,409	7,637	4[illegible]	6,717	5,166	16	...	13	83,711	...	37,228	1,62,650	15,42,048
Total Jute ..	1	11,703	...	10,599	7,637	4[illegible]	6,717	5,166	16	...	13	83,711	...	37,256	1,62,868	15,42,729

Lac	(1) Stick	...	...	54	...	14	575	12	53	712	...	...	...	50	...	...	1,470	23,742
	(2) Shell	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	312
	Total Lac	...	...	54	...	14	577	12	59	712	...	...	...	50	...	...	1,478	24,053
Leather, manufactured		...	...	168	...	...	689	54	24	140	...	3	16	819	...	10	1,923	3,52,154
Liquors	(1) Beer	...	...	4,039	...	...	8,474	...	98	40	...	...	...	13,227	...	499	26,377	4,89,464
	(2) Spirits	...	...	95	...	2	315	...	...	7	...	...	1	3,928	...	41	4,389	4,20,614
	(3) Wines	...	...	12	...	...	237	3	...	10	...	...	1	1,903	...	78	2,244	1,64,785
	Total Liquors	...	...	4,146	...	2	9,026	3	98	57	...	..	2	19,058	...	618	33,010	10,74,863
Metals	(1) Copper, unwrought	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	939	...	3	954	29,972
	(2) Brass, unwrought	...	...	9	...	...	77	...	...	12	...	...	...	14,597	...	...	14,695	3,89,379
	(3) Copper, wrought	...	1	1,563	...	2	383	8	719	216	3	1	2	1,836	...	26	4,760	1,57,442
	(4) Brass, wrought	...	2	1,750	...	3	6,030	96	855	628	4	2	13	546	...	27	9,956	3,52,605
	(5) Iron	...	...	4,22.	...	324	6,646	126	1,869	1,951	...	...	75	1,64,146	...	2,897	1,82,257	8,18,058
	(6) Others	...	...	966	...	11	1,854	20	631	293	...	3	...	8,083	...	2,287	14,148	3,04,669
	Total Metals	...	3	8,513	...	340	14,099	250	4,074	3,101	7	6	90	1,90,147	...	5,249	2,26,770	20,82,125
Oils	(1) Kerosine	...	...	1,349	...	876	278	...	12	143	...	..	...	1,26,238	...	13,911	1,42,815	5,84,280
	(2) Castor	...	...	1,925	...	...	1,079	...	...	13	...	...	...	1,033	...	...	4,050	51,874
	(3) Cocoanut	...	...	1,666	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	3,821	...	11	5,505	77,765
	(4) Others	...	...	528	..	...	723	...	641	153	...	...	1	1,255	...	13	3,314	48,756
	Total Oils	...	...	5,468	...	876	2,081	...	653	315	...	...	1	1,32,347	...	13,943	1,55,684	7,62,675
Oilseeds	(1) Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	562	1,982
	(2) Rape and Mustard	...	...	44	...	708	301	9	43	16,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,464	61,736
	(3) Til or Jinjilly	...	...	83	...	...	36	...	2,037	6,478	...	...	..	...	...	...	8,634	34,625
	(4) Poppy	...	...	6	...	...	210	...	216	1,619	...	...	...	7	...	...	2,088	11,810
	(5) Earth-nuts	...	...	1,26(	...	...	...	...	87	126	6	...	...	6	...	...	1,491	7,225
	(6) Castor	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	157
	(7) Others	...	...	25	...	...	90	...	1,363	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,506	3,525
	Total Oilseeds	...	1	1,42)	...	708	686	9	3,798	25,157	6	...	...	13	...	...	31,802	1,21,060
Opium		...	...	...	...	...	836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	836	2,42,440
Paper and Paste-Board		...	...	1,227	...	46	1,530	7	41	278	...	...	...	5,780	1	145	9,955	1,51,832
Provisions	(1) Ghi	...	...	157	...	4	3,560	63	521	670	...	...	...	2	...	...	4,977	1,31,807
	(2) Dried fruits and nuts	...	228	634	...	89	2,705	937	400	1,621	...	50	...	1,18,355	...	20,189	1,45,208	23,19,598
	(3) Others	...	8	14,255	...	369	6,491	233	571	3,632	1	...	3	9,973	...	1,084	36,620	3,50,373
	Total Provisions	...	236	15,046	...	462	12,756	1,233	1,492	5,923	1	50	3	1,28,330	...	21,273	1,86,805	28,31,778
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	(1) Locomotive Engines and Tenders	...	...	6,372	...	...	...	...	6,372	1,629	...	...	...	...	...	..	14,373	3,00,204
	(2) Carriages and Trucks	...	...	1,755	...	...	...	...	810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,565	34,311
	(3) Materials for construction—																	
	(a) Wooden Sleepers	...	...	163	...	10,498	4,676	3,574	2,362	999	...	...	...	3,236	...	...	25,508	63,278
	(b) Others	...	...	11,413	...	1,548	14,365	19	3,992	83,463	...	...	...	170,073	...	87	2,84,960	11,84,473
	Total Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	...	...	19,703	...	12,046	19,041	3,593	13,536	86,091	...	...	...	1,73,309	...	87	3,27,406	15,82,296
Salt		...	...	12,42,174	...	86	8,580	113	347	83,181	409	...	...	3,048	...	...	13,37,935	45,78,409
Saltpetre &c.	(1) Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	1	3,255	125	25	147	...	...	...	70	...	...	3,623	23,048
	(2) Other saline substances	...	...	311	...	1,949	10,648	195	34	634	...	...	...	985	...	...	14,756	52,451
	Total Saltpetre, &c.	...	...	311	...	1,950	13,903	320	59	781	...	...	...	1,055	...	...	18,379	75,499

IMPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaports Towns.)							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Sindh.	Into Bengal.	Into N. W. P. and Oudh.	Into Panjab.	Into Berar.	Into Rajputana and Central India.	Into Nizam's Territory.	Into My-sore.	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Karachi.	Into Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Silk, Raw ... (1) Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	5	102	35,087
(2) Indian ...	...	...	...	282	317	...	...	...	...	..	...	17	...	22	638	2,41,780
Total Silk, raw ...	...	...	...	282	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	27	740	2,76,817
Silk, Piece-goods ... (1) Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	1,998
(2) Indian ...	...	5	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	18,925
Total Silk, Piece-goods ...	...	5	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	32	20,923
Spices ... (1) Betel-nuts ...	372	1,458	...	266	4,657	...	944	268	...	...	...	24,762	...	8,280	41,007	5,03,159
(2) Pepper ...	...	11	...	25	100	...	7	10	...	...	..	1,318	...	118	1,584	37,290
(3) Ginger ...	...	2	...	...	247	28	...	17	...	...	...	1,549	...	...	1,843	15,144
(4) Chillies ...	...	667	...	294	66	...	71	2,888	7	...	...	13	...	...	4,006	39,082
(5) Cardamoms ...	...	...	...	7	116	...	1	...	...	...	...	173	...	1	298	43,181
(6) Others ...	...	1,294	...	237	3,226	153	644	2,433	...	...	...	5,128	...	37	13,152	2,23,939
Total Spices ...	372	3,432	...	829	8,412	181	1,667	5,616	7	...	...	32,943	...	8,431	61,890	8,61,785
Stone and Lime ...	...	105	...	...	11,180	...	1,635	5,016	2	...	...	2,281	...	48	20,267	14,644
Sugar ... (1) Refined or crystallized including sugar-candy ..	...	254	...	3,300	34,452	2	911	737	2	8	...	1,16,901	...	1,134	1,57,701	14,56,208
(2) Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or goor and other saccharine produce ...	2,187	22,157	...	97,548	3,33,766	1,440	2,901	2,375	3	2,163	...	599	...	3	4,65,082	23,77,634
Total Sugar ...	2,187	22,411	...	1,00,848	3,68,218	1,442	3,812	3,112	5	2,111	...	17,500	...	1,137	6,22,783	38,33,842
Tea ... (1) Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	33	1,924
(2) Indian ...	83	1	...	21	80	190	...	2	...	...	2	610	...	102	1,091	62,627
Total Tea ...	83	1	...	21	80	190	...	2	...	...	2	643	...	102	1,124	64,551
Tobacco ... (1) Unmanufactured ...	676	15,593	...	75,772	9,060	21	4,093	878	347	...	...	113	...	6	1,06,558	10,53,839
(2) Manufactured— (a) Cigars ...	427	111	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	31	45	...	8	628	23,595
(b) Other sorts ...	6	124	...	31	1,188	...	95	43	...	...	...	151	...	71	1,716	25,112
Total Tobacco ...	1,108	15,828	...	75,804	10,249	21	4,190	925	347	...	31	309	...	92	1,08,902	11,02,546
Wool, raw ...	...	552	...	...	69	39	73	63	...	...	...	158	...	2	956	19,079
Wool, manufactured. (1) Piece-goods, European ...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	299	...	1	319	27,365
(2) Do. Indian ...	144	605	...	31	329	168	67	277	...	...	1	242	...	3	1,867	97,324
(3) Shawls ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Wool, manufactured ...	144	606	...	31	329	186	67	277	...	...	1	541	...	4	2,186	1,24,689
All other Articles of merchandise ...	118	21,997	4	1,496	40,557	958	10,963	25,166	124	33	563	96,881	3	5,828	2,04,688	7,16,404
... GRAND TOTAL ...	4,539	13,98,937	4	3,34,407	7,21,389	12,210	2,05,744	13,92,669	966	2,203	1,155	12,44,831	13	1,06,507	54,25,574	3,36,19,569
Animals ... (1) Horned cattle ...	...	...	...	...	17	...	4	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	No. 33	1,187
(2) Sheep and goat ...	...	339	...	...	1	...	103	12,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,750	38,249
(3) Horses, Ponies and Mules. ...	...	44	...	1	61	13	14	37	1	...	...	101	...	37	309	42,675
(4) Other kinds ...	2	225	...	5	62	17	42	37	3	...	1	111	...	15	520	15,454
Total Animals	2	668	...	6	141	30	163	12,330	4	...	1	215	...	52	13,612	97,565

Total External Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1891.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns.)							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Sindh.	To Bengal.	To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	To Panjab.	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's Territory.	To Mysore	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Coal and Coke ...	...	13,45,737	...	270	...	...	7,80,672	12,601	...	...	...	286	...	...	21,39,566	5,34,891
Cotton Raw ...	...	1,17,119	...	1,491	19,461	1,578	14,616	4,962	...	...	...	1,16,315	...	1,161	2,76,703	41,50,545
Cotton, manufactured (1) Twist and yarn, European	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	120
(2) Ditto Indian	...	314	...	1	402	...	5,171	1,838	...	...	...	189	...	9	7,924	2,37,720
(3) Piece-goods, European	...	30	...	36	57	6	10	55	2	...	...	5	...	11	213	11,210
(4) Ditto Indian	2	5,156	...	25	5,055	3,604	2,1341	1,373	30	4	...	902	...	17	37,509	15,04,640
Total Cotton, manufactured ...	2	5,501	...	62	5,514	3,610	26,523	3,266	33	4	...	1,096	...	37	45,648	17,53,690
Drugs and Chemicals (1) Intoxicating other than Opium ...	..	104	...	...	2,837	...	277	5,847	...	...	...	117	...	...	9,182	14,69,120
(2) Non-intoxicating (a) Cinchona bark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Others ...	...	534	...	...	383	16	1,641	457	12	...	...	800	...	1	3,844	19,220
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	...	638	...	...	3,220	16	1,918	6,304	15	...	...	917	...	1	13,026	14,88,340
Dyes and Tans ... (1) Indigo	...	30	...	...	12	...	38	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	18,720
(2) Myrabolams	...	183	...	...	5,293	122	4,179	1,432	...	...	...	2,33,729	...	..	2,41,938	7,04,197
(3) Cutch	...	491	...	...	290	23	364	1,019	...	...	...	4	...	...	2,191	35,056
(4) Turmeric	...	168	...	1	332	...	2,151	2,237	...	...	...	2	...	..	4,891	58,692
(5) Aniline dyes	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	11	...	...	...	6	...	...	21	2,730
(6) Others	...	207	...	...	1,524	6	57	869	2	...	...	3,454	...	2	6,121	61,210
Total Dyes and Tans ...	...	1,079	...	1	7,453	151	6,791	5,605	2	...	...	2,37,195	...	2	2,58,279	8,80,605
Grain and Pulse ... (1) Wheat	...	25,253	...	112	1,14,500	...	7,961	41,952	95	...	...	58,97,023	...	53,236	61,40,135	1,38,15,304
(2) Rice in the husk	...	19	...	...	153	...	179	528	...	...	...	3	...	...	882	1,654
(3) Rice not in the husk	6	2,50,469	...	850	20,713	3,231	4,45,485	94,483	78	6	...	1,37,287	...	293	9,52,929	30,97,019
(4) Juar and Bajra	...	60,453	...	...	66,857	...	38	29,177	...	...	...	1,23,151	...	...	2,79,676	5,24,392
(5) Gram and Pulse	...	1,22,385	...	323	69,504	313	97,083	65,124	...	3	...	7,44,766	...	44,657	11,44,158	22,88,316
(6) Others	...	7,885	...	...	11,405	1,207	1,639	23,533	...	...	...	19,877	...	...	65,546	98,319
Total Grain and Pulse ...	6	4,66,464	...	1,285	2,83,162	4,751	5,52,386	2,54,797	173	9	...	69,22,107	...	98,186	85,63,326	1,98,25,004
Hides and Skins ... (1) Hides of Cattle— (a) Dressed or tanned	637	183	...	752	109	17	214	55	...	...	15,773	4,807	...	1,292	23,839	7,15,170
(b) Raw ...	...	9,122	...	828	1,927	63	565	432	...	...	2,420	1,130	...	...	16,487	2,06,087
(2) Skins of Sheep, &c. (a) Dressed or tanned ...	...	...	...	69	1	2	...	318	...	...	63	18	...	...	471	15,307
(b) Raw ..	16	1,455	...	145	163	2	579	97	13	...	8,463	135	...	15	11,083	1,66,245
Total Hides and Skins ...	653	10,760	...	1,794	2,200	84	1,358	902	13	...	26,719	6,090	...	1,307	51,880	11,02,809

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns).							Native States.			Chief Seaports Towns.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Sindh.	To Bengal.	To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	To Panjab.	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's Territory.	To My-sore.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Kar-achi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Horns	...	47	...	24	206	4	337	1	...	...	11	7,116	...	237	7,983	1,15,753
Jute ... ... (1) Raw ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Gunny Bags and Cloth	3	2,447	...	137	1,266	31	2,164	6,501	14	...	...	2,069	..	3	14,635	1,09,762
Total Jute ...	3	2,447	...	137	1,266	31	2,164	6,501	14	...	...	2,069	...	3	14,635	1,09,762
Lac ... ... (1) Stick ...	...	495	..	11	37,639	...	263	142	90	...	...	311	...	..	38,954	7,01,172
(2) Shell ...	...	107	...	...	438	...	94	10	269	...	...	111	...	...	1,029	41,160
Total Lac ...	...	605	...	11	38,077	...	357	152	359	...	...	422	...	...	39,983	7,42,332
Leather, manufactured	...	3	...	...	71	8	262	38	6	...	...	50	..	7	476	38,080
Liquors ... ... (1) Beer ...	...	...	...	...	46	...	17	95	...	...	...	4	...	...	160	4,800
(2) Spirits ...	...	2	...	...	7	...	6	67	...	...	...	4	...	1	87	3,915
(3) Wines ...	...	...	...	...	38	3	2	52	...	...	...	4	...	...	99	5,940
Total Liquors ...	...	2	...	...	91	3	25	212	...	...	...	12	...	1	346	14,655
Metals ... ... (1) Copper, unwrought.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	10	380
(2) Brass, unwrought ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	26	29	...	...	15	...	...	71	2,343
(3) Copper, wrought ...	11	94	...	...	13	1	86	77	23	2	..	50	...	2	359	17,232
(4) Brass, wrought ...	31	212	...	22	286	8	1,218	533	19	13	7	151	...	20	2,520	95,760
(5) Iron ...	24	3,279	...	763	2,859	1,129	1,016	5,878	55	...	28	1,931	3	68	17,003	1,19,021
(6) Others ...	...	148	...	324	534	...	393	988	14	...	...	51	...	3	2,455	29,460
Total Metals ...	66	3,733	..	1,109	3,661	1,138	2,713	7,504	140	15	35	2,205	3	93	22,418	2,64,196
Oils ... ... (1) Kerosine ...	...	...	...	6	92	2	1	617	...	...	...	..	...	...	718	4,577
(2) Castor ...	...	...	...	17	...	...	586	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	15,343
(3) Cocoanut ...	...	...	...	16	1	...	1	23	...	...	...	2	...	...	42	624
(4) Others ...	...	141	...	7	32	...	250	435	...	...	...	73	...	...	941	1,1292
Total Oils ..	...	141	...	46	128	2	838	1,630	...	...	...	75	...	...	2,860	31,836
Oilseeds ... ... (1) Linseed ..	...	...	...	...	7	1	582	37	...	...	...	13,54,298	...	97,096	14,52,021	50,82,073
(2) Rape and Mustard ...	...	120	...	...	2,448	1,062	49	174	...	...	...	1,48,759	...	10,012	1,62,624	5,69,184
(3) Til and Jinjilly ...	...	1,776	...	165	1,021	605	448	7,409	...	...	...	9,78,650	...	4,910	9,94,984	38,55,563
(4) Poppy ..	...	71	...	...	23	...	45	3	...	...	...	316	...	...	458	2,748
(5) Earth-nuts ...	...	1	...	2	1,180	38	26	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	6,610
(6) Castor ..	...	61	...	3	...	...	16	4	...	...	...	11,458	...	...	11,542	38,954
(7) Others ..	...	49	...	...	20	...	1,240	55	...	2	...	717	...	1,806	3,978	11,934
Total Oilseeds ...	...	2,078	...	170	4,699	1,706	2,415	7,904	...	2	...	24,94,198	...	1,13,904	26,27,076	95,67,066
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Paste-board	...	9	...	2	30	...	21	38	1	...	...	1	...	1	103	2,060
Provisions ... ... (1) Ghi	...	10,550	..	316	72	...	194	912	...	...	...	9,070	...	785	21,899	5,96,748
(2) Dried fruits and nuts.	...	717	...	27	563	11	1,276	1,906	64	...	...	3,210	...	...	7,776	62,208
(3) Others	21	1,745	...	398	825	63	13,087	9,477	271	1	...	1,282	...	1,061	28,234	3,38,808
Total Provisions ...	21	13,012	...	741	1,462	74	14,557	12,295	335	1	...	13,562	...	1,849	57,909	9,97,764

Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	(1) Locomotive Engines and Tenders.	...	4,799	...	...	...	...	3,186	1,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,322	1,86,440
	(2) Carriages and Trucks	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	5,684
	(3) Materials for construction—																
	(a) Wooden Sleepers	...	1,783	...	...	4,431	...	...	1,769	...	...	...	817	...	...	8,800	17,600
	(b) Other sorts	...	3,29	...	8,331	41,039	...	729	89,016	23	...	...	20,858	...	10	1,63,304	8,16,520
Total Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock		...	9,88(	...	8,331	45,470	...	3,996	92,433	23	...	...	21,675	...	10	1,81,818	10,26,244
Salt		...	3	...	12	46	...	...	3,199	3	...	...	1	...	...	3,264	13,464
Saltpetre, &c.	(1) Saltpetre	...	14	...	...	...	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,100
	(2) Other saline substances	...	12	...	...	2	...	4	59	...	...	...	...	...	1,452	1,529	7,645
Total Saltpetre &c.,		...	26	...	...	2	...	47	102	...	...	...	...	...	1,452	1,629	8,745
Silk, Raw	(1) Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Indian	...	3	...	...	18	...	11	4	...	...	...	1	...	48	85	25,500
Total Silk, Raw		...	3	...	...	18	...	11	4	...	...	...	1	...	48	85	25,500
Sill Piece-goods	(1) Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3,250
Total Silk Piece-goods		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3,250
Spices	(1) Betel-nuts	...	...	...	...	43	1	128	289	...	...	...	8	...	...	469	7,973
	(2) Pepper	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	344
	(3) Ginger	...	128	...	...	200	...	219	111	...	...	...	8	...	...	666	9,990
	(4) Chillies	...	787	...	...	97	23	263	1,927	...	...	...	453	...	...	3,552	37,296
	(5) Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,260
	(6) Others	...	413	...	...	1,960	5	1,463	356	...	...	...	750	...	...	4,947	98,940
Total Spices		...	1,328	...	...	2,304	29	2,075	2,699	...	...	...	1,219	...	...	9,654	1,55,803
Stone and Lime		...	15,150	...	74,786	1,14,566	314	18,485	3,812	...	...	...	2,164	...	99,301	3,28,578	20,536
Sugar	(1) Refined or crystallized including sugar-candy	...	5(	...	20	55	...	164	1,410	...	...	...	7	...	...	1,707	20,057
	(2) Unrefined, viz., molasses or goor and other saccharine produce...	...	3,634	...	...	396	..	3,410	8,986	2	...	...	8	...	...	16,436	1,02,725
Total Sugar		...	3,685	...	20	451	...	3,574	10,396	2	...	...	15	...	...	18,143	1,22,782
Tea	(1) Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Indian	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	480
Total Tea		...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	480
Tobacco	(1) Unmanufactured	...	455	...	...	82	...	567	1,527	40	...	...	380	...	...	3,051	34,324
	(2) Manufactured—																
	(a) Cigars	...	1	...	3	4	...	3	20	...	...	1	2	...	2	37	1,295
	(b) Other sorts	...	12	...	...	...	...	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	451
Total Tobacco		...	468	...	3	86	...	588	1,554	40	...	1	382	...	4	3,129	36,070
Wool, raw		...	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	176
Wool, manufactured	(1) Piece-goods, European..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Do. Indian	...	4	...	...	7	1	476	44	...	...	...	16	...	...	548	27,400
	(3) Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Wool, manufactured		...	4	...	...	7	1	476	44	...	...	...	16	...	...	54	27,400
All other articles of merchandise		...	562	4,49,600	7	4,054	25,457	7,959	3,54,811	1,73,934	764	132	150	85,401	2	8,080	11,10,913	38,88,195
GRAND TOTAL		...	1,321	24,49,549	7	94,358	5,59,112	21,463	17,92,016	6,12,896	1,920	163	26,916	99,14,592	5	3,25,684	1,58,00,002	4,69,48,033
Animals	(1) Horned cattle	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	11	550
	(2) Sheep and goats	...	...	18,087	...	...	3	...	74	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	18,176	54,528
	(3) Horses, Ponies and Mules	...	2	21	...	15	70	11	16	27	12	...	...	27	...	15	206	51,500
	(4) Other kinds	...	2	116	...	17	92	...	17	61	19	...	7	49	...	14	394	9,850
Total Animals		...	4	18,229	...	32	165	1	107	105	31	...	7	76	...	30	18,787	1,16,428

III.-H.—Coinage and Currency.

1—*Coinage.*

Nil.

III.-H.—Coinage and Currency.

2.—*Paper Currency.*

Nil.

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of Dispensaries

1	2	3																		
		Income.																		
		A.	B.								C.	C ½.	D.	D ½.	Subscrip-	
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Cash balance 1st January 1890.	From Government.								From Local or other funds.	From Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits.		
			As salaries.	As registers and forms	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicine.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.						From Europeans.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Saugor Main ...	.....	1,800 0 0	...	.....	22 2 3	...	.....	1,822 2 3		6 11 0	2,195 2 10	40 0 0	...	65 0 0	
2	Do. City Branch,	.....	476 2 8	...	.....	...	...	.....	476 2 8		.....	441 5 1	.....	...	.....	
3	Garhakota ...	.....	550 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	550 0 0		.....	575 3 5	32 0 0	...	.....	
4	Khurai ...	.....	660 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	660 0 0		.....	647 10 6	24 0 0	...	.....	
5	Sadar Bazar ...	.....	660 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	660 0 0		221 6 4	.....	.....	...	.....	
6	Rehli ...	.....	420 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	420 0 0		.....	291 10 4	32 0 0	...	.....	
7	Deori ...	.....	660 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	660 0 0		.....	353 15 0	32 0 0	...	.....	
8	Shahgarh ...	.....	660 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	660 0 0		465 1 9	.....	40 0 0	...	.....	
9	Banda ...	.....	570 10 5	...	.....	...	...	.....	570 10 5		193 12 11	.....	40 0 0	...	.....	
	Total ...	.....	6,456 13 1	...	.....	22 2 3	...	.....	6,478 15 4		887 0 0	4,504 15 2	240 0 0	...	65 0 0	
10	Damoh Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	660 0 0		.....	521 2 10	40 0 0	...	99 0 0	
11	Hatta ...	0 14 3	660 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	660 0 0		.....	125 6 2	.....	...	.....	
12	Jabera ...	.....	300 9 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	300 0 0		247 5 4	.....	.....	...	.....	
13	Pathuria ...	.....	660 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	660 0 0		389 13 0	.....	.....	...	.....	
	Total ...	0 14 3	2,280 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	2,280 0 0		637 2 4	646 9 0	40 0 0	...	99 0 0	
14	Victoria Hospital..	.....	1,200 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	1,200 0 0		.....	6,836 9 9	.....	...	1,083 0 0	
15	City Branch ...	.....	604 0 6	...	.....	...	...	.....	604 0 6		.....	356 12 1	.....	...	.....	
16	Civil Station ...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....		.....	204 15 11	.....	...	.....	
17	Sehora ...	.....	300 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	300 0 0		.....	102 0 7	.....	...	.....	
18	Murwara ...	.....	531 7 3	...	.....	...	...	.....	531 7 3		.....	417 4 1	.....	...	.....	
19	Bijeragogarh ...	.....	415 3 10	...	.....	...	...	.....	415 3 10		143 13 7	.....	.....	...	.....	
	Total ...	.....	3,050 11 7	...	.....	...	...	.....	3,050 11 7		143 13 7	7,917 10 5	.....	...	1,083 0 0	
20	Mandla Main ...	.....	420 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	420 0 0		100 0 0	585 5 9	.....	...	90 0 0	
21	Ramgarh (Dindori)	.....	404 8 2	...	80 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	496 8 2		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
	Total ...	.....	824 8 2	...	80 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	916 8 2		100 0 0	585 5 9	.....	...	90 0 0	
22	Seoni Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	660 0 0		300 0 0	477 5 0	.....	...	126 0 0	
23	Lakhnadon ...	.....	420 0 0	...	.....	...	...	125 2 6	545 2 6		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
	Total ...	.....	1,080 0 0	...	.....	...	...	125 2 6	1,205 2 6		300 0 0	477 5 0	.....	...	126 0 0	
24	Narsinghpur Main	.....	420 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	420 0 0		12 0 0	919 13 3	.....	...	239 8 0	
25	Chhindwara ...	.....	300 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	300 0 0		1 6 0	211 12 0	.....	...	.....	
26	Gadarwara ...	.....	420 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	420 0 0		.....	487 6 2	.....	...	.....	
	Total ...	.....	1,140 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	1,140 0 0		13 6 0	1,618 15 5	.....	...	239 8 0	
27	Hoshangabad Mn.	.....	560 0 0	...	.....	...	...	36 12 0	596 12 0		50 5 7	718 9 8	60 0 0	...	192 8 0	
28	Seoni ...	.....	360 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	360 0 0		12 8 3	204 15 9	90 0 0	...	.....	
29	Sohagpur ...	.....	300 0 0	...	.....	...	...	15 12 0	315 12 0		39 3 2	777 13 11	.....	...	36 6 0	
30	Harda ...	.....	780 0 0	...	.....	...	...	9 6 0	789 6 0		22 11 8	1,205 4 10	40 0 0	...	45 0 0	
31	Pachmarhi ...	.....	660 0 0	...	277 5 0	...	...	386 6 1	1,323 11 1		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
32	Kothi Bazar ...	.....	240 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	240 0 0		7 14 0	149 10 6	75 0 0	...	.....	
	Total ...	.....	2,900 0 0	...	277 5 0	...	...	448 4 1	3,625 9 1		132 10 8	3,056 6 8	265 0 0	...	273 14 0	
33	Khandwa Main ...	.....	517 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	517 0 0		503 4 6	786 6 3	.....	...	157 0 0	
34	Burhanpur ...	.....	625 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	625 0 0		.....	30 5 6	638 1 0	...	.....	
35	Mandhatta	1,020 2 6	300 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	300 0 0		.....	399 12 0	.....	...	.....	
36	Pandhana	.....	350 0 0	...	.....	...	...	.....	350 0 0		695 13 6	.....	.....	...	.....	
37	Asirgarh	.....	420 4 0	...	84 0 0	...	...	139 11 8	643 15 8		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
	Total ...	1,020 2 6	2,212 4 0	...	84 0 0	...	...	139 11 8	2,435 15 8		1,199 2 0	1,216 7 9	638 1 0	...	157 0 0	
38	Badnur Main ...	.....	730 0 0	...	.....	...	...	31 2 0	761 2 0		1,105 1 5	50 0 0	.....	...	133 0 0	
39	Betul Branch ...	.....	264 4 6	...	.....	...	...	12 0 0	276 4 6		60 8 1	.....	.....	...	22 0 0	
40	Multai ...	.....	420 0 0	...	.....	...	...	7 0 0	427 0 0		100 0 0	117 7 6	.....	...	.....	
	Total ...	.....	1,414 4 6	...	.....	...	...	50 2 0	1,464 6 6		1,265 9 6	167 7 6	.....	...	155 0 0	
41	Chhindwara Main.	810 7 3	681 3 8	...	.....	...	...	.....	681 3 8		17 6 9	...	200 0 0	...	183 0 0	
42	Lodhikhera ...	.....	420 0 0	...	.....	...	...	17 8 0	437 8 0		3 3 5	379 9 1	62 1 0	...	.....	
	Total ...	810 7 3	1,101 3 8	...	.....	...	...	17 8 0	1,118 11 8		20 10 2	379 9 1	262 1 0	...	183 0 0	

Institutions.

in the Central Provinces during the year 1890.

	4									5	6	7	8
	Expenditure.												
	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.				
tions.													
From Natives.	Total income.	On establishment.	On bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charge.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1890.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p		
222 12 6	4,351 12 7	2,703 9 3	80 6 11	582 13 0	344 1 7	135 4 7	505 9 3	...	4,351 12 7	...	0 1 2	41·87	1
...	917 7 9	656 2 8	25 11 4	225 13 5	...	9 12 4	...	...	917 7 9	...	...	51·91	2
94 14 9	1,252 2 2	850 0 0	42 6 3	143 0 9	40 5 9	50 13 3	125 8 2	...	1,252 2 2	...	0 1 0	43·93	3
20 0 0	1,351 10 6	958 0 0	17 13 5	135 9 9	73 0 5	57 12 0	109 6 11	...	1,351 10 6	...	0 1 4	48·82	4
127 10 6	1,009 0 10	840 0 0	34 13 5	92 0 9	17 6 4	24 12 4	...	...	1,009 0 10	...	0 1 4	65·41	5
74 6 0	818 0 4	657 0 0	23 8 8	112 14 7	...	17 10 8	6 14 5	...	818 0 4	...	...	51·34	6
...	1,045 15 0	834 0 0	12 2 0	111 9 5	5 1 2	14 4 6	68 13 11	...	1,045 15 0	...	0 1 8	63·10	7
60 4 0	1,225 5 9	852 0 0	31 4 0	142 5 3		13 2 0	186 10 6	...	1,225 5 9	...	..	53·88	8
166 8 0	970 15 4	762 10 8	19 7 0	151 3 6	...	16 6 6	21 3 8	...	970 15 4	...	..	58·81	9
766 7 9	12,942 6 3	9,113 6 7	287 9 0	1,697 6 5	479 15 3	339 14 2	1,024 2 10	...	12,942 6 3	...	0 1 2	50·06	
640 4 8	1,960 7 6	1,038 0 0	59 1 3	580 0 5	160 0 10	93 7 0	29 14 0	...	1,960 7 6	...	0 1 0	33·68	10
343 12 2	1,130 0 7	834 0 0	20 13 3	177 12 10	35 11 1	27 11 3	34 0 2	...	1,130 0 7	...	0 0 6	58·41	11
136 14 2	684 3 6	450 0 0	8 3 6	69 4 9	1 1 6	21 1 11	134 8 4	...	684 3 6	...	0 2 2	43·86	12
118 9 8	1,168 6 8	834 0 0	12 9 7	98 7 7	15 6 8	30 10 8	177 4 2	...	1,168 6 8	...	0 0 9	56·51	13
1,239 8 8	4,943 2 3	3,156 0 0	100 11 7	925 9 7	212 3 7	172 14 10	375 10 8	...	4,943 2 3	...	0 0 10	46·13	
407 0 0	9,526 9 9	3,032 4 7	201 5 2	1,301 7 1	1,297 6 6	946 5 9	2,747 12 8	...	9,526 9 9	...	0 1 5	12·60	14
...	960 12 7	784 0 6	51 15 8	...	...	124 12 5	...	...	960 12 7	...	...	62·85	15
...	204 15 11	60 0 0	37 8 2	...	...	107 7 9	...	...	204 15 11	...	...	...	16
232 9 0	634 9 7	384 0 0	20 9 7	126 3 0	35 9 9	28 7 3	39 12 0	...	634 9 7	...	0 1 1	47·24	17
91 3 3	1,039 14 7	723 7 3	48 14 3	152 13 5	74 12 8	27 5 8	12 9 4	...	1,039 14 7	...	0 1 4	51·06	18
107 3 0	666 4 5	457 3 10	56 11 3	94 11 0	5 8 11	27 1 5	25 0 0	...	666 4 5	...	0 1 3	62·31	19
837 15 3	13,033 2 10	5,441 0 2	417 0 1	1,675 2 6	1,413 5 10	1,261 8 3	2,825 2 0	...	13,033 2 10	...	0 1 5	23·41	
245 15 9	1,441 5 6	696 0 0	28 7 2	563 8 4	68 2 3	47 5 6	37 14 3	...	1,441 5 6	...	0 1 1	29·15	20
105 7 6	601 15 8	502 0 0	7 2 0	80 0 0	...	12 13 8	...	...	601 15 8	...	...	82·39	21
351 7 3	2,043 5 2	1,198 0 0	35 9 2	643 8 4	68 2 3	60 3 2	37 14 3	...	2,043 5 2	...	0 1 1	44·84	
41 8 0	1,604 13 0	421 0 0	57 15 2	592 5 3	294 11 0	149 1 2	89 12 5	...	1,604 13 0	...	0 1 1	41·12	22
214 15 0	760 1 6	552 0 0	27 1 9	15 5 0	77 1 7	26 9 2	62 0 0	...	760 1 6	...	0 1 7	71·71	23
256 7 0	2,364 14 6	973 0 0	85 0 11	607 10 3	371 12 7	175 10 4	151 12 5	...	2,364 14 6	...	0 1 2	50·95	
448 11 0	2,040 0 3	804 0 0	55 9 9	702 4 6	217 1 5	136 10 1	124 6 6	...	2,040 0 3	...	0 1 4	20·59	24
387 6 0	900 8 0	516 0 0	12 4 0	283 1 0	23 1 9	66 0 3	0 1 0	...	900 8 0	...	0 1 1	33·33	25
655 3 4	1,562 9 6	720 0 0	41 12 2	544 9 2	122 10 3	77 4 4	56 5 7	...	1,562 9 6	...	0 1 4	26·87	26
1,491 4 4	4,503 1 9	2,040 0 0	109 9 11	1,529 14 8	362 13 5	279 14 8	180 13 1	...	4,503 1 9	...	0 1 4	25·32	
798 4 3	2,416 7 6	1,201 9 1	91 3 4	438 7 0	281 13 0	331 15 1	71 8 0	...	2,416 7 6	...	0 1 9	24·71	27
547 12 7	1,215 4 7	780 0 0	28 6 3	238 5 8	76 7 1	83 7 7	8 10 0	...	1,215 4 7	...	0 1 3	29·68	28
403 4 0	1,572 7 1	675 4 0	28 5 10	482 8 10	82 8 2	156 10 3	147 2 0	...	1,572 7 1	...	0 1 6	20·10	29
1,097 8 0	3,199 14 6	1,543 6 0	29 1 6	913 3 6	135 6 3	156 2 5	422 10 10	...	3,199 14 6	...	0 1 4	24·66	30
4 0 0	1,327 11 1	924 0 0	5 15 9	277 5 0	17 4 4	74 1 9	29 0 3	...	1,327 11 1	...	0 1 2	99·70	31
88 4 0	560 12 6	312 0 0	16 12 9	200 0 0	...	22 7 9	9 8 0	...	560 12 6	...	...	42·78	32
2,939 0 10	10,292 9 3	5,436 3 1	199 13 5	2,549 14 0	593 6 10	824 12 10	688 7 1	...	10,292 9 3	...	0 1 6	35·23	
280 14 0	2,244 8 9	996 8 0	43 1 11	905 10 0	195 5 11	88 1 5	15 13 6	...	2,244 8 9	...	0 1 6	23·03	33
1,779 13 6	3,073 4 0	1,045 0 0	45 5 6	498 9 6	94 1 3	49 2 8	180 9 9	...	1,912 12 8	1,160 7 4	0 1 5	32·67	34
900 0 0	2,019 14 6	587 8 0	24 6 3	193 5 0	120 6 2	81 4 3	24 0 0	...	1,030 13 8	1,589 0 10	0 1 1	29·10	35
100 0 0	1,145 13 6	460 0 0	23 1 6	198 2 0	...	13 2 0	451 8 0	...	1,145 13 6	...	...	30·54	36
17 0 0	660 15 8	420 4 0	11 4 7	84 0 0	...	43 6 5	102 0 8	...	660 15 8	...	...	97·43	37
3,077 11 6	9,744 8 5	3,509 4 0	147 3 9	1,879 10 6	409 13 4	275 0 9	773 15 11	...	6,995 0 3	2,749 8 2	0 1 4	34·83	
506 6 9	2,555 10 2	1,060 10 0	17 14 0	561 15 6	69 9 6	26 1 6	819 7 8	...	2,555 10 2	...	0 1 11	29·77	38
450 0 0	808 12 7	323 2 2	6 10 4	294 15 5	...	98 3 2	...	...	722 15 1	85 13 6	...	38·17	39
448 10 1	1,093 1 7	607 12 9	14 14 6	258 6 3	7 4 4	26 3 4	178 8 5	...	1,093 1 7	...	0 1 10	39·07	40
1,405 0 10	4,457 8 4	1,991 8 11	39 6 10	1,115 5 2	76 13 10	150 8 0	998 0 1	...	4,371 10 10	85 13 6	0 1 11	33·49	
1,384 8 0	3,276 9 8	1,122 11 8	49 6 7	599 7 0	123 14 9	352 5 0	79 14 0	...	2,327 11 0	948 14 8	0 1 3	29·25	41
203 1 6	1,085 7 0	629 8 0	17 0 8	280 1 4	12 0 2	57 1 7	27 10 3	62 1 0	1,085 7 0	...	0 1 2	42·72	42
1,587 9 6	4,362 0 8	1,752 3 8	66 7 3	879 8 4	135 14 11	409 6 7	107 8 3	62 1 0	3,413 2 0	948 14 8	0 1 2	33·39	

1	2	3															
		Income.															
		A.	B.							C.	C½.	D.	D½.	E.			
			From Government.											Subscrip-			
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1890.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicine.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From local or other funds.	From Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits.	From Europeans.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
43	Wardha Main ...	...	455 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 6	461 0 6	338 9 0	1,569 13 3	...	...	342 0 0			
44	Arvi ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 4 0	306 4 0	6 1 7	650 9 8	...	...	...			
45	Sindhi ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	..	420 0 0	356 10 3	...	...	...	...			
46	Deoli ...	...	325 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	325 0 0	...	359 6 3	...	...	...			
47	Hinganghat ...	...	472 11 8	...	..	..	...	...	472 11 8	2 6 6	756 11 11	..	...	...			
	Total ...	...	1,972 11 8	...	...	...	...	12 4 6	1,985 0 2	703 11 4	3,336 9 1	...	..	342 0 0			
48	Mayo Hospital ...	...	3,350 0 0	...	...	...	...	15 6 0	3,365 6 0	44 15 6	7,331 2 1	...	...	1,651 0 0			
49	Rai Bahadur ...	...	715 0 0	...	..	..	...	...	715 0 0	...	1,231 4 1	280 0 0	...	...			
50	Itwari ...	...	1,080 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,080 0 0	...	1,282 10 6	...	...	...			
51	Heude ...	...	505 0 0	...	...	...	...	17 6 0	522 6 0	...	797 12 1	...	...	...			
52	Civil Station ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	..	...	300 0 0	...	645 2 9	...	...	...			
53	Khapa ...	...	672 6 8	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	675 2 8	19 8 6	832 2 1	...	...	...			
54	Umrer ...	...	315 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	315 7 9	...	643 11 8	...	...	...			
55	Mowar ...	...	685 0 0	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	697 8 0	...	750 6 0	...	...	...			
56	Katol ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	257 2 4	...	...	...	...			
57	Ramtek ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	5 4 0	907 10 2	...	...	...			
	Total ...	...	8,582 14 5	...	...	...	...	48 0 0	8,630 14 5	326 14 4	14,471 13 5	280 0 0	...	1,651 0 0			
58	Chanda Main ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	898 13 2	...	...	73 0 0			
59	Warora ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	674 13 5	...	...	6 0 0			
60	Brahmapuri ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	19 0 0	319 0 0	270 0 7	...	...	...	...			
61	Sironcha ...	28 14 6	876 0 0	...	38 12 0	..	...	36 0 0	950 12 0	...	...	...	...	...			
62	Armori ...	...	720 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	720 0 0	286 8 5	...	...	...	...			
63	Allapilly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
64	Mul ...	...	555 0 0	...	..	...	...	23 0 0	578 0 0	242 6 8	...	...	...	...			
	Total ...	28 14 6	3,291 0 0	...	38 12 0	...	...	78 0 0	3,407 12 0	798 15 8	1,573 10 7	...	...	79 0 0			
65	Bhandara Main ...	...	627 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	627 6 4	...	1,402 15 11	40 0 0	...	111 12 0			
66	Tirora ...	...	357 11 4	...	...	...	...	7 12 0	365 7 4	139 6 11	...	...	...	...			
67	Sakoli ...	...	413 14 2	...	...	...	...	25 7 6	439 5 8	333 0 8	...	...	...	...			
68	Pauni ...	...	588 8 8	...	...	...	...	105 8 0	694 0 8	...	875 6 6	...	...	...			
69	Tumsar ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	302 2 0	..	757 1 3	...	...	..			
	Total ...	...	2,287 8 6	...	...	...	...	140 13 6	2,428 6 0	472 7 7	3,035 7 8	40 0 0	...	111 12 0			
70	Balaghat Main ...	...	660 0 0	..	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	433 15 0	...	...	64 0 0			
71	Waraseoni ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	237 7 7	...	...	...			
72	Behir ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	76 11 3	...	...	...	...			
73	Katangi ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	75 4 7	...	...	...			
	Total ...	...	1,920 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,920 0 0	76 11 3	746 11 2	...	...	64 0 0			
74	Raipur Main ...	..	1,800 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,800 0 0	...	5,372 3 3	...	...	306 8 0			
75	Drug ...	74 11 5	480 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	480 0 0	539 9 4	...	...	...	...			
76	Sadar Bazar ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	...	1,340 14 3	...	...	...			
77	Dhamtari ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	2,350 7 2	...	...	...			
78	Arung ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	347 13 5	...	...	...	...			
79	Bisrampur ...	278 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total ...	353 2 5	3,660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3,660 0 0	887 6 9	9,063 8 8	...	...	306 8 0			
80	Bilaspur Main ...	...	706 4 0	...	...	...	...	11 14 0	718 2 0	31 3 0	911 15 1	80 0 0	...	116 0 0			
81	Mungeli ...	..	410 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	413 14 0	83 2 6	...	110 3 6	...	22 0 0			
82	Seorinarain ...	..	312 6 2	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	321 12 2	126 14 8	...	183 10 11	...	...			
	Total ...	..	1,428 10 2	...	...	...	..	25 2 0	1,453 12 2	241 4 2	911 15 1	373 14 4	...	138 0 0			
83	Sambalpur Main...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	69 11 9	1,349 7 7	...	...	222 0 0			
84	Bargarh ...	...	360 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	360 0 0	387 13 6	...	...	...	...			
	Total ...	...	780 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	780 0 0	457 9 3	1,349 7 7	...	...	222 0 0			
	GRAND TOTAL...	2,213 8 11	46,382 9 9	...	480 1 0	22 2 3	...	1,097 0 3	47,981 13 3	8,664 6 7	55,059 15 0	2,139 0 4	...	5,385 10 0			

Institutions.—(Contd.)

		4								5	6	7	
		Expenditure.											
tions.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.				
From Natives.	Total income.	On establishment.	On bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1890.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
125 6 0	2,836 12 9	885 15 0	55 3 9	371 6 0	93 14 5	103 10 0	1,326 11 7	...	2,836 12 9	...	0 1 7	16·25	43
55 1 0	1,018 0 3	495 4 0	12 11 2	315 14 2	16 3 8	22 5 6	155 9 9	...	1,018 0 3	...	0 2 3	30·06	44
199 4 0	975 14 3	564 0 0	4 4 6	181 13 9	...	11 1 6	214 10 6	...	975 14 3	...	...	48·03	45
37 0 0	721 6 3	432 0 0	10 2 9	156 12 9	...	22 6 9	100 0 0	...	721 6 3	...	...	45·08	46
151 0 0	1,382 14 1	652 11 8	20 14 2	300 1 2	61 4 7	25 6 6	322 8 0	...	1,382 14 1	...	0 2 11	34·20	47
567 11 0	6,934 15 7	3,029 14 8	103 4 4	1,325 15 10	171 6 8	184 14 3	2,119 7 10	...	6,934 15 7	...	0 1 11	28·62	
108 12 0	12,551 3 7	5,814 4 8	78 1 1	1,558 1 9	2,706 13 1	938 5 11	1,460 9 1	...	12,551 3 7	...	0 2 2	26·81	48
59 0 0	2,285 4 1	1,007 0 0	34 1 0	1,000 0 0	...	60 6 6	183 12 7	...	2,285 4 1	...	...	31·29	49
229 0 0	2,591 10 6	1,364 0 0	39 14 6	1,000 0 0	...	122 12 0	65 0 0	...	2,591 10 6	...	...	41·66	50
68 0 0	1,388 2 1	817 0 0	15 9 0	400 0 0	...	37 5 6	118 3 7	...	1,388 2 1	...	...	37·66	51
90 0 0	1,035 2 9	516 0 0	14 6 3	400 0 0	...	85 8 6	19 4 0	...	1,035 2 9	...	...	28·17	52
276 4 0	1,803 1 3	1,008 6 8	18 12 2	690 2 11	...	35 11 6	50 0 0	...	1,803 1 3	...	...	37·99	53
401 0 0	1,360 3 5	627 7 9	20 12 3	684 4 5	...	40 11 3	86 15 9	...	1,360 3 5	...	...	23·14	54
148 0 0	1,595 14 0	973 0 0	36 1 5	512 4 7	...	41 12 6	32 11 6	...	1,595 14 0	...	...	43·46	55
544 4 0	1,461 6 4	868 0 0	34 10 3	169 11 8	...	339 0 5	50 0 0	...	1,461 6 4	..	...	45·17	56
218 0 0	1,430 14 2	488 0 0	3 10 6	801 15 5	...	39 5 3	97 15 0	...	1,430 14 2	...	...	20·96	57
2,142 4 0	27,502 14 2	13,483 3 1	290 14 5	7,166 8 9	2,706 13 1	1,740 15 4	2,114 7 6	...	27,502 14 2	...	0 2 2	31·38	
65 9 0	1,457 6 2	802 4 4	46 5 0	360 2 6	31 8 4	110 15 0	106 3 0	...	1,457 6 2	...	0 1 11	28·83	58
126 0 0	1,226 13 5	744 0 0	33 12 2	354 6 0	8 15 6	26 12 3	58 15 6	...	1,226 13 5	...	0 0 5	34·23	59
38 0 0	627 0 7	427 0 0	22 0 7	114 14 3	...	43 3 9	19 14 0	...	627 0 7	...	...	50·88	60
210 0 0	1,189 10 6	912 0 0	16 5 11	38 12 0	0 8 11	55 5 2	...	...	1,023 0 0	166 10 6	0 1 3	92·96	61
31 8 0	1,038 0 5	828 0 0	21 14 5	114 14 3	...	48 11 0	24 8 9	...	1,038 0 5	...	...	69·36	62
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
64 6 0	884 12 8	673 5 9	14 10 3	114 14 3	...	48 15 0	32 15 5	...	884 12 8	..	...	65·32	64
535 7 0	6,423 11 9	4,386 10 1	155 0 4	1,097 15 3	41 0 9	333 14 2	242 8 8	...	6,257 1 3	166 10 6	0 1 0	54·21	
115 11 0	2,297 13 3	1,036 6 10	46 6 7	650 0 0	222 0 4	83 15 0	259 0 6	...	2,297 13 3	...	0 2 9	27·28	65
508 5 8	1,013 3 11	533 7 4	40 6 10	250 0 0	39 5 0	72 4 0	77 12 9	...	1,013 3 11	...	0 1 4	36·03	66
79 0 0	851 6 4	546 5 8	38 0 3	219 13 6	...	47 2 11	...	...	851 6 4	...	...	51·59	67
30 0 0	1,599 7 2	1,238 11 11	34 14 6	250 0 0	...	50 12 9	25 0 0	...	1,599 7 2	...	...	43·40	68
50 3 3	1,109 6 6	789 12 3	16 14 6	200 0 0	...	52 11 9	50 0 0	...	1,109 6 6	...	...	27·23	69
783 3 11	6,871 5 2	4,144 12 0	176 10 8	1,569 13 6	261 5 4	306 14 5	411 13 3	...	6,871 5 2	...	0 2 4	35·34	
481 12 0	1,639 11 0	935 15 2	18 3 3	431 5 2	85 10 11	83 9 4	84 15 2	...	1,639 11 0	...	0 1 1	40·24	70
67 0 9	604 8 4	406 4 11	13 1 3	126 12 8	...	34 8 0	23 13 6	...	604 8 4	...	...	49·67	71
170 0 6	546 11 9	386 2 1	8 13 9	90 15 11	...	14 3 0	46 9 0	...	546 11 9	...	...	54·84	72
227 0 0	962 4 7	756 0 0	20 4 5	137 1 2	...	39 1 0	9 14 0	...	962 4 7	...	...	68·61	73
945 13 3	3,753 3 8	2,484 6 2	60 6 8	786 2 11	85 10 11	171 5 4	165 3 8	...	3,753 3 8	...	0 1 1	51·16	
382 12 0	7,861 7 3	2,757 6 1	204 6 5	1,542 14 8	550 6 8	520 14 0	2,285 7 5	...	7,861 7 3	...	0 1 10	22·90	74
605 0 0	1,699 4 9	695 12 4	38 14 5	239 0 0	98 11 0	110 15 7	515 15 5	...	1,699 4 9	...	0 1 3	2·82	75
...	2,000 14 3	862 9 11	106 6 0	771 7 4	...	260 7 0	...	...	2,000 14 3	...	...	32·98	76
416 6 8	3,066 13 10	438 0 0	27 9 0	250 0 0	...	41 9 10	2,309 11 0	...	3,066 13 10	...	...	9·78	77
98 0 6	865 13 5	531 0 0	45 4 10	210 0 6	...	42 7 1	37 1 0	...	865 13 5	...	...	48·50	78
793 7 2	1,071 14 2	108 4 6	2 12 0	200 0 0	...	25 3 8	23 5 0	...	359 9 2	712 5 0	...	...	79
2,295 9 10	16,566 3 8	5,393 0 10	425 4 8	3,213 6 6	649 1 8	1,001 9 2	5,171 7 10	...	15,853 14 8	712 5 0	0 1 8	23·09	
151 15 6	2,009 3 7	1,023 6 3	64 5 6	539 4 0	180 0 7	147 14 3	54 5 0	...	2,009 3 7	...	0 1 3	35·74	80
63 0 0	692 3 11	500 14 0	7 7 8	128 1 10	...	53 11 8	2 0 9	...	692 3 11	...	...	59·83	81
54 0 0	686 5 9	407 15 8	11 1 3	230 0 10	...	37 4 0	...	...	686 5 9	...	..	46·94	82
268 15 6	3,387 13 3	1,932 3 11	82 14 5	897 6 8	180 0 7	238 13 11	56 5 9	...	3,387 13 3	...	0 1 3	42·92	
488 7 3	2,549 10 7	950 8 7	86 7 3	677 11 6	412 3 7	280 8 2	142 3 6	...	2,549 10 7	...	0 2 1	16·47	83
587 14 11	1,335 12 5	545 0 0	58 11 6	518 15 4	31 8 4	66 6 0	115 3 3	...	1,335 12 5	...	0 1 6	26·95	84
1,076 6 2	3,885 7 0	1,495 8 7	145 2 9	1,196 10 10	443 11 11	346 14 2	257 6 9	...	3,885 7 0	...	0 2 0	20·08	
22,567 15 7	1,44,012 5 8	70,960 5 9	2,928 2 2	30,757 10 0	8,663 8 9	8,275 2 4	17,702 3 10	62 1 0	1,39,349 1 10	4,663 3 10	0 1 7	34·43	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

IV-A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1890-91.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches, or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England	294	2,547	8	9	17,487	
„ of Scotland	382	83	7	5	...	
„ „ Sweden	16	2	2	...	...	
Protestant Dissenters	564	314	9	5	800	
Roman Catholic	3,488	2,062	13	11	2,370	
Greek Church	...	1	...	...	...	
Armenian	...	9	...	...	...	
Syrian	...	...	3	2	3,828	
Jew	72	155	...	...	...	
Parsi	271	618	3	...	...	
Hindu	8,137,901	12,249	For these denominations columns 3, 4 and 5 should not be filled up.			
Muhammadan	246,694	2,884				
Budhist	504	...				
Jain	51,792	...				
Sikh	84	15				
Other sects	2,286,272	4,238				
Total ...	1,07,28,334	25,177	45	32	24,485	

IV.-B—Education 1.—The University.

Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the Central Provinces during the official year 1890-91.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.						Remarks.
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Gonds and other aborigines.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	16*f*	17
Arts Colleges—																					
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	8	27	...	...	35	3	12	...	...	15	...	...	14	.	1	...	
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First Arts	1	3	...	4	30	27	...	2	59	21	18	..	...	39	4	..	30	5	...	...	
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges for Professional Training—																					
Law—																					
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Law	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	
Medicine—																					
1. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering—																					
1. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of General Education—																					
Matriculation ... Boys ...	4	6	1	11	138	144	4	30	316	39	58	1	5	103	7	1	81	12	2	...	
Matriculation ... Girls ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle School Examination ... Boys ...	36	18	6	60	491	262	63	81	897	339	166	29	10	544	19	4	472	49	...	...	
Middle School Examination ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Primary Examination... Boys ...	898	280	23	1,200	8,852	1,809	315	...	10,976	5,615	1,222	189	...	7,026	35	27	6,221	466	158	119	
Upper Primary Examination... Girls ...	33	22	...	55	160	118	...	...	278	117	59	...	...	176	17	4	129	20	2	4	
Lower Primary Examination... Boys ...	907	325	36	1,268	10,970	2,840	605	...	14,415	7,507	1,716	385	...	9,608	43	32	8,327	634	350	222	
Lower Primary Examination... Girls ...	53	26	8	87	371	147	...	...	518	221	88	...	...	309	34	6	243	14	7	5	
Public Service Certificate Examination ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	8	2	...	...	
Schools of Special Instruction—																					
1. Agricultural Examination	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29	21	...	...	...	21	...	1	19	1	...	...	
2. Training School. Examination for Masters. Secondary Class Vernacular ...	16	...	...	16	210	...	...	...	210	143	...	...	...	143	...	...	132	8	3	...	
2. Training School. Examination for Masters. Secondary Class English ...	1	...	...	1	28	...	...	...	28	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	24	1	...	...	
3. Training School. Examination for Mistresses ...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	
4. Examination in Engineering. Final ...	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
4. Examination in Engineering. Annual ...	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	7	1	...	...	
5. Examination in Surveying ...	6	...	...	6	50	...	...	...	50	39	...	..	...	39	...	...	34	4	1	...	
6. Bombay School of Art Examination ...	22	2	...	24	348	14	...	16	378	32	...	...	...	32	1	...	30	1	...	...	

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions															
	Under Public Management.												Under Private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ARTS COLLEGES.																
University Education. — English	1	87	87	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	125	123	98
Total ...	1	87	87	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	125	123	98
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education, General. — High Schools. ...	4	271	303	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	338	424	316
For Boys ... Middle School ... English ...	35	2,984	2,589	2,107	4	216	186	149	3	66	63	41	19	1,143	1,149	917
Vernacular ...	26	3,228	3,096	2,339	115	13,022	12,423	8,904	4	273	271	182	30	1,898	1,769	1,308
High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Middle Schools... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	105	107	100
Vernacular ...	1	105	103	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	32	22
Total ...	66	6,588	6,091	4,786	119	13,238	12,609	9,053	7	339	334	223	60	3,512	3,481	2,663
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys	135	8,031	8,662	6,487	644	41,989	40,674	27,378	98	5,967	5,618	3,528	452	20,882	20,292	13,173
For Girls	28	1,176	1,142	689	36	1,646	1,596	1,087	4	183	173	94	47	2,194	2,125	1,473
Total ...	163	9,207	9,804	7,176	680	43,635	42,270	28,465	102	6,150	5,791	3,622	499	23,076	22,417	14,646
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	4	206	184	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
Do. for Mistresses ...	1	19	24	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	2	89	84	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural School	1	29	34	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Practical Engineering Schools	1	13	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	9	184	187	120	5	164	162	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools (Drawing Schools) ...	2	51	50	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	591	580	436	5	164	162	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	250	16,473	16,562	12,472	804	57,037	55,041	37,640	109	6,489	6,125	3,845	561	26,713	26,021	17,407
Private Institutions. — 1.—ADVANCED TEACHING—																
(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental Classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

tion 2.

Central Provinces for the official year 1890-91.

Management.						Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning.			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.										
Unaided.																			
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Jains.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
...	...	...	...	3	212	212	181	*1	3	...	192	13	3	...	...	1	1	...	*One girl reading French.
...	...	...	...	3	212	212	181	1	3	...	192	13	3	...	...	1	1	...	
1	9	21	14	10	618	602	569	310	17	6	534	55	4	...	2	...	...	...	
4	161	161	138	65	4,570	4,586	552	4,475	137	44	3,860	506	5	3	6	9	15	...	
3	265	270	187	178	18,686	...	...	18,686	...	162	16,196	1,815	2	100	184	227	255	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	*105	105	...	83	102	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct 131 boys in girls' schools and add 1,914 girls in boys' schools and we obtain 7,563 girls,—see Table No. V.
...	...	...	...	2	*133	...	...	133	...	4	124	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	435	452	334	260	24,112	5,293	1,121	23,687	256	219	20,714	2,331	11	103	192	236	270	...	
101	4,008	3,728	2,482	1,430	80,877	2,840	81	80,495	347	331	70,059	6,041	15	248	1,494	2,342	1,644	...	
12	343	334	201	127	*5,542	394	...	5,180	363	264	4,520	310	2	42	7	34	...	131	
113	4,351	4,062	2,683	1,557	86,419	3,234	81	85,675	710	595	74,579	6,351	17	290	1,501	2,376	1,644	131	
...	...	...	...	4	206	14	...	192	...	...	187	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	19	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	89	89	...	...	1	...	81	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	...	1	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	1	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	14	348	...	...	348	...	...	319	27	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	51	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	25	755	103	...	559	2	2	694	49	4	1	2	1	...	...	
121	4,786	4,514	3,017	1,845	1,11,498	8,842	1,383	1,09,922	971	816	96,179	8,794	35	394	1,695	2,614	1,915	131	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,845	1,11,498	8,842	1,383	1,09,922	971	816	96,179	8,794	35	394	1,695	2,614	1,915	131	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Public

Under Public management

Objects of Expenditure.	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by			
	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local rates or cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.																		
University Education. — English ...	14,290	...	...	2,349	...	3,404	20,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,290	...	...	2,349	...	3,404	20,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																		
School Education, General. — High Schools. ...	7,483	...	3,202	5,513	...	728	16,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys. — Middle Schools. — English ...	31,331	50	17,791	10,616	1,046	363	61,197	690	1,406	1,480	467	1,130	...	5,173	876	...	...	48
For Boys. — Middle Schools. — Vernacular..	7,905	...	6,775	1,941	253	118	16,995	5,629	40,748	275	4,690	612	285	52,239	1,404	1,593	...	45
For Boys. — High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. — Middle Schools. — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. — Middle Schools. — Vernacular.	312	...	313	...	...	...	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47,031	50	28,081	18,073	1,299	1,209	95,743	6,319	42,154	1,755	5,157	1,742	285	57,412	2,280	1,593	...	93
Primary Schools.																		
For Boys	22,732	...	14,081	10,222	743	454	48,232	24,261	92,020	4,125	13,554	2,643	483	1,37,086	6,511	4,654	...	334
For Girls	4,471	...	2,409	...	318	28	7,226	1,168	5,082	1,338	...	118	...	7,706	257	120	...	...
Total ..	27,203	...	16,490	10,222	1,061	482	55,458	25,429	97,102	5,463	13,554	2,761	483	1,44,792	6,768	4,774	...	334
Schools of Special Instruction																		
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	25,599	...	...	...	...	...	25,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Schools for Mistresses ...	6,104	...	...	...	...	...	6,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ..	1,851	...	...	1,479	...	30	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools .	2,159	...	...	...	...	...	2,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Practical Engineering School ..	2,896	...	...	...	...	...	2,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	2,052	...	24	...	...	...	2,076	...	480	100	...	...	...	580	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40,661	...	24	1,479	...	30	42,194	...	480	100	...	...	...	580	...	...	...	...
Buildings ...	11,208	...	1,925	...	237	...	13,370	1,618	4,749	827	...	5,836	...	13,030	2,445	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only) ...	3,424	...	551	...	387	9	4,371	325	1,484	124	449	530	...	2,912	595	...	...	...
Total ...	14,632	...	2,476	...	624	9	17,741	1,943	6,233	951	449	6,366	...	15,942	3,040	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expditure on Public Instruction.	1,43,817	50	47,071	32,123	2,984	5,134	2,31,179	33,691	1,45,969	8,269	19,160	10,869	768	2,18,726	12,088	6,367	...	427

tion 3.

Central Provinces for the official year 1890-91.

Institutions																			
Native states.			Under Private management.										Total Expenditure from						
			Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	3,472	...	2,850	1,373	...	17,216	24,911	...	...	...	...	17,762	...	2,850	3,722	20,620	44,954	
...	...	...	3,472	...	2,850	1,373	...	17,216	24,911	...	...	...	...	17,762	...	2,850	3,722	20,620	44,954	
...	...	...	5,260	...	1,792	2,278	351	6,126	15,807	45	...	...	45	12,743	...	4,994	7,836	7,205	32,778	
275	48	1,247	10,656	...	3,711	5,792	1,749	9,172	31,080	186	40	1,129	1,355	42,677	1,456	22,982	17,109	15,828	1,00,052	
...	72	3,114	2,109	528	60	939	284	1,645	5,565	40	...	808	848	15,643	41,276	7,110	7,658	7,074	78,761	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3,173	...	300	1,860	215	2,160	7,708	...	...	...	...	3,173	...	300	1,860	2,375	7,708	
...	...	...	82	...	...	9	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	394	...	313	9	...	716	
275	120	4,361	21,280	528	5,863	10,878	2,599	19,103	60,251	271	40	1,937	2,248	74,630	42,732	35,699	34,472	32,482	2,20,015	
1,517	1,146	14,162	22,987	4,319	3,640	9,618	5,563	17,972	64,099	711	174	6,310	7,195	69,980	96,339	21,846	34,439	48,170	2,70,774	
75	...	452	10,431	...	1,555	4,228	1,951	14,080	32,245	...	53	98	151	16,070	5,082	5,302	4,228	17,098	47,780	
1,592	1,146	14,614	33,418	4,319	5,195	13,846	7,514	32,052	96,344	711	227	6,408	7,346	86,050	1,01,421	27,148	38,667	65,268	3,18,554	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,599	...	...	...	...	25,599	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,104	...	...	...	...	6,104	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,851	...	...	1,479	30	3,360	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,159	...	...	...	...	2,159	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,896	...	...	...	...	2,896	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,052	480	124	...	...	2,650	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,661	480	124	1,479	30	42,774	
...	...	2,445	10,572	...	61	546	538	36,416	48,133	...	...	2,574	2,574	23,398	4,749	2,813	546	48,046	79,552	
...	...	595	...	27	2	9	467	311	816	...	...	126	126	3,749	1,511	677	458	2,425	8,820	
...	...	3,040	10,572	27	63	555	1,005	36,727	48,949	...	...	2,700	2,700	27,147	6,260	3,490	1,004	50,471	88,372	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,268	...	...	...	...	26,268	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,001	...	...	...	1,857	81,858	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,370	...	...	...	...	3,370	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	944	...	...	...	...	944	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,974	8,828	245	...	1,523	18,570	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190	1,969	241	...	150	3,550	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	180	...	...	204	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	30,800	30,987	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,934	10,821	666	...	34,330	1,65,757	
1,867	1,266	22,015	68,742	4,874	13,971	26,652	11,118	1,05,098	2,30,455	982	267	11,045	12,294	3,66,184	1,61,714	69,977	79,344	2,03,207	8,80,426	

IV-B.—Education 4.

List of Government Colleges and Scholars of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Administration of the Central Provinces.

Name of District.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on 31st March 1891.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balaghat ...	Hindi ...	3,146	383,993	49	2,597	64·2	·6	
Betul ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	3,905	322,931	59	2,758	66·18	·8	
Bilaspur ..	Hindi ...	8,800	1,274,110	98	6,892	89·8	·5	
Bhandara ...	Marathi ...	3,922	742,887	122	7,630	32·1	1·02	
Chanda ...	Marathi and Telugu ...	23,847	1,008,703	91	5,495	262·	·5	
Chhindwara ..	Marathi and Hindi ...	3,915	407,632	37	2,181	105·8	·4	
Damoh ..	Hindi and Urdu ...	2,799	325,336	66	3,262	42·4	1·	
Hoshangabad ...	Hindi, Urdu and Marathi ...	4,652	546,650	102	5,413	45·6	·9	
Jubbulpore ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	3,918	749,362	158	9,805	24·8	1·3	
Mandla— ...	Do. ...	4,719	339,487	42	1,767	112·3	·5	
Nagpur ...	Marathi ...	3,786	756,911	203	12,394	18·6	1·6	
Nimar ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	3,340	253,499	92	4,534	36·3	1·7	
Narsinghpur ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	1,916	366,391	96	6,062	19·95	1·6	
Raipur ...	Hindi ...	14,543	2,067,762	191	15,537	76·1	·7	
Sambalpur ...	Hindi and Uriya ...	16,418	2,023,543	199	11,352	82·5	·5	
Saugor ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,005	591,486	94	5,959	42·6	1·	
Seoni ...	Hindi ..	3,247	370,832	50	2,564	64·9	·69	
Wardha ...	Marathi ...	2,401	400,832	96	5,296	25·	1·3	
	Total ...	1,13,279	12,932,347	1,845	1,11,498	61·4	·86	

IV. C.—Scientific and Literary.

I.—Scientific and Literary Societies for 1890-91.

Name.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
NAGPUR.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Native General Library, Nagpur ...	Creation of reading habit and promotion of interest in general.	...	165 0 0	330 12 0	495 12 0	52	1	3	56	Not registered.	1863.	
Sitabuldi Reading Room ...	For diffusion of education and reading newspapers.	...	85 0 0	125 0 0	210 0 0	30	...	20	50	Do.	1866.	
Native Library, Umrer ...	Public improvement ...	...	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1880.	
Do. Ramtek ...	Public reading ...	...	.....	.....	.....	50	...	25	75	Do.	1885.	
Kamptee Sadar Bazar Reading Room.	Reading newspapers ...	...	.....	245 8 0	245 8 0	25	...	...	25	Do.	1890.	
BHANDARA.												
Public Library, Bhandara ...	Public interest ...	...	100 0 0	315 6 0	415 6 0	74	...	...	74	Do.	1863.	
Do. Powni ...	Do. ...	...	.....	19 13 6	19 13 6	1,500	...	392	1,892	Do.	1887.	
Sadasheo Library, Sakoli ...	Do. ...	...	.....	44 12 0	44 12 0	40	...	14	54	Do.	1887.	
Ganesh Library, Palandur ...	Do. ...	...	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	3	...	27	30	Do.	1888.	
CHANDA.												
Sukhwardhak Sabha, Warora ...	To look to the public interest and to undertake social matters.	...	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	1885.	
Lok Hitechhu Sabha, Brahmapuri ...	Do. do. ...	...	86 4 0	.....	86 4 0	20	...	25	45	Do.	1887.	
Do. Mul ...	Do. do. ...	...	.....	.....	.....	25	...	...	25	Do.	1888.	
WARDHA.												
Native General Library, Wardha ...	Reading Club ...	...	50 0 0	284 15 0	334 15 0	58	...	...	58	Do.	1870.	
Do. Hinganghat...	Do. ...	...	50 0 0	35 0 0	85 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	1883.	
Do. Arvi ...	Do. ...	...	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0	12	..	...	12	Do.	1873.	
Do. Ashti ...	Do. ...	...	.....	29 0 0	29 0 0	10	...	15	25	Do.	1886.	
CHHINDWARA.												
Station Library, Chhindwara ...	Reading Club ...	...	.....	96 0 0	96 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do.	1887.	

I.—Scientific and Literary Societies for 1890-91.—(Contd.)

Name.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
SEONI.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
The Victoria Library, Seoni ...	Literary encouragement ...	...	.....	24 0 0	24 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do.	1887.	
DAMOH.												
General Library, Damoh ...	To enable persons of limited means to increase their knowledge by perusal of the respectable newspapers, periodicals and books.	...	.....	85 0 0	85 0 0	250	...	...	250	Do.	17th January 1877.	
JUBBULPORE.												
Mahajan Sabha, Murwara, Jubbulpore	Sanscrit education ...	...	60 0 0	125 12 0	185 12 0	7	...	...	7	Do.	1st October 1886.	
Anjuman Islamia Do. do. ..	Urdu education ...	...	60 0 0	140 0 0	200 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do.	16th July 1883	
Church Mission High school do. ...	Reading newspapers ...	...	.....	8 8 0	8 8 0	36	...	...	36	Do.	6th December 1890.	
Balbodhini Sabha, Sehora, do. ..	Scientific and Literary ...	...	.....	.....	.....	20	...	67	87	Do.	31st July 1884.	
Kayastha Sabha do. ...	Literary and Political ...	...	.....	.....	.....	30	...	...	30	Do.	1874.	
Anjuman Islamia, do. ..	Do. do. ...	720 0 0	810 0 0	2,424 0 0	3,954 0 0	55	...	...	55	Do.	16th September 1876.	
Vidya Wardhini Sabha, Bijeragogarh.	Do Scientific ...	...	.....	.....	.....	8	...	10	18	Do.	1st January 1888.	
HOSHANGABAD.												
Native Reading Room, Seoni (Malwa).	Information and Improvement.	...	.....	10 8 0	10 8 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	1st June 1886.	
NARSINGHPUR.												
Reading Club, Narsinghpur ...	Self-improvement ...	...	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	1886.	
Master's Meeting, Narsinghpur ...	Do. ...	...	.....	.....	.....	10	...	...	10	Do.	1889.	
NIMAR.												
Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa...	Reading newspapers ...	...	200 0 0	222 8 0	422 8 0	52	...	...	52	Do.	1883.	
Public Library, Burhanpur ...	Do. ...	...	.....	218 8 0	218 8 0	50	...	...	50	Do.	1870.	
SAUGOR.												
Reading Club, Saugor ...	Improvement of literature...	...	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do.	1st February 1891.	
Do. Khurai ...	Do. do. ...	...	.....	69 0 0	69 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do.	1st December 1891.	
Hit Sabha, Saugor ...	For general and public good.	288 0 0	198 3 10	63 6 8	549 10 6	33	...	...	33	Do.	1st December 1874.	

2.—The Press.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publication thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.	B.	Remarks.
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Raipur ...	Vishrampur Mission Press ..	Reverend J. Lohr ...	Nil.	Nil.	
„ ...	Balram Press, Raj-Nandgaon ...	N. Sarangpani Moodliar ...	Raj-Nandgaon Gazette ...	do.	
Sambalpur ...	Jagannath Vallabh Press ...	Feudatory Chief of Bamra ...	Sambalpur Patriot ...	do.	
Hoshangabad ...	Nyaya Sudha ...	Mr. Sadashio Rao, Pleader ...	Weekly Newspaper ...	do.	
„ ...	Mouj Narbada ...	Mr. Abdul Karim ...	Mouj Narbada Urdu ...	do.	
Saugor ...	Hitsabha Press ...	Hitsabha Saugor ...	Nil.	do.	Job work only.
Jubbulpore ...	Anjuman Press, Jubbulpore ...	Anjuman Islamia ...	do.	do.	do. do.
„ ...	Imperial Press, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore ...	N. Narayanswami ...	do.	do.	do. do.
„ ...	Union Press, Jubbulpore ...	Union Press Company, Limited.	Shubha Chintak ...	do.	do. do.
Nimar ...	Subodh Sindhu ...	Lakshman Rao ...	Subodh Sindhu ...	do.	do. do.
„ ...	Arya Vaibhava ...	Raghunath Rao ...	Nil.	do.	do. do.
Narsinghpur ...	Saraswati Vilas Press ...	Nanhenlal Murlidhar ...	do.	Saraswati Vilas ...	do. do.
Nagpur ...	Albert Press ...	Mr. J. Bailey ...	Nagpur and Berar Times, weekly, English and Marathi.	Nil.	
„ ...	Victoria Press ...	R. B. Mukund Balkrishna Buti.	Nil.	do.	Private Job work.
„ ...	Nagpur Vaibhava ...	Ram Bhau Padmakar ...	The Bhonsla ...	do.	do.
„ ...	Phanindrapur Mani Prakash ...	Krishnaji Paikaji ..	Nil.	do.	Nothing is done during the year.
„ ...	Tarjuman Press ...	Mahomed Usman Khan ...	do.	do.	Only job work.
„ ...	Vishweshwar Duyan, Saugor ...	Narayan Ganpat Rao ...	do.	do.	do.
„ ...	Gorakshak Sabha Press ...	Mr. Gopal Hari ...	do.	Gorakshak ...	do.
„ ...	Chamber's Press ...	Mr. E. Chambers ..	Central Provinces and Berar News and Railway Gazette, weekly, English. ...	Nil.	English job work.
Seoni ...	Hathy Daroo ...	Cowasji Meharwanji ...	Nil.	do.	Job work only.
Nagpur ...	Nagpur Independent ...	C. V. Naidu, Barrister-at-Law...	Nagpur Independent, weekly, English and Marathi ...	do.	do.

V—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

V. A.—Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Central Provinces during the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11						
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						
							Suicide.												From all causes.	
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Males.	Females.	Wounding or accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.
	Vindhyan Division.																			
1	Saugor ...	491,106	390	201	15,721	1,139	14	38	198	142	392	3,566	2,1409	0·79	0·41	32·01	2·32	0·80	7·26	43·59	41·90
2	Damoh ...	297,967	559	50	8,314	874	25	24	105	81	235	2,440	12,472	1·88	0·17	27·90	2·93	0·79	8·19	41·86	39·84
3	Murwara ...	149,104	43	...	4,014	727	5	11	43	30	89	1,024	5,897	0·29	...	26·92	4·87	0·60	6·87	39·55	32·99
	Nerbudda Division.																			
4	Jubbulpore ..	442,533	48	...	11,010	2,124	17	18	118	66	219	4,879	18,280	0·11	...	24·88	4·80	0·49	11·03	41·31	38·56
5	Narsinghpur ...	346,851	1,495	32	10,522	749	20	26	103	46	195	1,918	14,911	4·31	0·09	30·34	2·16	0·56	5·53	42·99	39·29
6	Hoshangabad ...	443,657	165	151	11,530	1,666	11	18	114	142	285	1,955	15,752	0·37	0·34	25·99	3·75	0·64	4·41	35·50	37·18
7	Nimar ...	138,858	150	9	4,613	245	..	...	37	16	53	613	5,683	1·08	0·07	33·22	1·76	0·38	4·41	40·92	43·60
	Satpura Division.																			
8	Burhanpur ...	47,106	23	...	1,396	66	4	1	12	3	20	178	1,683	0·49	...	29·63	1·40	0·42	3·77	35·71	35·13
9	Mandla ...	295,775	100	25	9,336	497	17	9	68	123	217	913	11,088	0·34	0·08	31·56	1·68	0·73	3·09	37·48	32·41
10	Betul ...	292,609	327	72	4,133	741	16	23	101	29	169	5,419	10,861	1·12	0·25	14·12	2·53	0·58	18·52	37·12	36·19
11	Chhindwara ..	282,917	231	30	7,229	365	10	14	71	20	115	2,609	10,579	0·82	0·10	25·55	1·29	0·41	9·22	37·39	35·95
12	Seoni ...	324,288	277	438	8,820	114	6	3	80	70	159	371	10,179	0·85	1·35	27·20	0·35	0·49	1·14	31·38	36·20
13	Balaghat ...	336,418	...	78	8,909	270	14	8	112	42	176	1,598	11,031	...	0·23	26·48	0·80	0·52	4·75	32·78	30·62
	Wainganga Division.																			
14	Bhandara ...	650,326	35	453	15,552	158	24	32	224	80	360	2,317	18,875	0·05	0·70	23·92	0·24	0·55	3·56	29·02	30·44
15	Nagpur ...	480,737	397	99	7,761	788	21	26	118	43	208	6,487	15,740	0·83	0·21	16·14	1·64	0·43	13·49	32·74	32·47
16	Wardha ..	342,462	202	88	6,589	1,069	10	18	98	38	164	3,918	12,030	0·59	0·26	19·24	3·12	0·48	11·44	35·13	32·82
17	Chanda ...	501,026	20	193	9,440	649	6	8	167	57	238	4,704	15,244	0·04	0·38	18·84	1·30	0·47	9·39	30·42	33·70
	Mahanadi Division.																			
18	Raipur ...	1,098,630	3	130	18,876	2,241	41	29	501	100	671	6,892	28,813	...	0·12	17·18	2·04	0·61	6·27	26·22	34·35
19	Bilaspur ...	743,321	6	47	12,707	295	16	6	140	84	246	1,639	14,940	0·01	0·06	17·09	0·40	0·33	2·20	20·09	31·48
20	Sambalpur ...	355,943	17	19	2,632	1,281	7	8	96	54	165	4,560	8,674	0·05	0·05	7·39	3·60	0·46	12·81	24·36	30·59
	Total of Districts ...	8,061,634	4,488	2,115	1,79,104	16,058	284	320	2,506	1,266	4,376	58,000	2,64,141	0·56	0·26	22·22	1·99	0·54	7·19	32·76	34·76

V.B.—Showing the diseases of the In-door and Out-door patients treated in the

1	2	3																				
		General diseases.																				Local
		Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.										
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lung (diseases of).
1	Saugor ...	6	48	1,201	16,806	200	171	410	22	109	581	3,033	91	54	487	1,358	15,704	4,086	166	116	939
2	Damoh	2	34	768	5,438	77	37	111	2	97	90	1,017	42	34	598	599	4,487	1,300	74	31	287
3	Jubbulpore...	2	...	1,346	10,551	193	382	625	11	1,398	599	2,431	32	43	2,615	1,288	5,688	2,264	225	49	282
4	Mandla ...	1	...	190	2,887	11	33	32	1	111	145	266	4	...	33	84	1,280	225	8	1	43
5	Seoni ...	9	35	435	5,569	62	97	129	10	171	111	457	9	41	167	332	2,075	342	67	148	177
6	Narsinghpur....		111	445	6,938	107	120	183	5	54	395	1,548	11	11	321	657	3,974	1,284	196	14	101
7	Hoshangabad.	1	93	851	11,688	246	213	428	3	150	318	1,428	17	13	1,522	1,186	4,748	1,454	117	32	224
8	Nimar ...	3	80	993	7,807	268	106	343	69	932	426	1,051	19	30	936	431	3,304	1,578	56	16	207
9	Betul ...	...	108	511	5,472	42	21	238	1	435	108	365	9	3	586	293	1,306	553	49	5	27
10	Chhindwara.	....	..	218	2,231	30	34	51	...	68	95	468	2	10	121	152	1,950	706	30	2	57
11	Wardha ...	1	14	516	10,401	118	138	314	4	936	311	1,067	8	33	873	689	5,240	1,668	99	14	58
12	Nagpur ...	12	30	4,003	53,156	1,104	591	1,764	68	9,434	2,745	7,187	139	130	2,492	3,087	24,919	10,316	663	63	570
13	Chanda ...	...	1	870	13,705	26	58	190	15	4,895	315	2,156	5	12	2,002	804	6,389	2,075	272	54	80
14	Bhandara ...	...	...	685	14,521	83	104	297	8	9,850	274	1,979	1	45	938	638	5,296	1,859	63	28	2,462
15	Balaghat ...	...	...	434	6,350	84	90	287	7	629	121	805	7	13	1,577	382	2,640	503	19	36	50
16	Raipur ...	4	1	979	14,689	308	492	727	13	4,703	542	2,435	72	73	898	973	4,012	2,212	92	53	529
17	Bilaspur ...	..	...	603	5,085	171	78	200	12	549	36	560	20	38	542	211	2,005	368	36	15	98
18	Sambalpur ...	1	...	538	5,309	138	35	265	5	4,173	95	1,553	4	28	73	333	2,785	940	67	2	24
	Total ...	42	555	15,586	1,98,603	3,263	2,802	6,594	256	38,754	7,307	29,806	492	611	16,781	13,497	97,802	33,733	2,299	679	6,215

Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the year 1890.

diseases.																		4	5	
																			Operations.	
Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poison.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each Dispensary.	Major	Minor.	Number.
4,759	1,597	1,815	207	3,536	4	737	541	131	229	64	211	3,092	5,841	8,915	85	143	1,901	79,396	65	2,551	1
979	451	496	94	1,102	4	215	120	76	92	113	195	897	3,231	2,093	17	158	563	26,021	58	749	2
4,431	1,428	1,623	184	3,385	2	396	618	131	335	87	150	1,899	5,130	5,621	89	26	1,353	56,912	125	1,751	3
1,101	328	583	7	575	...	235	147	13	7	3	95	220	1,273	1,188	6	61	193	11,192	22	121	4
1,152	589	871	46	885	...	176	117	65	81	37	10	516	1,524	1,552	67	49	338	18,468	80	516	5
1,955	712	892	83	1,577	...	248	212	166	60	9	417	888	3,111	3,028	11	118	802	30,764	87	867	6
3,551	1,165	1,112	120	2,747	..	314	278	131	193	43	187	1,328	3,868	3,332	73	116	822	44,112	59	1,109	7
3,026	1,948	983	193	2,650	3	308	188	103	126	71	58	1,004	3,330	3,065	105	35	666	36,517	38	887	8
2,466	302	525	27	1,590	...	202	223	43	81	...	27	822	1,942	1,442	18	16	121	20,039	38	414	9
877	231	200	13	858	1	46	36	42	17	18	7	404	1,083	1,849	65	1	360	12,333	21	386	10
2,764	612	1,612	68	1,941	1	129	393	112	85	62	51	865	4,098	3,654	129	85	748	39,911	18	714	11
21,471	5,563	9,222	438	14,366	9	744	1,955	693	1,197	325	135	6,947	18,973	20,301	67[illegible]	58	5,246	2,30,795	277	4,687	12
3,915	1,115	5,249	46	3,524	2	218	194	70	76	45	91	946	5,124	5,241	70	44	663	60,557	14	623	13
1,514	2,956	3,198	86	1,961	...	412	226	60	91	35	63	1,273	5,607	8,601	61	39	1,018	66,332	38	811	14
2,034	465	1,714	44	1,862	2	296	98	21	13	63	2	722	2,789	3,082	31	15	395	27,682	29	367	15
5,804	1,428	3,981	103	3,644	3	380	486	435	219	324	344	1,837	5,139	4,622	101	83	849	63,589	70	1,018	16
796	556	1,238	18	1,089	11	85	58	159	93	50	16	189	902	1,117	62	72	523	17,661	65	360	17
1,757	569	2,527	13	3,069	7	126	175	20	61	131	41	415	3,107	3,333	38	54	1,012	32,823	61	725	18
64,352	22,015	37,841	1,790	50,111	49	5,267	6,065	2,471	3,056	1,480	2,100	24,264	76,072	82,036	1,707	1,173	17,573	8,75,104	1,165	18,656	

V.—C. 1. STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1890-91.

No.	District.	Population of districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000.
										Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total number of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Male	Female.	Total.														
1	Saugor ...	564,950	141·06	11	9,671	9,096	18,767	1,706	16,438	10,918	4,398	16,079	2,329	2,035	97·82	87·38	32·06	17,818	31·54	214	0·38
2	Damoh ...	312,957	111·81	6	6,276	5,388	11,664	1,933	9,039	6,564	1,387	8,485	2,625	2,056	93·87	78·32	33·68	8,753	27·97	173	0·55
3	Jubbulpore ...	686,606	175·40	16	15,193	13,741	28,934	1,808	28,224	16,194	8,610	26,470	710	554	93·78	78·02	39·36	24,889	36·25	122	0·19
4	Narsinghpur ...	365,173	190·59	7	6,189	5,663	11,852	1,693	10,939	9,378	1,153	10,624	913	649	97·12	71·08	30·87	15,455	42·32	95	0·26
5	Hoshangabad ...	488,594	110·12	9	8,130	8,258	16,388	1,821	16,045	11,260	3,236	15,170	343	269	94·55	78·43	31·60	15,825	31·37	157	0·32
6	Nimar ...	231,123	69·26	6	6,632	5,938	12,570	2,081	11,548	9,903	1,079	11,213	1,022	343	97·10	33·56	50·00	11,829	51·18	17	0·07
7	Mandla ...	300,496	59·54	8	6,783	6,495	13,278	1,656	8,671	2,064	5,022	8,411	4,607	4,265	97·00	92·58	42·18	12,137	40·39	70	0·23
8	Betul ...	304,905	78·08	8	9,671	8,538	18,209	2,276	9,520	7,870	451	9,104	8,689	7,050	95·63	81·14	52·98	8,890	29·16	92	0·30
9	Chhindwara ...	366,940	95·65	8	8,756	14,221	22,977	2,872	12,196	10,076	843	11,845	10,781	8,001	97·12	74·21	54·08	19,548	53·27	36	0·12
10	Seoni ...	335,997	103·19	9	7,404	6,685	14,089	1,565	14,082	8,455	4,488	13,618	7	2	96·33	28·57	40·54	13,870	41·28	131	0·39
11	Balaghat ...	340,554	108·25	6	7,860	6,518	14,378	2,356	11,705	9,517	914	11,174	2,673	2,059	95·46	77·03	38·86	12,689	37·26	72	0·21
12	Bhandara ...	683,779	174·34	12	13,093	12,344	25,437	2,076	23,743	16,089	6,410	22,886	1,694	787	96·39	46·46	34·62	19,700	28·81	755	1·10
13	Nagpur ...	697,356	184·19	14	11,888	10,857	22,745	1,602	22,423	13,193	8,251	21,836	322	268	97·38	83·23	31·70	22,208	31·85	1,020	1·46
14	Wardha ...	387,221	161·27	7	6,238	5,324	11,562	1,639	11,460	7,688	3,341	11,092	102	93	96·79	91·18	28·89	12,878	33·26	560	1·44
15	Chanda ...	534,245	49·53	12	8,010	7,460	15,470	1,236	15,020	11,359	2,735	14,490	450	377	96·47	83·78	27·83	16,653	31·17	477	0·89
16	Raipur ...	1,347,139	119·70	25	28,793	27,428	56,221	2,249	56,206	29,246	20,685	54,917	15	9	97·71	60·00	40·77	37,676	28·12	2,005	1·76
17	Bilaspur ...	1,001,230	130·83	22	17,898	17,727	35,625	1,608	34,806	15,777	16,454	33,082	819	452	95·05	55·19	33·49	32,148	32·11	1,451	1·90
18	Sambalpur ...	551,358	146·72	14	18,014	16,764	34,778	2,405	29,359	10,765	17,850	28,756	5,419	4,619	97·95	85·24	60·53	29,678	53·83	106	0·28
	Total ...	9,500,623	114·13	200	196,499	188,445	384,944	1,908	3,41,424	2,06,316	1,07,307	3,29,252	43,520	33,888	96·43	77·87	38·22	3,32,344	34·98	7,553	0·86

V.—C. 2. STATEMENT showing the cost of the Department in the Central Provinces during the year 1890-91.

No.	District.	Establishment.								Expenditure.				Paid from					Total.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Superintendent General.	Superintendent of District.	Deputy Superintendent.	Native Superintendent.	Vaccinators.			Chaprasis and other servants.	Pay of Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total cost.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.			
						1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Saugor ...	...	1	...	1	6	1	4	2	1,824 14 11	42 4 0	50 14 4	1,918 1 3	...	42 4 0	1,482 8 11	393 4 4	...	1,918 1 3	18,114	0 1 8½
2	Damoh ...	...	1	...	1	4	...	2	2	1,223 0 0	360 0 0	28 12 4	1,611 12 4	...	360 0 0	1,251 12 4	...	...	1,611 12 4	10,541	0 2 5½
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	1	...	1	5	4	7	2	2,309 12 1	277 6 0	34 7 3	2,621 9 4	...	277 6 0	2,129 7 9	214 11 7	...	2,621 9 4	27,024	0 1 6½
4	Narsinghpur ...	...	1	...	1	4	2	1	2	1,322 8 6	200 13 0	69 6 9	1,592 12 3	...	200 13 0	1,371 15 3	20 0 0	...	1,592 12 3	11,273	0 2 3½
5	Hoshangabad ...	...	1	...	1	5	2	2	2	1,644 3 0	18 10 0	64 10 0	1,727 7 0	...	10 0 0	1,717 7 0	...	...	1,727 7 0	15,439	0 1 9¼
6	Nimar ...	...	1	...	1	5	...	1	2	1,241 5 5	320 13 6	34 5 9	1,596 8 8	...	276 10 0	1,319 14 8	...	...	1,596 8 8	11,556	0 2 2½
7	Mandla ...	...	1	...	1	5	1	2	1	1,452 5 10	291 0 0	14 4 0	1,757 9 10	...	291 0 0	1,466 9 10	...	...	1,757 9 10	12,676	0 2 2½
8	Betul ...	...	1	...	1	5	1	2	2	1,553 3 7	188 0 0	44 11 9	1,785 15 4	...	188 0 0	1,597 15 4	..	...	1,785 15 4	16,154	0 1 9½
9	Chhindwara ...	...	1	...	1	7	...	1	2	1,601 3 6	337 8 0	12 10 9	1,951 6 3	...	373 8 0	1,577 14 3	...	...	1,951 6 3	19,846	0 1 0¾
10	Seoni ...	...	1	...	1	4	3	2	2	1,613 7 4	390 0 0	21 12 0	2,025 3 4	...	390 0 0	1,487 10 4	147 9 0	...	2,025 3 4	13,620	0 2 4½
11	Balaghat ...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	1	1,297 12 4	240 0 0	30 8 9	1,568 5 1	...	240 0 0	1,328 5 1	...	...	1,568 5 1	13,233	0 1 10
12	Bhandara ...	...	1	...	1	2	6	4	2	1,834 1 3	185 0 0	58 12 0	2,077 13 3	..	185 0 0	1,712 13 3	180 0 0	...	2,077 13 3	23,673	0 1 4¾
13	Nagpur ...	...	1	...	1	8	3	3	2	2,298 14 3	286 12 0	106 6 5	2,692 0 8	...	286 12 0	1,919 9 8	485 11 0	...	2,692 0 8	22,104	0 1 11⅓
14	Wardha ...	...	1	...	1	2	...	5	2	1,174 15 2	220 0 0	28 2 0	1,423 1 2	...	220 0 0	1,203 1 2	...	...	1,423 1 2	11,185	0 2 0¼
15	Chanda ...	...	1	...	1	4	4	4	2	1,778 12 4	477 0 0	21 13 9	2,277 10 1	...	477 0 0	1,704 10 1	96 0 0	...	2,277 10 1	14,867	0 2 5½
16	Raipur ...	...	1	...	4	5	6	14	4	4,194 13 8	240 0 0	110 11 1	4,545 8 9	...	240 0 0	4,208 15 9	96 9 0	...	4,545 8 9	54,926	0 1 3⅝
17	Bilaspur ...	...	1	...	3	10	5	7	3	2,249 5 7	197 0 0	51 0 9	2,497 6 4	...	197 0 0	2,300 6 4	...	...	2,497 6 4	33,534	0 1 2¼
18	Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	3	1	1	12	3	2,538 5 4	232 8 0	106 1 9	2,876 15 1	...	232 8 0	2,644 7 1	...	...	2,876 15 1	33,375	0 1 4½
	One-third of salary of Sanitary Commissioner ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200 0 0	.....	...	7,200 0 0	...	7,200 0 0	...	...	...	7,200 0 0	...	...
	Total ...	1	18	...	25	85	41	74	38	40,353 0 1	4,504 10 6	889 7 5	45,747 2 0	...	11,687 13 0	32,425 8 1	1,633 12 11	...	45,747 2 0	363,140	0 2 0¼

V.—C. 3. STATEMENT showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1890-91.

Number.	District.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
						Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
							Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Saugor ...	...	...	966	...	855	607	142	831	111	95	97·19	85·59
2	Damoh ...	...	...	625	...	620	488	66	566	5	5	91·29	100·00
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	754	...	605	345	142	487	149	116	66·61	77·85
4	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	874	...	870	702	110	821	4	3	94·37	75·00
5	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	752	...	752	613	72	685	..	...	91·09	...
6	Nimar ..	...	...	239	...	227	180	43	223	12	1	98·24	8·33
7	Mandla ...	...	...	306	...	305	208	82	299	1	1	98·03	100·00
8	Betul ...	...	...	484	...	350	164	28	321	134	104	91·71	77·61
9	Chhindwara ...	...	...	2,252	...	1,439	1,367	53	1,427	813	449	99·17	55·23
10	Seoni ...	...	...	155	...	149	122	11	134	6	3	89·93	50·00
11	Balaghat ...	...	...	883	...	708	554	90	687	175	143	97·03	81·71
12	Bhandara ...	...	...	1,041	...	1,041	832	165	999	...	...	95·96	...
13	Nagpur ...	...	...	798	...	769	555	167	725	29	26	94·28	89·66
14	Wardha ...	...	...	609	...	607	355	190	545	2	2	89·79	100·00
15	Chanda ...	...	...	839	...	824	554	209	778	15	15	94·42	100·00
16	Raipur ...	...	...	987	...	984	618	351	945	3	2	96·04	66·66
17	Bilaspur ...	...	...	296	...	293	171	83	255	3	...	87·03	...
18	Sambalpur ...	...	...	893	...	719	310	337	650	174	163	90·40	93·68
	Total ...	...	...	13,753	...	12,117	8,745	2,341	11,378	1,636	1,128	93·90	68·95

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BY

A. P. MacDONNELL, ESQ., C. S. I.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Nagpur:

December 1892.

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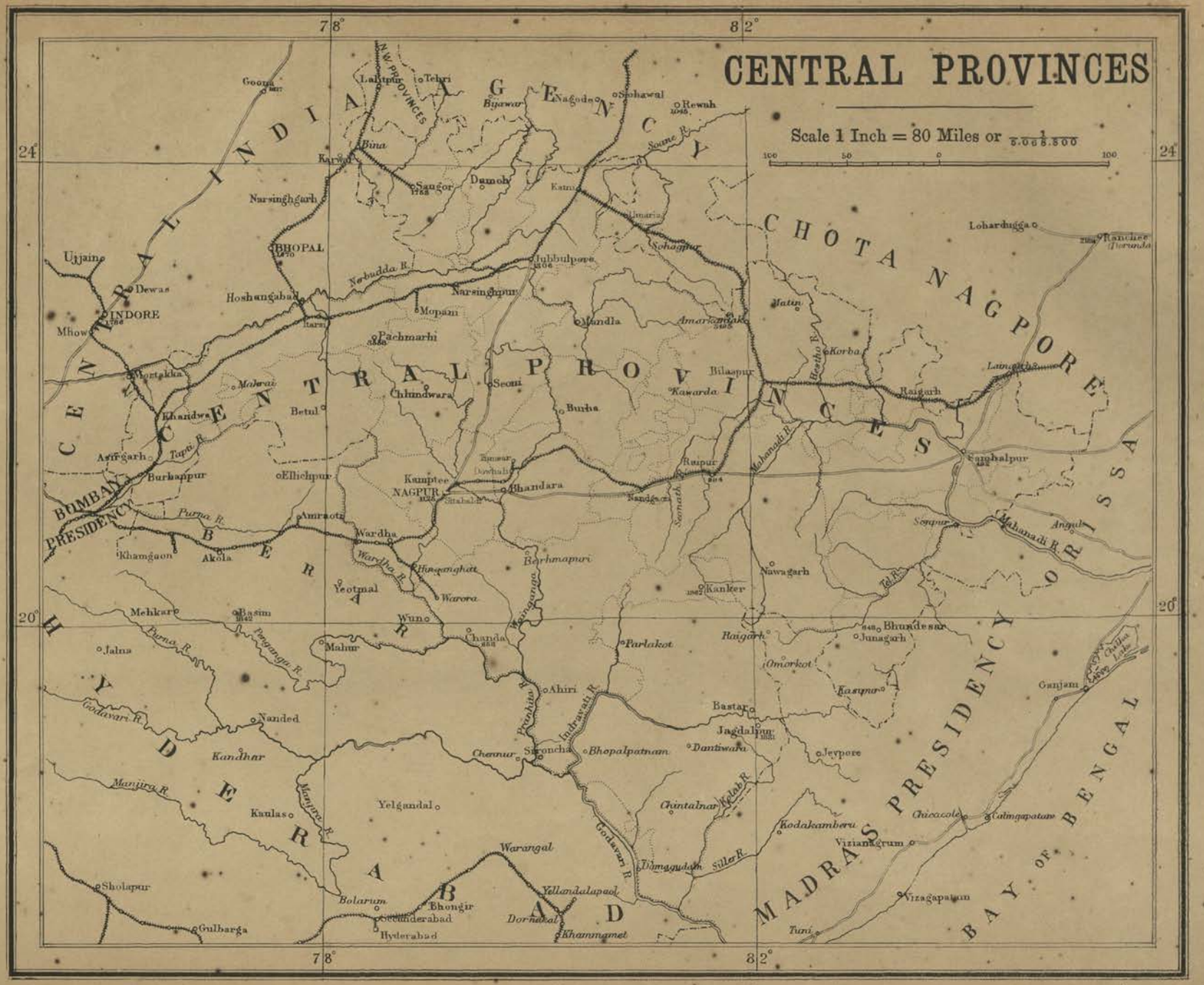
CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR 1891-92.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the second part of this Report detailed facts and figures are given for the calendar year 1891 respecting the Judicial, Jail, Police and certain other Departments, and for the official year 1891-92 respecting the remaining Departments, the period dealt with in each case depending on the dates prescribed for the submission of the various annual reports by Heads of Departments. The following General Summary deals with the same periods.

The Chief Commissionership.

2. The charge of the Province throughout the year 1891-92 was held by Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C. S. I. During the year the Chief Commissioner visited sixteen out of the eighteen districts in the Province, travelling during part of the cold weather with camp-equipage by the ordinary marching-stages: but journeying mostly by railway or by posting. The extension of Railway communications in these Provinces is now being supplemented by the construction of metalled roads between the head-quarters of districts not on the line of Railway, by the linking-up with lines of telegraph of districts not hitherto connected by wire, and a beginning has been made in the way of the establishment of pony dâks on selected routes; so that there is no longer the same occasion for the prolonged marches—often through jungles or sparsely-populated tracts—by which in former days the Head of the Administration was at times removed from convenient access, while at the same time a heavy burden was unavoidably imposed on the poorer districts. During his tours the Chief Commissioner gave particular attention to (among other matters) the question of Forest rates and Forest licenses, with reference to the demands widely preferred for concessions in favour of agriculturists; the administration of Wards' Estates; the subject of primary education and the curriculum adopted in primary schools; the question of rural sanitation; the adequacy and suitability of public offices; the punctuality with which public business was despatched; the management of Jails, especially with regard to the working of the marks system; the discipline and character of the Police; and the arrangements made for the suppression of dacoity on the north-west frontier of the Province. At each district head-quarters an inspection of the various offices and institutions was made; and addresses from the District Council and Municipal Committees were received and responded to.

Weather, crops, and prices.

3. The hot season of 1891 was unusually prolonged: but although the monsoon was late, the fall of rain from July to September (and especially in September) was greatly in excess of the average. In October, when the rice

crop was coming into ear, the rain failed. The Christmas showers were late and of limited extent. Where they did fall, they were accompanied in some places by damaging hail. The rice crops, notwithstanding the early cessation of the rains, were generally good; but oilseeds and pulses were not so successful. The *kudki* crop, which is the chief support of the Gonds and Kurkus of the plateau districts, was very deficient. The spring crop of 1892 was fairly good, but suffered on the whole from the want of rain in October. The prices of food-grains were high, as a rule, throughout the year.

Vital Statistics.

4. The number of births registered in 1891 was 379,918 (43·09 *per mille*) or 41,274 more than in the preceding year. The increase occurred in all districts except Sambalpur. The number of deaths registered was 313,364 (35·54 *per mille*), or 26,610 in excess of the mortality for the previous year. Of this excess more than one-half was due to cholera. The total deaths from cholera were 21,312. Small-pox, on the other hand, was less destructive than usual. The deaths attributed to fever numbered 190,550. Fever is more fatal to life in these Provinces than are all other diseases and accidental causes of death taken collectively: and although the mortality from this disease was smaller than in 1890, yet the total was in excess of the figures for ten years previously, 1890 excepted. So that it cannot be said that the year 1891 was other than an unhealthy one, and a partial explanation of its unhealthiness is to be found in the prolonged drought and heat followed by excessive rainfall within a limited period.

5. The number of persons killed by wild animals in 1891 was 310, as against 368 in the previous year. On the other hand, the number of deaths due to snake-bite increased from 1,041 to 1,099. The reduced loss of life from the attacks of wild beasts was owing to the destruction of certain man-eating tigers and wolves, for which special rewards had been offered by the Administration. In order that the rules regarding shooting in Government forests might not have the effect of discouraging the destruction of wild animals, the Chief Commissioner caused them to be revised during the year, and the larger number of wild beasts killed (1,193 as against 1,000 in 1890) is probably an outcome of that measure. The extension of the Sanitation Act to many villages (to be referred to later on) will, no doubt, prove in the end to be the most effective step yet taken to diminish the mortality from snake-bite.

Results of the Census.

6. Before leaving the subject of Vital Statistics, it seems appropriate to refer briefly to the leading facts presented by the summary of the results of the last Census which is given in Chapter VI of Part II of this Report. Owing chiefly to the excess of births over deaths, the population of the Provinces has increased since 1881 from 11½ millions to nearly 13 millions—or by about 12 per cent. The increase in Feudatory States is stated to be in a measure illusory, being partly attributed to more careful enumeration; and if these States be excluded, the increase falls to 9·6 per cent. The highest rates of increase (9 to 14 per cent.) are found in the Chhattisgarh Division and in the districts of the Satpura plateau. In the first half of the decade the seasons were, as a rule, favourable, food was plentiful, the birth-rate rose, and mortality was low. In the second half the conditions were far less favourable, crops were frequently poor and epidemic diseases were rife.

7. The area of the Province is nearly double that of England and Wales, but the population is less than half (44·6 per cent). In mean density the Central

Provinces rank with Assam as the most thinly peopled part of India. The population per square mile (112) is considerably less than that of Scotland (132).

8. Only 6·9 per cent. of the population in British districts live in towns. Of the rural population of British districts about half (51·3 per cent.) live in villages of less than 500 inhabitants. About two-thirds of the population of British districts is employed in connection with the land.

9. Of the population of the Province nearly 10½ millions (excluding aboriginal tribes) are Hindus, and 309,500 (nearly) are Mahomedans. The aboriginal tribes are numbered at 2,081,000 (in round figures). Only 5·87 per cent. of the total population are able to read and write. The percentage of Mahomedans able to read and write is three times the percentage of Hindus similarly educated. The best educated Hindu castes are (for their numbers) the Kayasths and the Banias. 56·2 per cent. of the population speak Hindi, 16·5 per cent. speak Mahrathi, 12·4 per cent. speak Uriya, and only 1·2 per cent. Urdu. 11·3 per cent. speak aboriginal dialects.

Revenue and Finance.

10. Passing now to the subject of Finance, it is to be noted that the Provincial Revenue of the year was Rs. 81,87,791, against Rs. 73,84,926 in the preceding year. A special reason for the increase is that in 1890-91 the Administration was required to make a contribution of 3 lacs to relieve the exigencies of the Imperial exchequer. But putting this cause aside, there was a rise of nearly 5 lacs in Provincial income—due chiefly to improved receipts under the heads of Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise and Forests. The progress of Settlement operations accounts for the increase in Land Revenue; while, apart from the fact that the closing of the Civil Courts for one month in 1890 (for Census purposes) diminished the receipts from Court fee stamps in that year, the gain in revenue in the Stamps, Excise, and Forest Departments appears to have been entirely due to natural growth. In the Excise Department the increase occurred in spite of a limitation of the sources of supply—no fewer than 138 stills, 260 spirit shops and 156 opium and madak shops having been closed during the year under review.

11. Provincial expenditure increased from Rs. 76,37,170 to Rs. 79,43,899, or by a little over 3 lacs. Of this increase, over 2¼ lacs were contributed by the Public Works Department, the larger expenditure in which was due to the numerous improvements in public buildings effected during the year. The creation of the new appointments of Revenue Secretary and Additional Sessions Judges and the increase in the number of Extra-Assistant Commissioners (to be referred to hereafter) added to the charges under the heads "General Administration" and "Law and Justice—Courts of Law." A larger expenditure on Police, owing to the extension of the District Police force to two important zamindaris; and on Stationery and Printing, owing to the cost of bringing out Settlement and Rent-rate Reports—are the only other items calling for notice in this place.

12. The Provincial balance increased from Rs. 18,78,943 on the 1st April 1891 to Rs. 20,54,454 on the 31st March 1892. The Provincial balance on the 31st March 1892 was thus about 12½ lacs in excess of the minimum fixed by the Government of India.

13. The financial results of the year are therefore eminently satisfactory. The revenue has largely increased; and while it has been found possible to expend nearly 2½ lacs more on Provincial Public Works than in 1890-91 and to increase the efficiency of the administration in several branches by grants of

money and by additions to the Provincial Staff and otherwise, the Provincial balance has not been diminished, but has, on the contrary, been considerably augmented. The Administration has thus been enabled to push forward the existing scheme of Public Works, and to undertake more roads, bridges and improved means of communication to parts of the Provinces, the produce of which at present finds an inadequate outlet to the Railways.

Divisional and District Administration.

14. The policy of relieving Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars of as much as possible of their Civil work, which has been kept steadily in view by the Administration—heralding the ultimate separation of the Judicial from the Executive service in these Provinces—received practical illustration by the appointment of two Judicial Assistants and Additional Sessions Judges, who from the 1st of January of the current year relieved Commissioners of all Civil Judicial work and of most of their Sessions cases. About the same time relief was afforded to Deputy Commissioners by the appointment of 7 trained Civil Judges obtained from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the posting of two locally trained officers to perform the duties of Civil Judges in districts where the Appellate Civil work was heavy. Finally, several Munsiffs were invested with 1st Class powers, and were able to relieve Tahsildars during the year of some of the work that formerly fell to their share. It is very probable that a further addition to the Judicial Staff of the Province will soon become necessary.

15. The differentiation of duties accompanying the increase in the Staff of Extra-Assistant Commissioners necessarily involved the provision of an adequate reserve of officers to fill vacancies caused by leave or sickness among "Civil Judges" on the one hand, and Extra-Assistant Commissioners employed on Criminal and miscellaneous work on the other. The sanction of the Government of India was therefore obtained to the cadre of Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners employed on district work being fixed at 62 (18 Assistants *plus* 44 Extra-Assistant Commissioners); and to the temporary appointment of Extra-Assistant Commissioners in excess of the total of 44 so long as the full number of Assistant Commissioners doing district work does not amount to 18. In order that the members of the fixed staff of Extra-Assistant Commissioners might at once feel the benefit of this concession, it was necessary that the officers appointed to hold sub-divisional charges until the full number of trained Assistants is available should themselves be trained men, capable of taking the place of a Civil Judge or of a 1st Class Magistrate requiring leave. In this instance, therefore—as in the case of the seven new Civil Judges—the Chief Commissioner deemed it advisable to temporarily depart from the usual policy of the Administration in the matter of reserving appointments in the Provincial Civil Service for natives of the Province, and to apply to other Governments for the loan of trained Judicial officers.

16. While increasing the staff available for district work, the Chief Commissioner has given attention to the best means of improving the *personnel* of that staff by guarding against the appointment as Extra-Assistant Commissioners and to the subordinate executive and judicial service of persons insufficiently qualified by education and previous training for the duties which they have to discharge. He has deemed it necessary to discontinue the practice of promoting ministerial officers to executive and judicial charges, and to lay down a standard of educational acquirements by which the selection of recruits shall be governed. (Resolution No. 174-26, dated the 11th January 1892). At the same time the local

cliques formed under a system which enabled the relations of officials of position to secure nomination to subordinate posts, have been discouraged by transfers; and Registers of Relationship have been opened (Book Circular No. XII, dated the 22nd July 1891) which will help to prevent the occurrence of conditions more favourable to private advancement than to the public interests.

Municipal Administration.

17. The re-distribution of work referred to in paragraph 14 of this Summary has afforded to District and Divisional officers increased opportunities for examining and supervising the conduct of business by local bodies: and in his Resolution on the Municipal Administration Reports for the year, the Chief Commissioner took occasion to emphasize the view that District Officers should give to Municipal Committees the advice and guidance which the latter have not ceased to require. In particular the working of the Octroi system and the application of the Conservancy rules need to be closely watched. In former days when the number of Assistant Commissioners acting as such was larger than it is at present, these subjects received a more adequate share of attention than they do now: and one of the advantages to be anticipated from the increase in the number of Sub-Divisional Officers is a revival of the system which associated the training of Junior Assistants in out-door work with a closer insight into Municipal affairs. Apart, however, from a certain weakness of initiative in the control of Octroi establishments and in the prosecution of offenders against sanitary regulations, the Municipal Committees have, as a rule, earned commendation for the performance of their duties during the year and for their readiness to accept and introduce reforms. The Model Rules framed by the Administration for the conduct of municipal business, for the enforcement of sanitation, and for the licensing of Brokers and Weighmen have been adopted by almost every Municipality. The transfer of schools within Municipal limits to Municipal management has been pushed on with fair rapidity. The scheme for training Female Hospital Assistants under the auspices of the Nagpur Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund Committee has received pecuniary support from all District Councils and all the more important Municipalities; and it may be said that the Dufferin Fund in the Central Provinces has, through the systematic and lasting liberality of Local Bodies, been placed above the vicissitudes to which it was exposed while depending on the spasmodic generosity of individuals. The Raipur Municipal Committee applied for and received a loan from Government of Rs. 1,00,000 (to supplement a most magnificent gift of two lacs from the Rajah of Nandgaon) for the water-works scheme which is now almost completed. The Nagpur Municipal Committee similarly obtained an additional loan of Rs. 1,00,000 for the protection of the catchment area of its reservoir and for the laying down of a second main. Lastly, the Jubbulpore Committee has accepted the necessity for extending its water-works system and for supplementing it by a drainage scheme. The criticisms and recommendations recorded by the Sanitary Commissioner on his visits of inspection have everywhere received prompt attention and have been acted upon, as far as was possible. The demands made by Municipal bodies in the addresses presented by them to the Chief Commissioner in the course of his tour were generally characterised by good sense and moderation; and so far as he could learn, their relations with District and Departmental Officers were on the whole cordial and satisfactory.

District Councils and Local Boards.

18. Turning from the Municipal townships to the rural areas under the control of the District Councils and Local Boards, the picture presented is not quite so satisfactory. The District Councils have continued to concentrate too much of the work in their own hands, and the interest taken by Local Board

members in the two branches of public business with which they are mainly concerned—Education and Sanitation—has been, in many districts, lacking in vitality. It has been necessary to stimulate the effective treatment of these important subjects by action from without, and to place more clearly before Local Boards the manner in which they can effectively advance the public welfare. The elementary education of the masses cannot be popularised and promoted without multiplying village schools and shortening the hours of study. A means to this end is the encouragement and development by grants-in-aid of the many small private schools which are to be found scattered about the country. The Chief Commissioner has allotted Rs. 25,000 from Provincial Funds for expenditure on the establishment of new Primary schools on the results and combined systems; and it rests with Local Boards to assist the Educational authorities in the judicious application of this expenditure. Again, with regard to Sanitation, the primary need of the people, and especially of the poorer classes, is the provision of a pure and sufficient supply of well-water. In hundreds of villages the Mahars, Dhers and other low-caste residents are not allowed to draw from the wells, but are compelled to drink the impure water of tanks or *nalas*. The prejudice which enforces this practice results too frequently in epidemics to which members of all castes alike fall victims. The principle that the welfare of one class or body of men cannot be sacrificed or neglected without danger to the welfare of all other classes, receives a striking illustration in this matter of water-supply: and in dealing with the schemes sent up by Village Punchayats under the Village Sanitation Act during the year, and with the proposals submitted by the local authorities to the Sanitary Board, this principle has been steadily kept in view. In order to facilitate the thorough inspection of the sanitary condition of all villages and the economical application of public money to their improvement, each district has been divided into sanitary circles or units, and the requirements of each circle or unit are separately considered and disposed of by the Sanitary Board. Effort thus concentrated is more productive of concrete results than if it were partly dissipated in the attempt to deal with larger areas; and members of Local Boards are able to render valuable assistance by bringing their local knowledge and influence to bear upon the execution of projects that lie close to their doors.

The Village Sanitation Act is being slowly but steadily extended to all villages which can bear the burden of an assessment for its working: and for the sanitary improvement of poorer villages an allotment of Rs. 5,000 was made from Provincial Funds in the year under review, while provision was made in the Budget for 1892-93 for an allotment of Rs. 20,000 from Provincial Funds and of Rs. 30,000 from District Funds.

19. As an agency for the extension of the reforms which have been sketched above, local self-government exercises a certain educative effect, and tends to develope a sense of identity of interest between the Government and the governed. In order that the Zamindaris of the Chhattisgarh Division and of the Chanda District, which have hitherto been excluded from the operation of the Local Self-Government Act, may share in the benefits to be derived from its application, the Commissioners of the Chhattisgarh and Nagpur Divisions were requested during the year to submit proposals for extending the Act to those areas. The proposals have since the close of the year been submitted, and effect has been given to them in a manner which will be described

in next year's Report. At the same time these Zamindaris have been relieved of the burden of the cost of Postal, Vaccination and Educational establishments, which had previously been imposed by executive orders, so that more funds will be available for their internal improvement.

20. The extension of Postal facilities throughout the Province, and especially in the Chhattisgarh Division where Postal lines are not numerous, formed the subject of orders issued by the Chief Commissioner during the year. A report on the subject has recently been received from the Deputy Postmaster General, and a special allotment of Rs. 5,000 has been made from the current year's Budget for the opening of new Post Offices at places where there is likely to be a remunerative business.

Police.

21. Attention has now to be directed to the work of those Departments which deal with the maintenance of public order and the administration of justice. The satisfactory decrease which marked the Police returns of crime in 1890 was continued in the year under review—which has, in addition, the more favourable characteristic that no class of crime shows an increase except "Minor offences against the person" and "Other offences." The increase in the former class, it may be added, was nominal only; while in the latter it is chiefly due to more numerous prosecutions under the Excise and Arms Acts, and for offences against sanitary rules. The most gratifying feature in the Police statistics is the great decline in the number of dacoities and burglaries. This is distinctly attributable to the vigorous action taken against dacoits in the Saugor District and against professional criminals in the Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Nagpur Districts. Since the close of the year the capture, trial and conviction of Khub Singh of Saleeta, a notorious dacoit-leader, has crowned the success obtained by the Saugor Police in dealing with organized crime. The arrangements made during the year under review for patrolling the north-west frontiers of the Provinces have proved effective, and both the Saugor and Damoh Districts have escaped the irruption of freebooters from adjoining Native States with which they were threatened.

22. While the total number of cases reported was less in 1891 than in 1890, the number of cases investigated by the Police increased from 17,658 to 18,442. The percentage of convictions to cases investigated was 58·58, as compared with 56·24 in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested by the Police rose from 76·53 to 77·87. The percentage of stolen property recovered declined, on the other hand, from 39 to 34. This last feature excepted, the results of Police action were decidedly good. Previous convictions were proved against 1,319 persons—a result indicating an improvement of 8 per cent. on the performance of the previous year. In order to facilitate the identification of professional criminals, it has been decided to introduce the French system of anthropometry, as already practised in Bengal; and sanction has, since the close of the year, been accorded to obtaining the necessary instruments by indent on the Secretary of State.

23. A most important and salutary reform was effected during the year in the matter of the pay and prospects of the subordinate Police. A scheme was submitted to and sanctioned by the Secretary of State whereby the pay of Constables and Head Constables has been raised (the number of the latter being increased), while the classes of Sub-Inspector and Chief Constable have been

combined under the former name and given consolidated salaries at improved rates. The minimum pay of four-fifths of the rank and file is now Rs. 7, instead of Rs. 5; and a third grade of Constables on Rs. 8 has been created.

Not less important than an increase in the pay of the Police was the provision of house accommodation for them. The subject of the provision of quarters for the Police staff attached to Police Stations was taken up by the Chief Commissioner during the year and placed upon a proper basis. Standard plans were prepared and issued, and a beginning made in building quarters. But the work will not be completed for a few years, as the wants of the Police Department cannot be satisfied to the detriment of other branches. But until the police are properly housed at their stations and saved from the necessity of living in hired lodgings in bazars, the force will suffer in discipline and in health.

Criminal Justice.

24. The number of criminal cases which came before Magistrates in 1891 was 28,941, as compared with 28,484 in the preceding year. This increase of 457 is mainly the outcome of a rise in the number of petty thefts and criminal trespass cases. The total number of accused persons brought before Magistrates on enquiries or on trials was 43,056. The percentage of convictions was 56·2, as against 54·9 in 1890. The Courts of Session tried 239 persons, as against 304 in the previous year. The number of criminal appeals disposed of by District Magistrates (1,298) was smaller than in 1890; but Courts of Session and the Judicial Commissioner had more appellate cases on their files, the total disposals being 1,184 by the former and 212 by the latter.

Of the persons disposed of by Magistrates 31·4 per cent. appeared before Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Cantonment Magistrates, and 33·9 per cent. before Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars. These classes of officers had a slightly larger proportion of the criminal work than in 1890, while Honorary Magistrates had a smaller share (29·9 per cent). For the last three years the share of criminal work disposed of by Honorary Magistrates has been declining; and this is partly due to the fact that cases sent up by the Police are not now made over to Honorary Magistrates for trial. Moreover in 1891 two Benches of Honorary Magistrates were abolished, and one Honorary Magistrate was suspended for misconduct. The need for re-inforcing the Magistracy by the infusion of a larger element of trained European officers was referred to in last year's report, and will be met by the increase which is to be made in the number of Sub-Divisional charges.

25. The average duration of Police cases was 5·4, as against 5·3 in 1890; and in complaint cases 28·4, as against 23·7. The number of witnesses examined (110,860) was greater by 9,346, or over 9 per cent. The staff of Magistrates was at the same time weaker than in 1890: so that the increase in durations is partly accounted for. It having been represented to the Chief Commissioner that the rate of subsistence allowance paid to the lower class of witnesses attending the Criminal Courts was inadequate and tended to discourage persons from coming forward to give testimony in criminal cases, the rate was revised during the year. A rule was also introduced for the payment to indigent persons discharged by the Courts of sufficient money to enable them to reach their homes.

26. Second Class Magistrates, Third Class Magistrates and Benches are still addicted to passing sentences of imprisonment for short terms in cases in which whipping would be a more appropriate punishment (and which they would

therefore do well to refer to the District Magistrate under Section 349, Code of Criminal Procedure). The result is that the Jails of these Provinces are crowded with short-term prisoners, and the taint of prison life is unnecessarily communicated to a large number of persons. The Chief Commissioner has lost no opportunity of impressing upon District Magistrates the desirability of supervising the procedure of their subordinates in this respect; but the percentage of convicted persons sentenced to whipping only or to fine only (59·5 and 6·8, as against 58·8 and 5·5 in 1890) shows that his admonitions have not been so far very productive of good effect. But his impression is that matters are improving.

Jails.

27. The Jail statistics likewise afford evidence that there has been a decrease in the practice of sentencing convicted persons to trifling terms of imprisonment. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for terms not exceeding one month was 1,825 in the year 1889, 1,656 in 1890, and 1,331 in the year under review. The number of sentences for terms not exceeding 6 months is, however, still very high, amounting in 1891 to 5,456 out of a total of 7,316 admissions. At the same time it must be remembered that the bulk of the crime dealt with by the Courts is of a petty description.

28. The total number of convicts admitted to Jails in the Central Provinces in 1891 was 8,498, as compared with 8,646 in the previous year. Excluding admissions *on transfer* from other Jails, the totals are 7,316 and 7,453 respectively. While the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment or transportation diminished, the number of under-trial prisoners increased. The daily average number of prisoners of all kinds in confinement was 4,674, as compared with 4,450 in 1890, a result which is to some extent due to the advance in the average length of sentences.

29. Owing partly to the increase in the daily average number of prisoners of all kinds, and partly to a more careful observance of the rules regarding the space to be allowed to each prisoner, considerable difficulty was experienced during the year in preventing overcrowding. The subject of the insufficiency of the accommodation afforded by the three Central Jails and by some of the District Jails was carefully considered by the Chief Commissioner, after personal inspection of the sites; and measures have been taken whereby the capacity of these Jails will be considerably enlarged. It will be possible to effect this in the Jubbulpore Central Jail by a rearrangement of beds, without extra building, and without reducing the space allotted to each prisoner under that allotted by the Government of India.

30. The vital statistics show that, though there was an increase in the daily average Jail strength, there was a marked decrease in the number of admissions to Jail Hospitals. The ailments, however, for which those admitted to hospital were treated were of a more serious description—and the number of deaths rose from 113 (in 1890) to 137. Dysentery and diarrhœa were the chief causes of the increased mortality. Defective drainage of the Jail site had, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, something to do with the sickness and mortality in the Saugor and Damoh Jails, and measures have been taken to remedy the defects. It has been reported since the close of the year under report that these measures have done much good.

31. Among the items of progress in the matter of Jail management during the year, were the introduction of the Convict Warder system into District Jails,

the provision of proper quarters for the Jail staff, the erection of double gates, the enclosing of work-sheds, the provision of access to under-trial wards without passing through the prison, and the restriction of the number of berths in the sleeping barracks in accordance with hygienic requirements. The subject of Jail punishments was considered by a Conference held at Calcutta, which was attended by the Provincial Inspector-General of Jails. A Reformatory School was opened at Jubbulpore on the 1st June 1891, and 41 boys were in confinement there at the end of the year.

Civil Justice.

32. The foregoing particulars show that there was a decrease in serious crime during 1891. The Civil Justice returns indicate a decrease in litigation during the same period. The total number of suits filed declined from 102,908 (in 1890) to 95,249 (or by 7,659). There has been, it may be remarked, a continuous diminution (only slightly checked in 1890) in the number of suits annually instituted in the Courts of the Central Provinces since 1886. This decrease is mainly the outcome of the action of money-lenders in respect of the recovery of petty debts. Litigation in these Provinces is, from a money point of view, mostly trivial, 85 per cent. of the suits brought being for values not exceeding Rs. 100; and it is in claims based upon written contracts (mostly *Bonds*) that the decrease of the last five years has chiefly manifested itself. There are grounds for believing that the decline is due to the experience acquired by the money-lenders as to the futility of putting insolvent debtors "into Court," especially since the passing of the Debtors Act in 1888.

33. The number of Courts open at the close of 1891 was 199, as against 200 open at the close of the previous year. The bulk of the original work (as regards number of disposals) fell, as usual, upon Naib-Tahsildars and Munsiffs—(and this is in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's views of freeing Tahsildars as much as possible from Judicial work, and making them available for executive duties); but Naib-Tahsildars and Munsiffs had relatively much less work to do than in 1890, on account of the decrease in petty suits. Owing chiefly to the closing of the Civil Courts while the Census operations were being concluded, and to the employment of Judicial officers on Census work from time to time during two or three months previously, the number of suits pending at the end of the year was larger than in 1890, the figure being 10,391 as compared with 9,295.

34. The same causes no doubt to some extent account for the increase in the Provincial average of duration from 59·6 to 66·5 in contested, and from 36·2 to 37·9 in uncontested cases; but the average number of hearings has not perceptibly altered. Average durations for the Province have of late years increased, while the average number of hearings has remained nearly the same. On both points—the duration of suits and the number of hearings—there is much room for improvement. During his recent tour through the Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, the Chief Commissioner made it his special business to examine the Registers of institutions of civil suits, with a view to discovering the reasons for the growing delays from which litigants suffer in these Provinces. In many cases the fault lay in the weakness of the Judicial staff, which was unable to meet the strain of Judical as well as of increasing Executive duties. But the Chief Commissioner was satisfied that in not a few instances these abuses might have been avoided had District Officers scrutinized the Case Registers—which have been framed for (*inter alia*) the purpose of facilitating a careful watch over the disposal of business by the subordinate Courts. At the same time, a

valid excuse for their failure to perform this task is to be found in the overwhelming burden of work which in the depleted state of the Public Service in these Provinces had fallen on District Officers. The Chief Commissioner finds an additional palliative in the fact that, owing to the same cause, officers who ought to have been learning their work were called on to control and direct the work of others. Owing, however, to the action of the Government of India in strengthening the Commission and the Provincial Service, these difficulties have now somewhat abated, and better results may be looked for hereafter.

35. The number of applications for execution of decrees presented during the year was 86,399. The figure for 1890 was 87,440. The percentage of infructuous applications was 53·8—nearly the same as in the preceding year. The question of improving the stamp of men employed as process-servers was taken up by the Judicial Commissioner at the Chief Commissioner's request, and proposals having this end in view were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in February last.

36. While the number of suits declined, the number of first appeals instituted (6,804) was very little short of the total for 1890, and the number "for disposal" increased by 4·2 per cent. Whether or not this outcome is due to the influence of legal practitioners (the number of whom is on the increase, but does not exceed 156, all told), the fact has an important bearing upon the conduct of public business, and furnishes an additional justification for the measures taken to relieve Deputy Commissioners of the burden of Civil appellate work. In nearly a dozen districts the quantity of appellate work thrown upon District Officers in 1891 was excessive. Shortly before the close of the year relief was afforded to the Deputy Commissioners of Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Saugor and Jubbulpore, and shortly after its close to the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur by the appointment of trained Civil Judges obtained from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. At the same time the number of Civil Judges locally trained was increased, by the posting of Extra-Assistant Commissioners to the Bhandara, Chanda and Narsinghpur Districts for employment on Civil work.

37. The administration of the chief revenue-yielding Departments has now to be briefly reviewed. Taking Excise first in order, it is to be observed that the net revenue from this source has expanded from 22½ lacs in 1887-88 to over 27 lacs in 1891-92. The increase of over Rs. 1,10,000 which occurred in the latter year is due partly to higher bids for Country spirit monopolies, and partly to larger sales of taxed opium and ganja. As has already been stated, this enhancement in income has accrued in despite of the steps taken by Government to limit the facilities for procuring spirits and drugs by reducing the number of stills and shops. No less than 4 contract stills, 134 outstills, 260 spirit shops, 38 opium shops and 118 madak shops were closed at the beginning of the year. The desirability of checking any increase in the consumption of ganja (by fresh taxation, if necessary) is engaging the attention of the Chief Commissioner, and the possibility of more closely controlling the manufacture and taxing the consumption of liquor by reverting from the outstill to the sadar distillery system (supplemented by bonded warehouses) and issuing spirits from bond on payment of duty according to strength, is the motive of an experiment which is being tried (so far with success) in the Nimar District. Excise.

Stamps and Registration.

38. The gross income from Stamps expanded by 11·6 per cent. in the year under review, there being an increase of 6·5 per cent. in the sale proceeds of Non-Judicial and of 13·7 per cent. in the receipts from Judicial Stamps. The income was unduly swelled by receipts which were diverted from the preceding year by the fact of the Courts having been closed in January—February 1891 for census work, and opened in May—June of the same year, when ordinarily they would have been closed for the civil vacation. Greater activity was displayed during 1891-92 in enforcing the provisions of the Stamp Act, the number of documents impounded being 918, as against 536 in 1890-91.

39. The gross income of the Registration Department in 1891-92 was Rs. 1,10,986, against Rs. 1,01,789 in 1890-91. The number of Registration offices increased by two, and now stands at 84. The total of registrations rose from 28,063 (in 1890-91) to 29,790, the increase being spread over all districts except four. Since the close of the year a second Inspector of Registration Offices has been appointed, and the work of all registering officers will now be subjected to more frequent scrutiny than formerly. Sanction has at the same time been accorded to an increase in the number of salaried Sub-Registrars and to the creation of two new sub-districts.

Forests.

40. There have been some small additions to, and exclusions from, the area administered by the Forest Department during the year, but the net result in square miles—10,100 square miles in the Northern Circle and 9,973 square miles in the Southern Circle—shows no variation. In the matter of excising culturable areas from the Reserves, in accordance with the often repeated policy of the Administration, a fair amount of progress has been achieved in the Northern Circle. The injury done to the forests by the *barra* and *bewar* clearings for cultivation of Gonds and Bygas is being met by steady efforts to wean those aboriginal tribes from a migratory to a settled system of agriculture; and, so far as the Bygas are concerned, a successful issue is well in sight. The areas under special fire-protection amounted to 3,870 square miles in 1891-92, as compared with 3,235 square miles in the previous year. The percentage of area successfully protected (94) is only slightly below the percentage of 1890-91, in spite of the large addition made to the protected field. Regular survey operations were prosecuted by the Forest Survey Branch in the Bhandara, Raipur and Jubbulpore Districts. Meanwhile, the Survey of India Department was engaged in the Betul, Hoshangabad and Nimar Districts.

The forest income of the year was Rs. 13,59,890, as against Rs. 12,13,461 in the previous year; and the expenditure was Rs. 7,14,507 in 1891-92, as compared with Rs. 6,49,453 in 1890-91. The increase in income has taken place mainly under the head of "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers": and the larger expenditure was mainly in connection with Departmental operations for the extraction of minor produce.

41. The method of Forest working has, during the year, received a great deal of attention from the Administration. An effort has been made to adapt the sytem to the convenience and capacities of the people and to remove the sources of friction which were found to exist. With this object in view a Conference of experienced Forest and Executive officers was assembled at Pachmarhi in April 1891; and they made certain recommendations which were subsequently referred for opinion to Divisional and District authorities and

others. This reference brought to light a general agreement as to the existence of abuses, but a great divergence of opinion as to the appropriate remedies. In his Resolution No. 2754, dated the 5th August last, the Chief Commissioner has issued orders dealing with one branch of the subject—the rules as to the grazing of cattle in Government forests—which involve substantial concessions to the public. Among other matters these orders provide for allowing owners of cattle who wish to graze them in several districts to take out a *nomad* license, instead of having to procure a fresh license in every district traversed by their herds. The levy of grazing fees on cattle in transit through a Government Forest has been put a stop to. The simplification of the rules and a reduction in the rates connected with the extraction of produce, such as timber, grass and firewood, of which the ordinary ryot stands most in need, have been separately dealt with. A scheme has been approved by the Chief Commissioner which, in view of the impossibility (in the present weak state of the Forest staff) of permanently attaching officers to Working Plans Divisions and of the detriment to Forest administration from the want of data to work upon, provides for the simultaneous working of the forests and the collection of data for the compilation of working plans. The forests are to be sub-divided into circles, blocks and compartments; fellings are to be localised to compartments, and a sufficient establishment is to be concentrated on the compartments in which work is going on. The economy of working thereby produced will, it is anticipated, enable the Department to cheapen the cost of prime necessaries to the agricultural community; which will at the same time be convenienced by the location of forest stamp and license vendors in the compartments where fellings are in progress. The scheme also comprises the adoption of a revised tariff of forest charges which is free from the complexities of the present scale.

Education.

42. The progress made in the instruction of the people and the work done in connection with medical relief and protection against disease have next to be dealt with. Reference has already been made to the programme adopted for the spread of education and the improvement of sanitation in the areas controlled by local bodies. The following summary gives the educational features and results of the year for all standards of instruction, commencing with the lowest.

43. In the first place, the necessity for more frequent inspections of existing Primary Schools and for more persistent efforts to discover and encourage indigenous schools, received practical recognition from the Administration by the submission to the Government of India of proposals for strengthening the Inspecting agency. It is chiefly through the efforts of Deputy Inspectors that progress in this direction can be made; and the proposals sent up relate to increasing the number of this class of educational officers. Primary Education was at the same time stimulated and improved by the introduction of a new Upper Primary Examination—success in which will hereafter be accepted as a test of fitness for minor appointments in the Public Service—and by prolonging the Vernacular Course from 3 to 4 years. The fees in the Primary Departments of Middle Schools were reduced during the year to the level of the fees in Primary Schools generally. The desirability of making Primary Education more popular with the agricultural classes, by shortening the hours of study and simplifying the curriculum, was also under consideration, and orders on it will shortly issue. As the introduction of Manual training as a compulsory subject had not proved popular, and its enforcement threatened to reduce the attendance at Primary

Schools, the subject was for the present relegated to the Optional side.

44. The improvement of the quality of Secondary education and the development of practical ends for higher education generally, were secured by raising the standard of the Middle School Examination, by offering more Scholarships for Engineering, Medicine and other technical subjects (while reducing the number reserved for Arts), and by framing rules for appointments to, and promotions in, the Public Service which secure preference to candidates who have passed certain educational tests. At the same time, the period of training of teachers for Colleges and Secondary schools was extended from 6 months to 1 year.

45. During 1891-92, schools increased from 1,845 to 1,908, or by 63; and scholars from 111,498 to 114,157, or by 2,659. The number of High Schools has increased by 2, Middle Schools are fewer by 6, and Vernacular Primary Schools have increased by 63. The increase in pupils occurred in the Primary Schools, the number of students at Middle Schools having decreased by 231. The majority (36) of the new Primary Schools were opened in the Feudatory States of the Chhattisgarh Division. The number of schools for girls increased from 135 to 143.

46. A new Fee Code came into force during the year, the result of which was an increase of over 20 per cent. in the fee receipts (from Rs. 79,344 to Rs. 95,969). The aim of the revised Fee Rules is to make higher education contribute a fairer share of the cost of instruction generally, and to introduce uniformity and simplicity into the rates charged in Primary and Secondary Schools. The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 8,63,900, as compared with Rs. 8,80,426 in the previous year. The main decrease was under the head of Buildings, on which Rs. 79,552 were spent last year, as against Rs. 36,580 in the year under review. Of the expenditure, 44·6 per cent. was met from Provincial funds.

47. The B. A. and F. A. passes increased from 15 to 19 and from 39 to 59 respectively; but the Matriculation passes have declined from 103 to 99. Owing to the raising of the standard of the examination, and to the fact that a considerable number of boys were expelled for copying the papers of other examinees, the number of passes in the Middle School Examination declined from 544 to 395. Upper Primary passes rose from 7,202 to 7,378, while Lower Primary passes declined from 9,917 to 9,696. In the Bombay School of Art 78 candidates were successful out of 427 examinees. This is the largest number of School of Art passes since 1886-87. No degrees were taken in Surgery or Engineering; and the Scholarship Rules have been modified with a view to correct the undue preference for purely literary or legal knowledge.

At the Normal Schools, 153 students obtained certificates, as compared with 138 in the previous year. Certificates were obtained by 25 students in the class for Secondary School Teachers at Nagpur. At the final examination of the Engineering Class, five out of nine candidates passed and obtained certificates as Sub-Overseers. In the annual examination of the students attending the Agricultural Class, 10 out of 13 were successful, and were awarded certificates. The number of students at the Jubbulpore Law Class increased from 32 to 39: while at the Nagpur Class the number fell from 57 to 43.

48. The monitorial system was extended during 1891-92 to all the Boarding-houses and has proved a success, so far. The necessity for increasing the number of Boarding-house for students attending Colleges and High Schools

has been pressed upon the Chief Commissioner's attention; and he has invited all District Officers to take up the matter and see what can be achieved by private liberality, which he will supplement as far as he can. A system of "conduct books" (replacing the less durable "conduct cards" on which the student's conduct and progress were recorded) has been introduced into all schools. Greater regard has been paid to the cultivation of habits of respect and politeness: and during his most recent visit to Jubbulpore the Chief Commissioner noticed with satisfaction the marked improvement in this particular which has been achieved in the College there. Physical training has received increased attention. Contests in games were held at the different School Conferences and at the various centres at which schools were grouped for the Upper Primary Examination.

Medical.

49. The number of Dispensaries of all kinds open at the close of the year was 111, as compared with 107 at the close of 1890. The increase was in the class of Private Dispensaries, a new one having been opened in the Makrai State, and 3 more in the Zamindaris. There was an increase in the attendance of both in-door and out-door patients, the total attendance amounting to 912,876, against 875,104 in the previous year. There was also an increase of 166 in the number of surgical operations.

50. The Vaccination returns show that the number of children under one year of age who were vaccinated in 1891-92 exceeded the total for 1890-91 by 13,715. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the number of vaccinations of children between the age of one year and six years. Owing to more work having been done in the Feudatory States, the total number of operations performed was higher by 3,438 than in the previous year.

The cultivation of animal lymph for vaccination purposes, and its trituration with lanoline into a lymph paste before issue, was tried experimentally at Pachmarhi during September and October 1891. The reports of the Civil Surgeons on the use of the paste were not entirely satisfactory, but the Chief Commissioner sanctioned a continuance of the experiment on a larger scale during the current year. But under the direction of the Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Center, a new departure has been made, and vaccinators have now been instructed to cultivate animal lymph themselves, and to vaccinate each village from the animals temporarily supplied by the village. There may be prejudices to overcome; but if the plan succeeds, and the Chief Commissioner has great hopes it will, then vaccination will have entered on an entirely new and hopeful career in the Central Provinces.

The introduction of the Vaccination Act into the Municipalities of Nagpur, Narsinghpur and Harda was sanctioned during the year.

Public Works.

51. The expenditure on Public Works during 1891-92 was, as has been already noted, considerably in excess of the previous year's total. The increase is principally due to a larger expenditure on Provincial Works, the chief of which were a new House for the Chief Commissioner's residence at Nagpur, new Hospitals for the Central Jails at Nagpur and Jubbulpore, enlargement of the limits of the Central Jails, and construction of quarters for the Police and for Jail Warders. A plan and estimate for the construction of new public offices at the Head-quarters of the Administration was approved by the Chief Commissioner, and work has been commenced since the close of the year. Hitherto many of the public offices in

Nagpur have been lodged in private bungalows—an arrangement attended with inconvenience to the public in more ways than one. The fact is illustrative of the primitive conditions which prevail at several considerable Stations in these Provinces. The progress made in giving effect to the Provincial Road-scheme was considerable, especially in the Chhattisgarh Division, where communications are in a backward state; and surveys for a complete system of metalled roads and bridges, connecting the Plateau districts with each other and the Railways, were begun. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,50,000 was sanctioned late in the year for the construction of a water-supply scheme for the town of Raipur. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Expense Reservoir was performed by the Chief Commissioner on the 28th November 1891; and the work has since been pushed to completion. Work on the Burhanpur water-scheme was well advanced during the year.

52. The output from the Warora Colliery during the year was less by 19,004 tons than in 1890-91. The decrease is entirely due to a falling off in the demand. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway being now in connection with the Bengal Collieries, is able to procure its supplies from them. It is, however, satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the falling off in the output, the cost of production was only slightly higher than in the preceding year. A large quantity of coal (estimated to amount to 50,000 tons) has been won which for some years had been looked on as lost, owing to the workings being within the fire areas: and it is confidently hoped that still more will be won. Boring operations were pushed on during the year, and coal was struck at a depth of 500 feet. It is intended to sink shafts for working the new coal area thus tapped. It is estimated that this fresh field will be capable of meeting a demand of 150,000 tons annually for a period of 45 years.

The total out-put of the Umaria Colliery during the year was 70,031 tons—or 5,781 tons less than in 1890-91. The falling off is due to the difficulty which was experienced in finding labour for the Pits. Steps were taken which have, since the close of the year, enabled the Colliery to meet the full demand for its coal which has arisen.

Boring operations were undertaken at Sirgori in the Pench valley, Chhindwara District, and satisfactory evidence was obtained of the existence of a considerable coal area. The analysis of the specimens extracted indicates that the coal may prove to be very valuable for iron smelting.

53. The pottery works started at Jubbulpore by Messrs. Burn and Company of Calcutta, made a good beginning, excellent earthen-ware pipes, roofing tiles and ornamantal bricks having been manufactured from the kaolin deposit worked by the firm. It is understood that Messrs. Burn and Company purpose to extend their operations on a large scale, and to introduce the manufacture of not only Battery jars, Insulators and Palettes, for which the kaolin is eminently suited, but even of table ware and ornamental articles. A future of great promise seems to lie before this undertaking.

Survey and Settlement.

54. Though reserved for notice at the close of this Summary, the work done by the Survey and Settlement Department is among the most important results of the year.

The re-assessment of the Damoh District has been completed, and it only remains to announce the Revenue and write the Final Report. In Jubbulpore good progress has been made, and in Nagpur matters have been placed in train for a large outturn this season. In 5 more districts, *viz.*, Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Wardha and Chhindwara, a good start has been made in the work of re-assessment; 2,402 villages having been attested and inspected, and Rent-rate proposals submitted for all but 264 of this number.

In 5 other districts, and in the Chhattisgarh Zamindaris, survey was in progress, the outturn being 3,626 square miles, at a cost varying from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per square mile, according to the nature of the country dealt with.

Ryotwari settlement operations have been prosecuted in Nimar, and an area amounting to 25,392 acres has been allotted in this district and the adjoining district of Hoshangabad, where the survey and settlement was completed in previous years. One of the most gratifying results of the opening out of these areas to agriculturists—apart from the expansion of the cropped area, the consequent increase in the food supply of the country, and the increment to the Land Revenue—is the relief afforded to the tenants in ordinary right of the Hoshangabad District, where the exorbitant rents demanded by malguzars were beginning to press very heavily.

The attempt to colonize six villages in the Charwa tract with ryots from the congested districts of the North-Western Provinces, through the agency of Zamindars, has not proved successful. The direct recruitment of ryots from these parts is now being tried on a small scale.

Relations with Feudatory States.

55. It remains to notice the relations of the Administration with the Feudatory States which lie within the borders of the Provinces and the progress made during the year in the affairs of such of them as are temporarily under direct control. Of the fifteen Feudatory States, nine—*viz.*, Makrai, Bastar, Kanker, Patna, Kalahandi, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Sakti and Kawardha—are managed by Government; and six—*viz.*, Sonpur, Bamra, Rairakhol, Khairagarh, Nandgaon and Chhuikhadan—are administered by their own Chiefs. During 1891 three Chiefs died—the Chiefs of Sonpur, Bastar and Kawardha. The heirs of the two latter are minors, and thus two more States were brought under management. On the other hand, the State of Nandgaon—which had been administered by a Diwan appointed by Government—was made over to its Chief during the year.

56. Of the nine States managed by Government, five—Bastar, Patna, Kalahandi, Sarangarh and Kawardha—are so managed on account of the minority of their Chiefs. The Chief of Kanker is unable by reason of mental affliction to carry on his administration. The Sakti, Raigarh and Makrai Chiefs have been set aside for mismanagement by the orders of the Government of India, the first-named permanently, the other two for terms of years. The elder son of the Sakti Chief has since the close of the year been entrusted with the management of his father's State under the guidance of a Diwan.

57. A brisk trade with Southern India is now springing up in the Southern Feudatories of the Chhattisgarh Division. In Bastar, Kalahandi, Patna and Sonpur considerable business was done with merchants from Cuttack, Jaipur, Ganjam and other parts of the Madras Presidency. Myrabolams and teak are exported from Bastar to Madras; tili, ghi, mustard and lac from

Kalahandi to Ganjam; tili and cotton from Patna to Ganjam and Cuttack; and rice from all the three mentioned States and from Sonpur to both Cuttack and Ganjam. The exports of the States lying near the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, have, of course, largely increased since the opening of the line. Myrabolams, lac, sesamum seed, wax and resin were exported in large quantities from the Bamra State to Calcutta. Rice, wheat and oil-seeds were the chief exports of Raigarh. From the Raigarh Railway Station alone 1,84,955 maunds of grain and oil-seeds were exported, as against 32,260 in the previous year. Many new merchants have settled at the Raigarh and Khursia Railway Stations. Rice continued to be exported in large quantities by rail from Sakti. At the head-quarters of the Nandgaon State sales in the market are registered and during the year grain to the value of Rs. 17,96,920 changed hands, the export demand being recorded as strong.

58. The construction of main roads of communication through the Feudatories has been proceeded with during the year by the Public Works Department, each State paying for the length of road made within its own borders. In the Khairagarh and Nandgaon States survey operations preliminary to settlement have progressed satisfactorily: and in Sakti the cadastral survey has been completed.

59. Eighteen new schools were opened during the year; seven in Bastar, seven in Kalahandi, two in Bamra, and one in each of the Sonpur and Khairagarh States. The attendance of boys has increased. The Dispensaries in the States continue to be popular. One of the two female students sent from the Nandgaon State to be trained in the Lady Dufferin College at Nagpur passed her examination in midwifery in June, and is employed at the Nandgaon Dispensary. Vaccination, except in the still comparatively unknown Bastar country, is well attended to, as a rule.

60. The finances of most of the States are in a sound condition, and may be expected to rapidly improve with the development of the country. The exceptions to this general statement are Khairagarh, where a proper distinction has not been made between State expenditure and private expenditure, and the year's expenditure in 1891 exceeded the income; and Chhuikhadan, where a similar state of things prevails. In Bamra and Rairakhol there was but a very small margin of income over expenditure. In many of the States the time-honoured custom of maintaining hordes of dependents in addition to a wide circle of relatives presses heavily upon the revenues. At the same time several of the Chiefs have private resources; and the State accounts are complicated by advances and re-payments between the privy purse on the one hand, and the State exchequer on the other.

61. The administration of justice receives careful supervision from the Political Agent and the Commissioner of the Division; and in such cases as have come before him on appeal or revision or for confirmation of sentence, the Chief Commissioner has noticed with satisfaction that enquiries have been, generally speaking, thorough and the records full, if not always in accordance with strict rules of evidence. The powers of the Chief Commissioner in respect to the revision of the sentences passed by Feudatory Courts, in cases to which the Fealty bonds do not apply, have recently been defined by the Government of India; and, in accordance with the instructions communicated to him, he has applied to be invested with the powers of a High Court in

respect to States under management. At the same time the long vexed question of the confinement in British prisons or transportation to the Andamans of persons convicted by Feudatory Courts has been finally settled It may be mentioned that most of the States have now made adequate arrangements for the safe custody and proper accommodation of their prisoners. The powers of a Justice of the Peace in respect to European British subjects resident in Feudatory States were, during the year, conferred upon the Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories.

62. The character of the training given to the sons of Feudatory Chiefs at the Rajkumar College, Jubbulpore, is a matter which attracted the attention of the Chief Commissioner on his visit to the College in January last. Mr. MacDonnell was dissatisfied with the tone of the institution under its present Principal; and is of opinion that a change is necessary. What should be the extent and scope of the change he has not yet determined.

NAGPUR:
The 29th November 1892.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.

1. At pages 1 to 24 of the Administration Report for 1882-83 will be found an account of the following subjects drawn up for standard reference :—

1.—Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.

2.—Historical Summary.

3.—Form of Administration.

4.—Character of Land Tenure.

5.—System of Survey and Settlement.

6.—Civil divisions of British Territory.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

Chief Commissioner.

2. Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C. S. I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner throughout the year.

8.—Relations with Feudatory States.

3. Of the fifteen Feudatory States, nine—*viz.*, Makrai, Bastar, Kanker Patna, Kalahandi, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Sakti and Kawardha—are managed by Government, and six—*viz.*, Sonpur, Bamra, Rairakhol, Khairagarh, Nandgaon and Chhuikhadan—are administered by their own Chiefs. During 1891 three Chiefs died—the Chiefs of Sonpur, Bastar and Kawardha. The heirs of the two latter are minors, and thus two more States were brought under management. On the other hand, the State of Nandgaon—which had been administered by a Diwan appointed by Government—was made over to its Chief during the year. When the Chief Commissioner visited Chhattisgarh, in the month of November, he installed the young Chiefs of Sonpur, Khairagarh and Nandgaon in public Durbar; it having been arranged that they would conduct their administration with the advice of a Diwan appointed by Government.

4. Of the nine States managed by Government, five—Bastar, Patna, Kalahandi, Sarangarh and Kawardha—are so managed on account of the minority of their Chiefs. The Chief of Kanker is unable by reason of mental affliction to carry on his administration. It was hoped that the affliction was only temporary, but it has now been found advisable to apply for permission to formally take over the management of the State for a term of years. The Sakti, Raigarh and Makrai Chiefs have been set aside for mis-management by the orders of the Government of India, the first-named permanently, the other two for terms of years. The Chief Commissioner saw the sons of the Sakti Chief in November last, and recommended to the Government of India that the elder of them be entrusted with the management of his State, under the guidance of a competent Diwan. The Government of India has since the close of the year accepted this recommendation.

5. The two States of Sakti and Kawardha were, up to the end of the year under review, under the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur. As the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has facilitated access to them, and as it was desirable that all the Chhattisgarh Feudatories should be controlled by the same authority, they have now been placed, like the other States of the Chhattisgarh Division, under the control of the Political Agent, whose head-quarters are at Raipur.

6. The general remarks which follow (paragraphs 7 to 13) apply to the Feudatory States of the Chhattisgarh Division only.

Crops and Trade.

7. The rainfall of the year was plentiful and well distributed up to the end of September. But in October, when the rice crop was coming into ear, the rain failed. The outturn of rice, notwithstanding this failure, was everywhere good. Had the autumn showers fallen, the harvest would have been a bumper one. Oil seeds and pulses did not do so well, the crops being generally below the average. The spring crops (harvested in 1892) fared badly, as the soil did not retain sufficient moisture for the proper cultivation of the land. Public health has been good. Epidemics have been generally absent; trade has been unusually active, and the condition of the people prosperous. In the latter part of the year the scarcity in Madras, and the consequent export demand, caused prices to rise everywhere. In the Southern Feudatories—Bastar, Kalahandi, Patna and Sonpur—considerable business was done with merchants from Cuttack, Jaipur, Ganjam and other parts of the Madras Presidency. An immense grain trade was carried on in the new market at Nandgaon, and the exports by rail from Raigarh, Sarangarh and Sakti have been very large.

Survey and Settlement.

8. In the Khairagarh and Nandgaon States survey operations preliminary to settlement have progressed satisfactorily, and in Sakti an excellent cadastral survey of all the State villages has been completed.

Forests.

9. No changes have been made in the forest systems followed. The Chief of Khairagarh has charged grazing fees to the cultivators of his State for the first time, and the Chief of Nandgaon has remitted such fees which had up to that time been levied.

Taxation.

10. Pandhri is now imposed everywhere, and taxes on particular trades or classes, such as the Patki or loom tax, the Madona or marriage tax of inferior castes, and the Chhuri or widow marriage tax, are only retained in the two backward States of Sonpur and Chhuikhadan. The latter two States, it may be noted, are the only ones where Nazarana is still levied from the farmers of land. Cesses, such as the present of a goat and money at the Dasara festival, similar presents in the month of Srawan (known as the Rakhi dues), and grain and ghi offerings, are still taken in some of the States; but as regular land settlements are made, opportunity will be taken to commute or abolish such payments.

Excise.

11. The arrangements in the three States of Sonpur, Chhuikhadan and Rairakhol for placing the consumption of liquor and drugs under due restrictions are altogether defective. In Bastar the native system of excise administration has been replaced by British methods. Prior to the assumption of the administration by Government there was no limitation on the number of

stills and shops; and every contractor was free to sell his liquor where he liked, provided he did not enter the village where a rival contractor's still was set up. Ganja is locally grown, and its importation into British territory was formerly a subject of complaint. The smuggling has now been checked.

Education.

12. Eighteen new schools were opened during the year; seven in Bastar, seven in Kalahandi, two in Bamra, and one in each of the Sonpur and Khairagarh States. The attendance of boys has increased. One of the great wants has hitherto been a proper Inspecting staff; and the Chief Commissioner has recently sanctioned proposals submitted by the Inspector-General of Education (in communication with the Commissioner of the Division) which will remedy this defect.

Sanitation.

13. The Dispensaries in the States continue to be popular. One of the two female students sent from the Nandgaon State to be trained in the Lady Dufferin College at Nagpur passed her examination in midwifery in June, and is employed at the Nandgaon Dispensary. Vaccination, except in the still comparatively unknown Bastar country, is well attended to, as a rule.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—*Survey and Settlement.*

The re-assessment of the Land Revenue of the three districts of the Chhattisgarh Division—Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur—was out of hand before the commencement of the year: but a number of questions remained for decision in connection with the status of *Zamindars* which have now been finally disposed of after reference to the Government of India. The final Settlement reports of all three districts have been printed off and will shortly be ready for submission to Government.

2. The re-settlement of the Damoh district had also been practically completed save in regard to certain incidental matters, the principal of which were the rate at which Patwari cess was to be levied and the remuneration to be allowed to village watchmen. These questions have been settled, and the announcement of the new settlement to the people will be effected within the next few months.

3. The re-settlement of the Jubbulpore district has made good progress. During the year the Settlement Officer attested, inspected and submitted Rent-rate proposals for 575 villages, for 56 of which final assessments were also drawn up. In addition, 161 villages were asssessed, which had been inspected during the preceding year. There now remains one season's work to bring the re-settlement of this district to a close.

4. The Nagpur district was brought under assessment during the preceding year, but partly owing to the fact that the Settlement Officer has been burdened with the completion of the cadastral survey as well as with Settlement work proper, progress has here not been so rapid as elsewhere. During the two years which have elapsed since work was started only 280 villages have been finally re-settled, but the Settlement Officer has attested and inspected 622 more, for 403 of which Rent-rate proposals have been submitted. The survey has now been completed and it is hoped that assessment will progress more rapidly.

5. The approaching expiry of the current settlement in seven more districts has necessitated the rapid extension of assessment operations, and during the year under report five districts—Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Wardha and Chhindwara—were newly brought under re-assessment, the staff of Settlement Officers being raised to 7. Speaking generally the progress made during the year has in all cases been satisfactory. Details are given below of the number of villages attested and inspected in each district:—

Saugor	...	...	491
Narsinghpur	...	..	441
Hoshangabad	...	...	520
Wardha	...	...	688
Chhindwara	...	...	262

Rent-rate proposals have been sent up for all except 264 villages in Saugor and 151 in Hoshangabad, and in Narsinghpur and Wardha a good start has been made with final assessment.

6. The cadastral survey of the Provinces preparatory to re-settlement is drawing to completion. During the year field survey was in progress in the Mandla, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat districts in addition to Nagpur. The outturns of map and record work with the cost rates per square mile are given approximately below :—

	Outturn square miles.	Cost rate per square mile. Rs.
Mandla ...	475	40
Betul ...	832	36
Chanda ...	727	32
Bhandara ...	749	31
Balaghat ...	435	36

In addition there are survey operations in progress in zamindari estates of the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts which were assessed in anticipation of survey on a summary basis. It was found impossible to arrange for the making of a preliminary traverse by professional agency, and the field plotting was based on traversing effected by specially trained Inspectors of the Settlement Department on a system which has proved remarkably successful. Altogether some 631 villages were traversed, the traverses of 505 passing and being plotted. The zamindari area surveyed in each district on the basis of these plots was :—

	Square miles.
Raipur	278
Bilaspur	71
Sambalpur	59

2.—*Waste Lands.*

7. The ryotwari Survey-Settlement of Waste Lands in the Nimar district was continued, the area taken up in the Singaji Forest block during the previous year having been completed and fresh ground having been broken in the culturable waste of the Tapti valley near the town of Burhanpur. In this locality 35 villages were traversed, of which 17 were surveyed and settled in detail. This made 39 villages available for settlers in this district,—22 in the Singaji and 17 in the Tapti tract. The assessments have only been sanctioned within the last 5 months, but gratifying progress has already been made in the allotment of numbers to colonists, and the last returns to hand give the following details :—

Block.	Total number of numbers available for allotment.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Allotment up to the end of September 1892.		
				Number.	Area.	Revenue.
		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
Singaji ...	752	21,982	12,036	448	12,384	8,257
Tapti ...	761	21,088	16,128	56	1,423	1,440

The ryotwari settlement of the Charwa waste tract in the Hoshangabad district has continued to give satisfactory results. During the year 11,585 acres were allotted to settlers bearing a Revenue of Rs. 8,508. Land now only remains unoccupied in any quantity in the more remote villages, and the set-

tlement has within three years added about 33,000 acres of land to the cropped acreage of the district and over Rs. 50,000 to the Land Revenue of Government. The attempted colonization of six Charwa villages through the agency of North Western Provinces Zamindars has as yet resulted in nothing but failure. The direct recruitment of ryots from the North Western Provinces was tried during the year on a small scale and five families brought down and settled, who appear to be doing well. If they succeed, others will doubtless follow them. Indeed, one of the colonists has already offered to bring down 25 families more. As a matter of fact there is a not very inconsiderable proportion of foreigners amongst the persons who have been taking up land in Charwa under the ordinary rules. The throwing open of waste in this locality has had a most satisfactory effect on the condition of local cultivators by relieving a pressure which was enabling the malguzars in this neighbourhood to levy the most exorbitant rents from their tenantry. The Settlement Officer has reported that one of the most oppressive forms of rental exaction—the levy of rent in kind at a value of from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per acre (for unirrigated land) has now almost altogether ceased—and for this the field for migration offered by the Charwa ryotwari Settlement is chiefly entitled to credit.

8. The policy sketched in last year's Administration Report of disforesting culturable tracts included in the Government Reserves, and throwing them open to cultivation, has been steadily pursued. In the Damoh District some 32 square miles have been so set apart for ryotwari settlement, and demarcation is now being effected. In Betul 16 blocks covering roughly 25 square miles have been selected, but it is questionable whether all are fit for the purpose. This is but a first instalment, as in this district there are considerable areas which will repay reclamation. In Mandla some 400 or 500 square miles are being excluded, and the Chief Commissioner has already received from the Settlement Department proposals for the ryotwari settlement of a group of newly constituted villages.

An exhaustive scheme has also been approved for the Hoshangabad District, in accordance with which some 350 square miles will be transferred to the Revenue Department. The belts of cultivation which will thus be formed right through large stretches of dense jungle, cannot fail to prove in the end a boon to the Forest Department, which will then attain a market for its produce and the necessary labour for carrying out its operations. Some progress has also been made in the same direction in the Chanda District, where the area to be thus dealt with is larger than in any other district of the Province.

3.—*Wards Estates.*

9. The information given below is for the year ending 30th September 1891. The number of estates under management at the close of the previous year was 143, of which 13 have been relinquished, but the management of 13 others has been assumed, and thus at the close of the year under review the same number of estates were under management as at the commencement. The number under management throughout the whole year was 130, but statistics are available for 133 estates in all. Of these 133 estates,—

67 were under management on account of minority of the owners;

2 on account of the owners' unsoundness of mind or incapacity to manage their affairs as adjudged by the Civil Courts;

13 on account of the disqualifications specified in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of Section 7 (1) (c), Court of Wards Act;

51 on account of disqualification on the owners' own application (sub-clause (iv)).

The aggregate annual income of these estates exceeded 17 lacs of rupees.

10. The estates *listed in the margin covering an area of some 95 square miles, and with a rent-roll exceeding Rs. 40,000, were released from management during the year. Eight of them were relinquished on the proprietor attaining majority, and in 4 of these considerable debts had been liquidated during the term of management, while in others a substantial cash balance had been accumulated. Three estates which were managed owing to the indebtedness of the proprietors were restored when the liabilities were cleared off. A fourth was released on the proprietor paying the balance of the debt due.

	District.
*Bangaon ...	Damoh.
Bagaspur ...	Narsinghpur.
Reheta ...	Hoshangabad.
Durgadin ...	Betul.
Jamunia ...	Chhindwara.
Salemeta ...	
Mandgaon ...	Wardha.
Selu ...	
Sadra ...	Bhandara.
Chickla ...	Balaghat.
Raitum ...	Raipur.
Mahtin ...	Bilaspur.
Bardol ...	Sambalpur.

The Sadra Estate was handed over to its proprietors, within a year of the Court assuming charge, as it was found to be so overburdened with debt that there was no prospect of extricating it within a reasonable period.

11. During the year †13 estates with an area of some 150 square miles were brought under management; of these the only important one is Sobhapur, in the Hoshangabad District. The management of 7 was assumed on the proprietors applying, in view of their indebtedness, to be formally disqualified; while 6 were taken up on the score of minority. Many of the latter estates were also encumbered, and the aggregate liabilities of these 13 estates exceed 3¾ lacs.

	District.
†Sejwara ...	Seoni.
Narela ...	
Amgaon ...	Narsinghpur.
Surra ...	
Behrakheri ...	Hoshangabad.
Issapur ...	
Sobhapur ...	
Ganera ...	
Chirewani ...	Chhindwara.
Chandewani ..	Wardha.
Chandankhera.	Chanda.
Haree Bhaoo...	
Wararband ...	Raipur.

12. At the close of last year there were only ‡5 estates of those brought under management for indebtedness before the passing of the Court of Wards Act, which had not been formally brought under the Act, and their proprietors disqualified from contracting fresh debts. During the year under report Bardol and Raitum were relinquished, and since its close Bhadra and Barbaspur have been handed back to their proprietors. Thus only Tabla remains, and this estate will probably be restored to its proprietor before the close of the current year.

	District.
‡Bhadra ...	Balaghat.
Barbaspur ...	Raipur.
Raitum ...	
Bardol ...	Sambalpur.
Tabla ...	

13. The total income of the year amounted to Rs. 17,15,492, as compared with Rs. 16,16,645 in the previous year.

There has been an increase under all important heads, and that under the head Rents, which constitute 61 per cent. of the total income, is partly due to the greater attention which has been paid by Deputy Commissioners during the year to rent collection.

Of the Forest income, Rs. 1,37,241 or 69 per cent. is realized in the Zamindari estates of Chhattisgarh, and the increase has accrued mainly in the Raipur District, where the receipts from this source in the Zamindaris of Bindra-Nawagarh, Gandai and Kowria are of an elastic nature, and show a tendency to develope rapidly.

14. The total expenditure aggregated Rs. 13,58,806.

The fluctuation under the head "Cost of management" is inconsiderable, and the total expenditure on this account is only 8 per cent. of the gross income. The Chief Commissioner considers this to be moderate, and to compare favourably with the similar percentage which prevails in other Provinces.

Of the personal expenses, no less than 59 per cent. has been incurred in the Nagpur District, the Bhonsla and Sausthanik estates being accountable for the greater portion. In regard to personal expenditure, the Chief Commissioner's policy is to cut down expenses to the lowest level while the estates are in debt: but once the debts have been liquidated, to allow to disqualified proprietors and their families such reasonable allowances within the capacity of the estate to furnish, as will enable them to live in the style befitting their position in Native society. But extravagance is not permitted.

15. The mode in which surplus funds were invested are exhibited below, the figures being contrasted with those of the previous year :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
In Government Securities or Railway shares ...	75,971	51,279
In other loans or Takavi ...	1,47,899	1,58,933
In purchase of land or houses ...	14,972	11,436
In estate improvements ...	74,937	58,450

A sum of Rs. 2,95,750 was devoted to the extinction of debt, and the balance in hand at the close of the year was Rs, 7,09,903.

16. The amount of cash loaned to cultivators has increased somewhat during the past 3 years.

Besides advances in cash, a large business is also done in advances of grain for seed. This subject of grain advances in Court of Wards estates has latterly engaged the Chief Commissioner's attention, as in the general interests it is desirable to reduce the exorbitant rates of interest on agricultural loans which prevail. With this end in view, a scheme has been prepared under which loans are made to approved tenants on terms as to interest and repayment laid down beforehand. The Court of Wards is enabled thus to utilise private agency in storing and advancing grain, and in collecting such grain-debts as are paid without question, while itself undertaking the responsibility of making good to the mahajan the debts of defaulting ryots, which would then become payable to the Court of Wards. As the Court of Wards retains the privilege of naming the ryots to whom advances shall be made, and retains a margin of interest to cover bad debts, it is hoped that the plan will prove advantageous to the ryot without imposing any material financial risk on the estate. It is not intended that this system should supersede one under which the Court of Wards itself advances grain at the prescribed rates and recovers its advances by its own

agency, as is successfully managed in some districts where the Court took over a current grain-lending business, and had not to initiate one. The two systems, which should be regarded as supplementary the one of the other, can be worked side by side.

The interest chargeable on grain-loans advanced by the Court of Wards in this way has been fixed at simple interest, at the rate of half siwai, or 12½ per cent per annum.

17. The sum expended on estate improvement has fallen even below the figure at which it stood last year, when it amounted to only 6 per cent. of the total expenditure on revenue account.

The Budget Estimates of Wards' estates are not, under present arrangements in the Central Provinces, submitted for orders to the Chief Commissioner. They are disposed of by Commissioners of Divisions. But the Chief Commissioner has ordered that henceforward a consolidated estimate for each Division should be submitted for his information and orders, and in this way it will be possible to make sure that adequate provision is made for agricultural improvements.

It has been stated that difficulty in devising schemes of improvement is felt, owing to the want of a professional Engineering adviser. Statistics in regard to the establishment employed by the Court of Wards in the various districts of the Provinces have recently been called for, and on receipt of that information it will be possible to say whether in districts where there are rich solvent estates under management, a trained Engineer may be engaged, or whether such an adviser may be attached to each Division or to a number of districts grouped together.

18. There has been an improvement this year in rent collections. The percentage uncollected of total demand has fallen from 11 per cent. to 9·3 per cent. The arrears in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions are still too large, though a slight improvement is observable in the percentages of this year, when contrasted with the corresponding figures of last year. The percentage of short collections in Chhattisgarh has still further fallen to ½ per cent. In the Nagpur Division there has been a satisfactory reduction of the percentage of uncollected rents. In this Division the pitch of rents is generally moderate, and the improvement is apparently due to more efficient management.

Orders were issued during the year under review for the examination of the balances in each district, a form of statement being prescribed for submission to the Commissioner, to enable him to judge of the incidence of the rental and of the necessities of any reduction of rent or remission of arrears. The subject has, moreover, received the Chief Commissioner's personal attention during his tours through the Provinces, and he has satisfied himself that progress is being made in overhauling the balances and striking off such sums as are irrecoverable.

19. The amount of Tenancy litigation conducted by the Court of Wards has been even more insignificant than in previous years.

The suits for arrears which, though by no means numerous, showed a tendency to rise in previous years, have fallen from 618 to 353, and only nine notices of enhancement under Section 56 were served throughout the Provinces.

20. The important duty of educating the minor proprietors has not been lost sight of. Of the 75 minor wards under the charge of the Court, 15 were too old for school and have begun, in not a few instances, to look after their home-farms, and prepare themselves for the management of the estates which will shortly be restored to them. Nine boys have been boarded and received their education during the year at the Rajkumar College at Jubbulpore, or the Daly College at Indore. The expenditure attendant on such an education can of course only be borne by the more affluent estates. Of the rest, 16 have been educated in schools where English is taught, and 10 have attended Village or Vernacular schools. In consequence of immature age or delicacy of constitution, it has been deemed undesirable to remove some from home influences. Those, however, whose age permitted of it have received such training from village schoolmasters, as it was possible to arrange for in view of the financial position of their estates.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

1.—*Legislative Authority.*

1. The Legislative authority for the Central Provinces is the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

Acts passed.

2. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature passed during the year 1891 which affect the Central Provinces are as follow :—

(*a*) Acts specially applicable to the Central Provinces :—

Nil.

(*b*) Acts applicable to the Central Provinces in common with other parts or the whole of British India :—

Act I of 1891.—An Act to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and incorporate therein Act XVIII of 1883.

Act II of 1891.—An Act to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

Act III of 1891.—An Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Act IV of 1891.—An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Act IX of 1891.—An Act to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

Act X of 1891.—An Act to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Act XI of 1891.—An Act to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

Act XII of 1891.—An Act to repeal certain Obsolete Enactments and to amend certain other Enactments.

Act XIII of 1891.—An Act to amend the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1884.

Act XVIII of 1891.—An Act to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books.

Act XXII of 1891.—An Act to extend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882.

3.—*Police.*

Amount of crime.

3. Excluding public and local nuisances, the number of offences reported in 1891 was 20,857, as compared with 21,424 in the preceding year. The satisfactory decrease which characterised the returns of 1890 was thus continued in the year under review; which has, in addition, the more favourable feature that no class of crime shows an increase except "Minor offences against the person" (Class IV) and "Other offences" (Class VI). The increase in the former class (four cases) is nominal only; and in the latter is chiefly due to more numerous prosecutions under the Excise and Arms Acts and for offences against sanitary rules.

The decrease in Class III (Serious offences against person and property) is mainly owing due to the considerable falling off in the number of burglaries in the districts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Nagpur. This result seems to be

fairly attributable to the vigorous action taken in all three districts against professional criminals in both 1890 and 1891.

The number of offences reported during the past five years under each of the six classes into which crime is divided is given in the following table :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, &c. ...	300	281	256	280	253
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ...	1,203	1,169	1,242	1,322	1,273
Class III —Serious offences against the person and property or against property only ...	7,321	5,899	6,433	5,704	5,305
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	222	119	135	113	117
Class V.—Minor offences against property	16,305	14,631	14,508	12,366	12,204
Class VI.—Other offences (excluding Public and local nuisances) ...	1,781	1,732	1,560	1,639	1,705
Total ...	27,132	23,831	24,134	21,424	20,857
Also Class VI.—Public and local nuisances.	1,133	1,287	1,715	1,860	2,453
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,265	25,118	25,849	23,284	23,310

The following statement shows the number of the more serious offences against the person reported during 1891 and the three preceding years :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murders — By thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murders — „ dacoits ...	2	3	3	3	...	...
Murders — „ robbers ...	20	18	28	22	...	6
Murders — „ poison ...	3	10	8	4	...	4
Other murders ...	115	98	93	94	1	...
Total ...	140	129	132	123	...	9
Attempt at murder ...	21	24	18	19	1	...
Culpable homicide ...	23	22	18	22	4	...
Rape ...	47	71	78	44	...	34
Administering stupefying drugs ...	11	13	9	11	2	...
Total ...	242	259	255	219	...	36
						net decrease.

One of the murders by dacoits was committed in the Saugor District. A gang of dacoits headed by the notorious Khub Singh, a Bundela of Sileeta, looted the house of the Lambardar of Madaya Hindupet. A villager who happened to cross the path of the marauders was shot dead by them.

Among cases of culpable homicide, the killing of Gya Pershad Dube, a landlord and money-lender of the Saugor District, by his own ryots, is deserving of mention. This man was notorious for the oppressions which he practised upon his tenants; and one evening in March he signalised his arrival in a village, whither he had gone to collect rents, by beating the Patwari and a well-to-do Bania. The villagers assembled to rescue these two men, and forced Gya Pershad and his four servants to take refuge in a *Kotha*. The former was armed with a Winchester Repeating Rifle, which he discharged without effect; and the infuriated mob stormed the Kotha and beat him to death.

Dacoities.

4. Dacoities decreased in number from 42 to 25. Saugor shows only 7 cases, as compared with 23 in the preceding year. There were five cases in Hoshangabad. The remainder are distributed over the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Betul, Raipur, Bhandara, Nimar and Narsinghpur. The satisfactory decrease in Saugor is partly due to the co-operation of adjoining States and partly to the excellent way in which Mr. Hankin has kept his Police force constantly on the alert. The bands of marauders who have given so much trouble in the past, are not yet dispersed. There is a large gang headed by Maharaj Singh and Vikramajit which has committed several dacoities in the Punnah State, near the northern border of the Saugor District. There is a second gang headed by another Maharaj Singh and by Raghonath Singh which roams about in Gwalior, on the western border of the same district. Finally, there is the gang which follows Khub Singh, a resident of Sileeta, in the Saugor District.* So long as these gangs continue to threaten our borders, the vigilance which has proved so successful in the past year must be maintained in both the Saugor and the Damoh Districts. Special arrangements for patrolling the frontier with mounted and foot Police have recently been devised and carried out with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, and a portion of the Special Police Reserve stationed at Jubbulpore has been sent to the Damoh District to support the local police.

Police action.

5. In the following statement the results of Police action during the past two years are compared :—

	1890.	1891.
Cognizable Crime.		
Total offences in columns 4 and 6 of Statement A ...	23,677	23,595
Total investigated (including expunged cases) ...	17,658	18,442
Percentage of cases investigated to reported ...	74·53	78·16
Do. do. convicted to investigated ...	56·24	58·58
Do. do. do. to tried ...	83·09	84·00
Number of persons arrested by Police (column 21 of Statement A.)	17,097	17,916
Do. do. by order of Magistrate (column 22 of do.)	2,725	2,126
Total number arrested ...	19,822	20,042

* Since the above was written, Khub Singh has been captured and his gang dispersed.

	1890.	1891.
Cognizable Crime.—(contd.)		
Percentage of persons discharged without trial to persons arrested by Police ...	3·11	2·50
Do. do. put on trial to arrested ...	97·83	99·74
Do. do. convicted to arrested by Police ...	76·53	77·87
Do. do. do. to total arrested (column 23 of Statement A) ...	69·86	71·87
Do. do. do. to tried	72·36	73·73
Do. do. acquitted to tried	24·97	23·76
Non-cognizable cases.		
Total cases in which Police were employed ...	236	217
Property stolen and recovered.		
	Rs.	Rs.
Stolen in cognizable cases	5,14,131	4,79,244
Recovered	1,99,263	1,61,620
Percentage recovered	39·	34·

There has been an improvement all round, except in the percentage of property recovered.

Strength of force.

6. The strength of the District Police force for general duty at the close of 1891 was:—

1	Inspector-General.			
18	District Superintendents.			
2	Assistant District Superintendents,			1st grade.
4	Do.	do.	do.	2nd grade, A Division.
5	Do.	do.	do.	2nd grade, B Division.
37	Inspectors.			
5	European Constables or Sergeants.			
92	Sub-Inspectors.			
152	Chief Constables.			
1,048	Head Constables.			
6,848	Constables.			
86	Boy Orderlies.			
102	Mounted Constables.			
Total 8,400				

The above details do not include the small force of—

1 Inspector,
1 Chief Constable,
4 Head Constables, and
28 Constables,

specially sanctioned as a temporary measure for dacoity work in the Saugor District.

The strength of the Police employed on the several Railways is noted below :—

Great Indian Peninsula Railway (including Warora Branch).

3 Inspectors.
6 European Constables.
12 Head Constables.
156 Constables.

Bhopal Line—Indian Midland Railway.

1 European Constable.
2 Head Constables.
14 Constables.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1 Inspector.
3 European Constables.
12 Head Constables.
132 Constables.
32 Chowkidars.

The pay of Chowkidars on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway now forms part of the cost of Police, which is divided between the Company and Government, in the proportion of 7-10ths and 3-10ths ; and as these Chowkidars are borne on the schedule of Establishment, they are shown here.

The scheme prepared during the year under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, whereby the pay of Constables and Head Constables is raised, the number of the latter being increased, while the classes of Sub-Inspector and Chief Constable are combined under the former name and given consolidated salaries at improved rates, has received the sanction of the Secretary of State and been brought into force since the close of the year.

Distribution of the force.

7. By the introduction of half-yearly statements showing in full detail the distribution and work of the whole Police force in each district, it has been rendered possible to exercise a strict control over the economical employment of the reduced strength of the constabulary. The staff engaged upon miscellaneous tasks at Head-quarters has been cut down to its lowest limits. The mounted Police have been everywhere posted out upon Patrol duty, an end being put to the practice of keeping them at Head-quarters for employment as messengers.

The Special Armed Reserves sanctioned for Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Nimar, Raipur and Sambulpur have been fully manned and trained, and most of them were inspected by the Chief Commissioner during the year. The organization of the ordinary Reserves is still incomplete, but the special weapon selected for their use is now being issued.

Zamindari Police.

8. The management of the Zamindaris of Suarmar, Kauria, Narra and Deori was taken over by the District Police at the beginning of the year.

Punishments.

9. Departmental punishments have risen considerably. The increase is mainly under the head of Fines, the greater number of which were imposed on officers.

4.—*Criminal Justice.*

Number of cases reported.

10. The following figures show the total number of cases reported and the total number returned as true for each of the last three years :—

	Reported cases.	Cases rejected under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases declared false.	True cases.	Percentage of true to reported cases.
1889 ...	27,585	2,790	349	24,446	88·5
1890 ...	28,484	2,588	424	25,472	89·4
1891 ...	28,941	2,300	314	26,327	90·9

By reported cases is meant cases which come before the Magistrate, not cases reported to the Police.

Number of offences brought to trial.

11. The number of offences against the human body fell from 7,973 to 7,732, while those against property rose from 9,150 to 9,337. This result is exactly the reverse of what occurred last year. The decrease in the former class of offences is due to a decrease in the number of cases of aggravated hurt, hurt and petty assaults, while the increase in offences against property is mainly the outcome of a rise in the number of petty thefts and criminal trespass cases in the Jubbulpore, Betul, Raipur and Sambalpur Districts.

Strength of Magistracy.

12. The number of Stipendiary Magistrates in 1891 was two less than in 1890. The strength of the 3rd Class Magistrates was increased by three. The number of Honorary Magistrates was ten less than in 1890. Two Benches have been abolished, while others have been strengthened. One Honorary Magistrate was suspended for misconduct.

Work of Magistracy.

13. The total number of persons disposed of by the Magistrates was 41,540, against 40,020 in the preceding year. The percentages of distribution amongst the various classes of Magistrates for the past three years are compared below :—

Persons disposed of by—	1889.	1890.	1891.
District Magistrates ...	4·9	5·0	4·8
Assistant Commissioners, Extra-Assistant Commissioners at Head-quarters, and Cantonment Magistrates ...	29·9	31·1	31·4
Other Stipendiary Magistrates ...	33·2	33·0	33·9
Honorary Magistrates ...	32·0	31·1	29·9

The need for more European 1st Class Magistrates is severely felt in many districts.

The continued decrease in the proportion of work done by Honorary Magistrates is partly due to the fact that some District Magistrates do not think that the Honorary Magistrates treat cases under the Municipal and Police Acts satisfactorily. The Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division reports that the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar found it necessary to transfer cases under the Municipal Act from the Khandwa Bench to the Senior Extra-Assistant Commissioner, because he found that the Bench treated the offence of committing a public nuisance far too leniently. Honorary Magistrates may perhaps be apt to have some sympathy with persons accused of offences of this class, but the work done by other Benches shows that that sympathy is not universal or can be successfully overcome.

During the year 43,056 persons were brought before the Magistrates for enquiry or on trial; of these, 24,194 were convicted or committed, while 17,190 were acquitted or discharged, the percentage of convictions being 56·2, as against 54·9 in 1890.

The percentage of convictions in cases of murder, culpable homicide, robbery and dacoity has decreased considerably, while that of convictions in offences regarding coin has increased largely.

The Courts of Session tried 239 persons, as against 304 in the previous year, and the convictions per cent. fell from 86 to 77.

Punishments.

14. The total number of persons punished by Magistrates has risen from 22,165 to 23,526. The percentage of persons sentenced to fine only and to whipping only has increased, the figures being for 1890, 58·8 and 5·5—and for 1891, 59·5 and 6·8. The percentage of persons sentenced to imprisonment also has fallen from 28·6 to 27·7.

There is no reason to think that the Courts have resorted excessively or improperly to the punishment of whipping. On the contrary, 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates and Benches still too frequently sentence to short terms of imprisonment or to fine only in cases in which whipping would be a more appropriate punishment, and which they would, therefore, do well to refer to the District Magistrate under Section 349, Code of Criminal Procedure.

Durations.

15. The average duration in Police cases was very much the same as in last year, being 5·4, as against 5·3 in 1890. The slight increase is due to the exceptionally heavy criminal work in the Court of the District Magistrate of Nagpur.

Appeals.

16. The following figures show the number of appeals disposed of by the several classes of Appellate Courts in 1891, as compared with the disposals of the two preceding years :—

		1889.	1890.	1891.
By District Magistrates	...	1,492	1,487	1,298
„ Courts of Session	...	1,160	1,166	1,184
„ Judicial Commissioner	...	158	164	212

The percentages of appeals rejected and sentences confirmed to appeals disposed of, were as follows in each of the last three years :—

		1889.	1890.	1891.
In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner	...	62	76	81
In Sessions Courts ...	...	72	73	78
In District Magistrates' Courts	...	68	83	69

The number of persons involved in cases taken up and disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner on revision was 942, as against 1,155 in 1890. During the year 43 sentences of death were referred to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation.

5.—*Prisons.*

Admissions.

17. The number of admissions of the year are compared below with those of the two previous years:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Convicts	9,566	8,646	8,498
Under-trial ...	5,408	5,195	5,739
Civil	133	160	149

There was thus a decrease in the number of convicts received into Jail, as compared with the previous year; and a large decrease as compared with 1889. There was also a slight decrease in the number of Civil prisoners admitted, but a large increase of under-trial prisoners.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of convicts admitted during the year, the number of such prisoners remaining at the close of the year and the daily average number are greater than in the two previous years. This would seem to be the result of sentences of longer duration. The daily average number of prisoners of all kinds under confinement was 4,674, as compared with 4,450 in 1890.

Sentences.

18. The following Statement gives the Jail admissions (excluding convicts admitted *on transfer*) of the past three years classified according to length of sentence:—

Sentences.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Not exceeding one month	1,825	1,656	1,331
Above 1 month, but not exceeding 3 months ...	1,948	1,955	2,115
Above 3 months do. 6 months ...	2,321	1,939	2,010
Above 6 months do. 1 year ...	897	789	808
Above 1 year do. 2 years ...	513	539	512
Above 2 years do. 5 years ...	312	300	289
Above 5 years do. 10 years ...	92	113	107
Above 10 years	3	4	3
Transported for life	52	43	54
Transported for a term	24	78	48
Sentenced to death	34	37	39
Total ...	8,021	7,453	7,316

It will be seen that there has been a steady decrease in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for terms not exceeding one month, but the number of sentences for terms not exceeding six months is still very high.

Punishments.

19. The following table shows, for the past 3 years, the total number of prisoners, the number of punishments inflicted, and the ratio of the number of punishments to the total number of prisoners in each Jail :—

Jails.	Total number of prisoners.			Total punishments.			Ratio of punishments per cent. to total number of prisoners.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Nagpur ...	1,947	1,920	1,813	1,341	754	1,372	68·88	39·27	75·67
Jubbulpore ...	2,333	2,459	2,435	391	884	695	16·76	35·95	28·54
Raipur ...	2,219	1,784	1,627	447	500	506	20·14	28·02	31·22
Saugor ...	808	1,090	1,017	161	172	97	19·92	15·78	9·53
Bhandara ...	371	473	439	43	84	9	11·59	17·75	29·38
Chanda ...	253	305	297	111	175	75	43·87	57·37	25·25
Wardha ...	271	261	257	128	208	90	47·23	79·69	38·91
Balaghat ...	262	232	298	76	58	103	29·01	25·00	34·56
Sironcha ...	11	24	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh ...	384	407	359	59	67	81	15·36	16·46	22·56
Seoni ...	308	331	409	23	19	20	7·47	5·74	4·89
Mandla ...	275	242	308	89	51	75	32·37	21·07	24·35
Chhindwara ...	236	301	323	87	99	109	36·86	32·89	33·74
Betul ...	272	219	273	120	122	115	44·12	55·70	42·12
Hoshangabad ...	684	593	596	127	103	131	18·56	17·37	21·98
Narsinghpur ...	694	715	869	79	37	88	11·38	5·17	10·12
Nimar ...	411	326	340	113	62	60	27·49	19·02	17·64
Sambalpur ..	876	714	653	60	94	80	6·85	13·16	12·25
Bilaspur ...	1,013	656	553	59	26	41	5·82	3·96	7·41
Total ...	13,628	13,052	12,930	3,514	3,515	3,867	25·79	26·93	29·91

There has been a considerable increase in the total number of punishments, due chiefly to the action taken towards enforcing discipline in 9 Jails, *viz.*, Nagpur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Damoh, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur. The actual number of prisoners in jail being slightly smaller, the percentage is accordingly higher.

Expenditure.

20. The cost of maintaining and guarding the prisoners has risen in the aggregate from Rs. 2,66,261 to Rs. 2,71,657, whilst the cost per head has fallen from Rs. 59-13-3 to Rs. 58-1-9.

The total expenditure has thus been greater by Rs. 5,396, while the cost per head has decreased by Rs. 1-11-6. The figures under the different heads of expenditure are compared below :—

Heads of expenditure.	Total cost.			Cost of each prisoner.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations ...	1,28,699	1,15,359	1,16,883	28 5 2	25 15 11	25 0 10
Establishment ...	84,978	90,454	98,300	18 10 8	20 5 2	21 0 5
Police Guard ...	10,509	9,374	...	2 4 11	2 1 8	...
Hospital charges ...	7,061	7,207	6,627	1 8 10	1 9 11	1 6 8
Clothing ...	23,840	21,890	25,512	5 7 10	5 2 4	5 11 8
Contingencies ...	26,384	21,977	24,335	5 12 9	4 15 0	5 3 3
Total ...	2,81,471	2,66,261	2,71,657	61 13 2	59 13 3	58 1 9

There was an increase in cost under the heads 'Rations,' 'Clothing' and 'Contingencies,' but a decrease under the heads of 'Establishment' and 'Hospital Charges.'

Manufactures.

21. There was an increase in the net cash earnings from Rs. 82,380 to Rs. 96,248. In one Jail (only) there was a small loss (of Rs. 80).

The Nagpur Central Jail shows a large profit, the Press work having continued to grow rapidly in extent and importance.

The Jubbulpore Jail profits have also increased from Rs. 13,739 to Rs. 38,030.

In the Raipur Central Jail the profits have been low, as all efforts to establish a paying industry have failed. The castor-oil factory, from which so much was expected, has had to be closed, as the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company did not renew their contract with the Jail, but gave it to a private firm, and no sale could be found for the oil.

Vital statistics.

22. Although there was an increase in the daily average strength, there has been a marked decrease in the number of admissions to hospital. At the same time, there has only been a slight decrease in the daily average number sick, while the number of deaths has increased from 113 to 137. The decrease in the number of admissions to hospital is probably due to the immunity which the Jails enjoyed from epidemics, whereas it is mentioned in last year's report that many Jails had suffered severely from the influenza epidemic which prevailed in the early part of 1890. The comparatively small decrease in the daily average number sick, and the increased mortality, indicates that the diseases for which the prisoners were admitted to hospital were of a more serious character than in the previous year.

Guarding.

23. The Warder Guard system, which was introduced into all District Jails towards the close of 1890, has generally worked well. Jail Superintendents have not, however, been very successful in enlisting pensioned sepoys in the Reserve Warder Guards. The chief difficulty has been that these pensioners always demand that their travelling expenses on joining should be paid to them, and the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to this concession being accorded.

6.—*Civil Justice.*

Number of Courts.

24. The number of Civil Courts open at the close of 1891 was 199, as against 200 open at the close of the preceding year. Details for the two years are given in the margin. The number of Civil Judges remained the same as at the close of 1890, but there was an alteration in their distribution; there being only one in Hoshangabad where there were two before, and Nimar—which had none before—being provided with one at the end of the year under report. An Extra-Assistant Commissioner was also posted to Bhandara

	1890.	1891.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1
Do. Commissioner	4	4
Do. Deputy Commissioner ...	18	18
Do. Civil Judge	12	12
Do. Assistant Commissioner ...	40	39
Do. Tahsildar	52	52
Do. Munsiff	22	22
Do. Naib-Tahsildar	44	45
Do. Small Cause Court Judges and Registrars ...	7	6
Total ...	200	199

in December as Civil Judge, but he did not take over charge of his duties before the close of the year. The number of Assistant Commissioners' Courts open on 31st December 1891 was one less than at the end of 1890. The result of various changes in the distribution of Civil work during the year was to leave the districts of Chanda, Wardha and Hoshangabad with one Assistant Commissioner's Court more than they had at the close of 1890; and the districts of Saugor, Narsinghpur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur with one less each. The Small Cause Court, Saugor, was closed at the end of the year, owing to the fact that the presiding officer ceased to exercise Civil powers in September. One more Naib-Tahsildar in Raipur exercised Civil powers.

Number of suits.

25. The total number of suits was 95,249, as against 102,908 in the previous year. The amount of litigation is less than it has ever been since 1883. The decrease has been general in all districts except Saugor, where there has been a steady increase for the last twelve years. The largest decrease occurred in the Chhattisgarh Division. The decrease is variously ascribed in the District and Divisional reports to poor harvests, good harvests, cholera, the census operations, the improved condition of the people consequent on the opening of new industries, the effects of Takavi advances to cultivators, and, in the Chhattisgarh Division, to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The increase in Saugor and Wardha is attributed by the District Officers to good and bad harvests respectively. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, thinks that the nature of the harvest does not affect civil litigation, and there would seem to be some ground for this view, as good and bad harvests have apparently been followed by opposite conditions of litigation in different districts.

Value of suits.

26. The total value, as computed under the Court Fees Act, of suits instituted in 1891 was Rs. 85,39,040, as compared with Rs. 1,01,12,471 in the previous year. The decrease in litigation is distributed over all grades of values, but is chiefly in the two lowest grades.

Suits between landlord and tenant.

27. The percentage (to total suits) of suits between landlord and tenant has risen from 11·3 to 11·6: the total number of suits being 11,078. The suits under this head were confined principally to suits for arrears of rent.

Distribution of work.

28. The distribution of suits among the different classes of Courts was much the same as in the previous year. All classes of Courts show a decrease, except those of Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners. This is doubtless due to the fact that the percentage of low value suits during the year under report was lower than in 1890. Several Munsiffs were during the year invested with 1st Class powers, and were able to relieve Tahsildars of some of the work that fell to their share during 1890.

To this, and to the fact that the Munsiff at Bhandara worked during the whole of the year under report, whereas in 1890 he only worked for half the year, may be attributed the increase in the percentage of suits disposed of by Munsiffs, and the decrease in the percentage of those disposed of by Tahsildars. Deputy Commissioners are generally endeavouring to relieve the Tahsildars of as much Civil work as possible, in order to set them free for Revenue work.

Duration of suits.

29. The following figures show the Provincial durations and average number of hearings for the last three years:—

		1889.	1890.	1891.
Duration of suits ...	Contested ...	55·1	59·6	66·5
	Uncontested ...	34·9	36·2	37·9
Average number of hearings.	Contested ...	3·6	3·0	3·3
	Uncontested ...	2·0	1·9	1·8

In regard to average durations, the Provincial average has risen from 59·6 to 66·5 in contested, and from 36·2 to 37·9 in uncontested cases. The increased length of the Civil Court holidays and the addition of Census work to the Judicial duties of Judges has in part caused the large rise in the average durations, and the slight increase in the average number of hearings.

Of late years the average durations for the Province have increased, while the average number of hearings has remained nearly the same. This means that longer adjournments are granted by the Courts than was formerly the case. It may be connected in some way with the more frequent employment of legal practitioners by parties, and with the increase in the percentage of the more important cases. The monthly explanations of delay submitted by the subordinate Courts always receive the personal attention of the Judicial Commissioner, whose efforts are constantly directed to discouraging long and unnecessary adjournments.

Appeals.

30. The number of appeals disposed of was 7,271, as against 7,252 in the previous year. First appeals have increased by 4·2 per cent.

Duration of Appeals.

31. The average duration of appeals has increased, both for the Courts of Deputy Commissioners and Civil Judges and for all Courts. Only a few District Officers offer any explanation of this increase, and it appears to have been due chiefly to local causes, though probably the increase in the number of appeals for disposal affected the Provincial average. Miscellaneous appeals are nearly the same in number as last year, but the average duration has increased also.

Work of Judicial Commissioner.

32. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 669 appeals, as against 815 in the previous year. There were 169 applications for revision disposed of, as against 158 in 1890.

Execution of decrees.

33. The number of applications for execution of decrees presented during the year was 86,399, of which 10,292 were left pending at the end of the year. The figures for 1890 were 87,440 and 11,016, respectively. So that there was a considerable decrease both in number presented and in disposals. This decrease took place in all Divisions except Nagpur, where there was a considerable increase in each district except Chanda. The decrease appears to have been generally regarded as the natural concomitant of a decrease in institutions of Civil suits.

Satisfaction was obtained in full in 17,152, and in part in 15,456, whilst 40,979 proved wholly infructuous. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications is therefore 53·8, nearly the same figure as for 1890. This appears a high percentage, but it must be remembered that this number includes applications dismissed for default or withdrawn, in many of which the decree-holder has privately obtained some measure of satisfaction, and has not, in accordance with the directions of Section 258, Civil Procedure Code, informed the Court.

The amount realized after issue of process was Rs. 12,75,710, and the amount realized without process was Rs. 45,977. The latter is nearly three times the sum recovered last year in the same way, but nearly half the total was credited in the Hoshangabad District. No satisfactory explanation has been given for the large realizations in this district; but it is suggested that it is probably due to the payment of considerable sums in a few cases, either out of Court or in Court, before the issue of process.

The number of judgment-debtors arrested but released without imprisonment was 632, as against 712 in the previous year; while the number actually imprisoned was 110, as against 103. Deputy Commissioners report that the provisions of Act VI of 1888 are carefully observed.

Miscellaneous.

34. The fees levied for the service of processes amounted to Rs. 2,14,491; and the charges incurred in their execution to Rs. 87,563. The corresponding figures for 1890 were, respectively, Rs. 2,21,626 and Rs. 86,284.

The decrease in the receipts from process fees was the natural consequence of the decrease in institutions and applications for execution.

7.—*Registration.*

Registration offices and Staff.

35. The number of Registration offices was increased by two during the year under report. A new office at Amgaon, in the Bhandara District, was opened in September. In the same month offices were opened at Pandhurna, Amarwara and Mokher, in the Chhindwara District. In all of these offices Schoolmasters were appointed to perform the duties of Sub-Registrars. The offices at Saraipaili and Padampur, in the Sambalpur District, were abolished. Proposals were submitted shortly before the close of the year for the creation of two new Sub-districts in the Raipur District, with offices at Arang and Rajim. These proposals have since been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. Special salaried Sub-Registrars were appointed in the place of the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars at Sehora (Jubbulpore District) and Seoni.

General results.

36. (*a*).—The total of registrations in Books I, III and IV during the year 1891-92 was 29,790, as compared with 28,063 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 6·1 per cent.

(*b*).—Ordinary fees realized during the year under notice rose from Rs. 62,638-6-0 to Rs. 67,394-10-0, a net increase of Rs. 4,756-4-0 or 7·5 per cent.

(*c*).—Miscellaneous receipts rose from Rs. 39,151-0-1 to Rs. 43,592-1-6 an increase of Rs. 3,341-1-5, or 11·3 per cent.

(*d*).—Gross receipts increased from Rs. 1,01,789-6-1 to Rs. 1,10,986-11-6, an increase of Rs. 9,197-5-5, or 9 per cent.

(*e*).—The expenditure of the year shows an increase from Rs. 42,830 to Rs. 42,842, or Rs. 12 in all.

(*f*)—The percentage of expenditure to income fell from 42·0 to 38·6 per cent.

(*g*).—The net income amounted to Rs. 68,156, as contrasted with Rs. 58,958 in the previous year, being more by Rs. 9,198, equal to 15 per cent.

Receipts.

37. The receipts of ordinary fees rose 7·5 per cent. It was to be expected that the increase in these receipts would be more than proportional to that in the number of documents registered in Books I, III and IV, as the aggregate

value of the property affected by registered deeds increased more than proportionately to the increase in the number of documents. The receipts did not increase in proportion to the increase in the aggregate value of property affected by deeds registered, because the increase occurred very largely in certain deeds the fee for which is fixed. Further, whenever a document of large value is registered, the fee is not proportional to the value, owing to the fact that a maximum fee is fixed. Receipts from miscellaneous operations have increased 11·3 per cent. The increase was contributed to by all kinds of miscellaneous operations, except authentication of special powers of attorney and proceedings under Section 34.

The aggregate value of property transferred was Rs. 1,30,73,092-0-5, as against Rs. 1,02,50,323-0-1 in 1890-91. This gives an increase of 27·5 per cent.

Expenditure.

38. There was an increase of expenditure of only Rs. 12 ; the increase in the pay of temporary establishments being counterbalanced by a decrease in the amount of commission paid.

8.—*Municipal Administration.*

Number and constitution of Municipalities.

39. The total number of Municipalities for the year under review was the same as for last year, namely 57, the number in each Division being :—

Nagpur	...	...	20
Jubbulpore	...	...	12
Nerbudda	...	...	21
Chhattisgarh	...	...	4
	Total	...	57

There were 629 members on the Municipal Committees, of whom 4 were *ex-officio*, 184 were nominated, and 441 were elected members.

In Pachmarhi the Committee is constituted by nomination only: in all other Municipalities the Committees are appointed partly by nomination and partly by election.

Income.

40. The total income of all Municipalities was Rs. 12,89,491, as against Rs. 12,46,587 in the previous year, thus exhibiting an increase of Rs. 42,904. Excluding the amount shown under debt, the income is Rs. 11,34,382, as against Rs. 9,87,382 in the preceding year. Loans from Government amounted to only 1 lakh, against 2 lakhs in the previous year.

Octroi.

41. Octroi was in force in 28 Municipalities. There has been a rise in the gross income derived from octroi from Rs. 6,42,545 to Rs. 7,47,886. Refunds of octroi at the same time increased, the figure being Rs. 1,82,235, as compared with Rs. 1,49,997 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

42. There was a decrease, amounting to Rs. 12,049, in total expenditure during the year under report. This is chiefly due to the completion of the high-level extension of the Nagpur Water-works, over which two lakhs were expended in the preceding year, and less than a lakh and a half in the year under review. Contributions to schools rose from Rs. 84,340 to Rs. 97,878. Expenditure on Establishment remained much the same

Expenditure on Conservancy shows a slight increase. The outlay on drainage works rose from Rs. 1,318 to Rs. 5,013, the chief item being a sum of Rs. 2,808 expended in Nagpur. In Bilaspur a surface drainage scheme is engrossing the attention of the Municipal Committee. In Jubbulpore the undertaking of a drainage system awaits only the provision of funds by the imposition of a water rate.

Water-supply.

43. The subject of Municipal water-supply has received full attention during the year. The scheme for supplying the town of Raipur with potable water, which became practicable mainly through the munificent contribution of Rs. 2,00,000 made by the Chief of Nandgaon, is now approaching completion. The Nagpur Municipal Committee completed their high-level extension. The Executive Engineer of the Hoshangabad Division is now carrying out the project for supplying Burhanpur with water (a sum of Rs. 23,959 having been expended on it during the year). A plan and estimate were prepared for a water project for the town of Harda. The project for Khandwa town had, the Chief Commissioner regrets to record, to be abandoned, owing to the Municipality not being able to undertake the necessary loan. In Jubbulpore a short extension of the water-supply system was carried through, some 10 new watering standards having been erected. At Saugor an expenditure of Rs. 3,483 was incurred under the head "Water-works—Establishment and repairs"; the greater portion of this sum was devoted to improving the Lake which provides a large portion of the town with water.

General working of Committees.

44. The Commissioners of the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Divisions record that the Municipal Committees have, on the whole, worked well.

The Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, states:—

* * * *

"On the whole, the people are doing as well as we have any right to expect. They are young at the work, and they have not yet realized that they cannot govern themselves without devoting to the work more time and trouble than they like, or perhaps than they can afford from their own business. They require to be carefully guided."

The Chief Commissioner has issued instructions to District Officers to give to Municipal Committees that direction and guidance which experience shows that the latter have not ceased to require: and has ordered that an Assistant Commissioner should, whenever possible, not only be a member of the Municipal Committee, but should take an active part in its work, directing his attention especially to the working of the octroi system and the application of the conservancy rules. It is in these two branches of administration that the Municipal Committees of these Provinces have of late shown lamentable want of grasp and initiative.

9.—*Local Boards.*

Constitution of District Councils.

45. There are 17 District Councils and 48 Local Boards in the Central Provinces. The Mandla District, the Sironcha Tahsil and the Chanda Zamindaris are still excluded from the operation of the Local Self-Government Act, and the Chhattisgarh Zamindaris are practically not under its operation. Steps are, however, being taken to extend the Act to these Zamindaris.

The only change in the number of Local Bodies is in the Wardha District, where an amalgamation of certain Local Boards was effected on the reconstitution of the District Council in February 1891. The number of Local Boards was

reduced from six to three, corresponding to the Tahsil sub-divisions of the district. A small saving in the cost of establishment is thus made, and the Commissioner reports that one Board for each Tahsil is quite sufficient.

There are no *ex-officio* members on any of the District Councils or Local Boards. The number of nominated members in 1890-91 was 245, and of elected members 891, making a total of 1,136, or three less than in the previous year. Of this total, 115 or 10·1 per cent. were officials, and 1,021 or 89·8 were non-officials. Out of the total of 1,136, only 14 were Europeans or Eurasians.

Number of meetings.

46. The total number of meetings held by District Councils and Local Boards was 482, against 506 in the previous year. The only District Councils which failed to hold the requisite number of meetings were those of Wardha and Bhandara. The average number of members on District Councils or Local Boards was slightly over 17, and the average attendance was 7, the corresponding figures last year being 16·7 and 6·7 respectively. The average attendance is thus still only a little over 40 per cent. of the strength. The attendance at Local Boards is not so good as that at District Councils. The greater failure in attendance on the part of Local Board members is possibly due to over-centralization, and Deputy Commissioners have been instructed to see that District Councils, which are often composed of professional men not always in touch with village life, do not get all the work into their own hands.

Income.

47. The total income of District Councils and Local Boards from all sources, excluding opening balances, is contrasted below with that of the previous year :—

	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Receipts other than contributions from Provincial Revenues and "Debt—Deposits and Advances" ...	5,67,174	6,04,753
Contributions from Provincial Revenues.	79,063	98,951
Debt—Deposits and Advances ...	67,334	76,080
Total ...	7,13,571	7,79,784

The largest contribution from Provincial Funds was that on account of Education, amounting to Rs. 45,692. A sum of Rs. 16,887 was also given on account of grants-in-aid.

Education.

48. The total amount expended on Education was Rs. 1,95,052. This was a considerable increase on the sum of Rs. 1,73,456 spent under this head in the previous year. During the year a number of aided primary schools have been transferred to the management of District Councils throughout the Provinces. The District Council now receives a fixed grant in respect of such schools, and is bound, as matters at present stand, to meet from District Funds any increased expenditure on education.

In spite of these transfers, the expenditure shown in Statement III of District Councils on primary schools was less than in the previous year. This was in part owing to the change of classification of schools introduced in June 1889, and partly to the fact that certain primary schools have been raised to the Middle School standard.

Roads.

49. The sum spent on Roads, both on Original works and Repairs, was considerably in excess of the amount expended in 1889-90. The figures for the two years are compared below :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Original works ...	... 1,86,749	2,18,772
Repairs ...	... 1,00,417	1,31,563
Total	... 2,87,166	3,50,335

The Original works were executed for the most part under the supervision of the Public Works Department, but Repairs to a value exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 were carried out under the directions of the District officers. The total outlay on Civil works was Rs. 4,06,253, against Rs. 3,45,582 in the previous year.

Sanitation.

50. Since the close of the year sanitation in rural tracts has been made the subject of special orders, contained in the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 7421-670, dated the 23rd October 1891, which provides a system of organized effort for the conduct of sanitary operations. A certain sum will henceforth be set aside from every District Fund for the promotion of sanitary works.

10.—*Military.*

Regular Forces.

51. The Central Provinces were garrisoned during the year as shown below :—

Nagpur District, with Headquarters at Kamptee. (Brigadier General J. Gatacre, C. B., S. C.)	Kamptee	... One Battalion British Infantry (1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment). One Regiment Native Infantry (23rd Bombay Infantry replaced by 12th Bombay Infantry). One Regiment of Native Cavalry (2nd Madras Lancers) for a part of the year. One Battery Royal Artillery (the 20th Field Battery).
	Sitabaldi	... Detachments of British and Native Infantry from Kamptee.
	Raipur	... A wing of Native Infantry (16th Bombay Infantry replaced by 7th Bombay Infantry).
	Sambalpur	... Do. do.

Nerbudda District, with Head-quarters at Jubbulpore. (Brigadier General W. O. Barnard.)	Jubbulpore	... One Battalion British Infantry (2nd Derbyshire Regiment replaced by 2nd Scottish Rifles). One Regiment Native Infantry (1st Bengal Infantry). A Detachment of Native Cavalry (1st Bengal Cavalry). One Battery Royal Artillery (44th Field Battery).
	Saugor	... A Detachment of British Infantry (2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment replaced by 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles). A Detachment of Native Infantry (1st Bengal Infantry). A Detachment of Native Cavalry (1st Bengal Cavalry). One Battery of Royal Artillery (78th Field Battery replaced by 6th Field Battery).
	Pachmarhi	... A Convalescent Depôt.
Mhow District...	Asirgarh	... A Detachment of Native Infantry (19th Bengal Infantry).

Auxiliaries.

52. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifles continued under the Command of Colonel T. A. Scott, B. S. C. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles was Commanded by Mr. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the line, who holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Both the Corps were inspected during the year by Brigadier-General Ross, S. C., Commanding the Nagpur District, who was generally satisfied with their efficiency and discipline.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—*Agriculture.*

1. The agricultural statistics of the Provinces are gradually gaining in accuracy as the re-survey progresses to completion. For 14 out of the 18 districts fairly reliable figures are now available, saving for certain areas included in zamindari estates which have as yet not been cadastrally surveyed. Five districts (Mandla, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat) were still under survey during the year, and the statistics regarding them are to a great extent based on estimate, though the Mandla statistics are greatly strengthened by figures taken from the records of the recently completed summary Settlement of this district. The survey of Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat will probably be completed a year hence, when the Administration will be in possession of reliable statistics for the whole area of the Provinces, except the Mandla district and certain of the zamindari estates, the survey of which will not be out of hand for three or four years more.

A source of statistical inaccuracy will still remain in the areas of Government Forests, which have in most districts never been determined in a really satisfactory manner. The progress of the professional Forest Survey will in time remove this defect.

2. Taking the statistics for 1891-92 as they stand, they give the total area of the Provinces as 1,15,936 square miles, of which 29,435 square miles are comprised in Feudatory States. Unsurveyed zamindari estates for which no area statistics are available, cover a total area of 18,706 square miles, leaving 67,795 square miles, or 4,33,88,725 acres, covered by statistics. This distribution of the total area is based on the records of the Imperial Survey Department which do not in all cases coincide with the results of the detailed cadastral survey, according to which the area covered by our statistics is 4,33,73,763 acres, or 67,771 square miles, the difference being principally due (it is suspected) to errors in the estimation of Government Forest areas.

3. The progress of zamindari survey annually causes transfers from the unsurveyed to the surveyed area, and hence no comparison is possible of the Provincial totals for different years. The surveyed area of 4,33,73,763 acres was during 1891-92 classed as follows :—

	Acres.
Government Forests ...	1,22,36,144
Waste not available for cultivation ...	39,24,407
Culturable waste	94,26,811
Current fallows	21,34,343
Cropped during the year	1,56,52,057

If the area under the Government Forest Reserves be excluded, the area under crop constituted 50·2 per cent., and the area under current fallow 7 per cent. of the total. The classification of the uncultivated area as culturable or unculturable is based on purely arbitrary distinctions, and the waste area which is really capable of bearing crops is very much less than these figures would lead one to believe.

4. The distribution of the cropped area under the various crops recorded in the village papers is as follows :—

	Acres.
Rice	42,92,480
Wheat	39,66,864
Gram	6,91,645
Juari	13,10,552
Other food grains	28,77,616
Linseed	13,84,274
Til	4,56,091
Cotton	7,60,673
All others	14,60,800
Total ...	1,72,00,995

But crops constituting an area of 15,48,938 acres were grown as "after crops,"—principally pulse or linseed after rice. Deducting this area the lands actually under crop account for 1,56,52,057 acres, which agrees with the figure given in the preceding paragraph.

5. Owing to differences in the tracts for which figures are given, the statistics of 1891-92 cannot be compared *in their totals* with those for the previous year. But the statistics of the following 12 districts admit of comparison :—

District.	† Year.	Total area under crop.	Areas in acres under						Area double cropped.
			Current fallow.	Rice.	Wheat.	Juari.	Linseed.	Cotton.	
Saugor ...	1890-91. ...	9,56,862	80,030	21,832	5,64,380	38,888	26,743	35,800	12,462
	1891-92 ...	10,04,916	89,633	21,203	5,15,205	76,166	36,314	19,598	13,442
Damoh ...	1890 91 ...	5,52,546	78,643	54,604	2,35,139	29,124	33,971	6,943	14,208
	1891-92 ...	5,48,364	83,631	64,594	2,66,797	25,618	31,036	6,539	19,534
Jubbulpore ...	1890-91 ...	11,61,713	2,94,114	1,78,607	4,57,889	20,333	62,322	18,076	94,737
	1891-92 ...	11,41,921	3,10,119	1,82,977	4,50,219	17,370	45,820	18,799	97,487
Seoni ...	1890-91 ...	7,49,096	1,16,567	98,127	2,65,273	12,363	19,761	6,758	19,199
	1891-92 ...	7,23,693	1,58,182	99,811	2,87,809	12,872	26,211	7,884	21,111
Narsinghpur ...	1890-91 ...	6,55,138	33,921	28,793	2,51,880	31,388	16,339	38,229	10,883
	1891-92 ...	6,31,846	59,931	29,492	2,35,250	31,454	12,922	39,931	15,087
Hoshangabad ...	1890-91 ...	10,66,350	38,396	16,217	6,10,264	56,424	23,129	21,995	5,646
	1891-92 ...	10,34,863	77,909	18,620	6,18,241	53,178	15,986	44,565	5,093
Nimar ...	1890-91 ...	4,53,670	36,731	11 305	25,494	1,46,224	2,214	80,688	12,855
	1891-92 ...	5,05,142	26,725	10,486	31,767	1,57,578	4,338	93,677	21,305
Chhindwara ...	1890-91 ...	7,37,352	72,681	5,213	2,05,061	1,46,103	10,285	68,351	4,878
	1891-92 ...	7,00,322	1,23,614	8,089	1,72,693	1,11,401	13,308	55,778	3,419
Wardha ...	1890-91 ...	9,96,947	41,197	332	1,92,227	2,44,142	1,41,322	2,99,296	2,721
	1891-92 ...	9,34,561	1,02,125	3,476	2,04,252	2,33,771	1,51,257	2,61,079	2,555
* Raipur ...	1890-91 ...	26,45,428	1,94,342	12,46,288	1,92,584	...	3,84,081	12,291	4,56,125
	1891-92 ...	27,63,227	2,97,734	13,03,146	1,49,925	400	5,03,037	7,471	6,21,846
* Bilaspur ...	1890-91 ...	14,80,196	1,12,409	7,57,662	1,12,129	400	1,39,860	14,226	2,10,828
	1891-92 ...	15,75,821	1,39,176	8,19,577	98,266	284	2,27,651	13,620	3,10,875
* Sambalpur ...	1890-91 ...	4,99,264	92,799	3,81,749	81	13	104	16,982	1,124
	1891-92 ...	5,01,472	91,045	3,86,473	77	...	193	17,275	2,674

* Excluding the zamindari tracts which are still only partially surveyed.

† Taking for 1890-91 the areas given in the Revenue Reports when they differ from those of the Agricultural Returns.

6. Outside the Chhattisgarh Division the cropped areas of all districts except Saugor and Nimar show a decrease, accompanied by an increase in the area under fallow. This is due to the unfavourable character of the season,—and in particular to the early cessation of the rains, which left the ground in many places too dry for the spring crop sowings. The area left unsown is particularly large in Seoni, Chhindwara and Wardha. It is suspected that the increase in cropping in Saugor is really only the result of greater accuracy in the statistics: the survey of this district was not quite finished till the year under report.

In Chhattisgarh cropping shows a large increase, the fallow area also increasing. In this tract the recent opening of railway communication is bringing about a large expansion of cultivation.

Turning now to the crop details, *rice* cultivation has increased largely in Raipur and in Bilaspur, owing to the demand for export which has arisen during the last two years. Elsewhere variations are unimportant. The area under *wheat* generally fell off, owing (as already explained) to failure of rain at sowing time. *Cotton* and *juari* also show decreases, due to the late advent of the monsoon which broke about a month behind time. There was a notable extension of after-cropping in Raipur and Bilaspur, mainly consisting in the growth of linseed after rice. The export of linseed from these districts is a very important branch of the Provincial traffic. It should be remarked, however, that after-crops have as a rule not been very systematically recorded in the past, and that the increase is probably due in part to better supervision and check of the village records.

2.—*Weather and Crops.*

7. The following table shows the rain-fall of the year, and compares it with the previous year and with the average of the past 25 years:— Rain-fall.

District.	April and May 1891.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November 1891 to March 1892.	Total rain-fall 1891-92.	Total rain-fall 1890-91.	Average rain-fall of past 25 years.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Saugor ...	·20	1·51	19·42	12·56	29·39	1·96	·72	65·76	55·18	47·70
Damoh ...	...	2·26	17·08	24·04	29·00	1·90	2·88	77·16	55·66	50·69
Jubbulpore ...	·30	2·63	24·30	17·80	28·84	·51	1·95	76·33	47·00	57·86
Mandla ...	·94	·67	17·79	9·09	17·64	1·00	1·08	48·21	54·65	52·12
Seoni ...	1·56	4·42	31·64	13·36	24·30	·82	1·46	77·56	63·54	52·72
Narsinghpur ...	...	·65	19·23	13·24	61·09	·15	·74	95·10	48·53	55·22
Hoshangabad ...	·13	·66	15·48	22·27	22·70	6·05	·49	67·78	38·82	47·92
Nimar ...	1·10	5·32	9·58	8·60	8·12	1·65	·34	34·71	26·02	32·89
Betul ...	·82	·37	15·79	9·04	21·82	1·27	·16	49·27	51·29	44·25
Chhindwara ...	·77	·32	24·32	4·94	21·42	·35	1·47	53·59	45·42	44·58
Wardha ...	·42	·26	19·67	4·27	21·22	·44	1·14	47·42	39·39	41·16
Nagpur ...	·77	·01	19·79	5·59	24·69	·59	·77	52·21	59·07	46·40
Chanda ...	·82	1·90	21·55	9·93	26·65	1·75	·02	62·62	57·82	50·90
Bhandara ...	1·47	1·12	17·02	14·13	22·11	·23	·22	56·30	73·85	54·81
Balaghat ...	·94	2·90	19·93	22·81	25·80	·16	1·01	73·55	76·02	67·27
Raipur ...	2·70	2·04	23·12	14·16	15·09	1·15	·33	58·59	44·20	51·76
Bilaspur ...	4·54	2·35	17·07	7·00	14·67	·64	·13	46·40	56·76	46·18
Sambalpur ...	6·06	2·50	20·18	20·92	19·62	·40	...	69·68	59·68	76·80

The monsoon was one of the most peculiar in recent years. Though the rains broke a month behind time, the rain-fall was very much in excess of the normal in most districts. The only districts where it fell below the average of the past 25 years were Mandla and Sambalpur. Throughout the Provinces the rain-fall of the month of September was most unusually heavy. During that month no less than 61 inches were registered in Narsinghpur, as compared with 14·08 in the previous year, and destructive floods resulted in this district and Chanda. The rains ceased suddenly, and there was, generally speaking, but little during the cold weather. The rice crop was a good one, as is usual in years of heavy rain-fall. Juari, Til and Cotton, which demand quite different conditions to those that prevailed during the year, yielded but a poor outturn. Wheat was sown under unfavorable circumstances, as the monsoon rain ended early in October, and much of the land had by sowing time grown too dry for the seed to germinate evenly, or even to be sown at all. Owing to this the total area under this crop throughout the Provinces fell 12 per cent. below the average.

During January the prospects were decidedly gloomy, except in the north of the Provinces, but some timely showers which fell at the end of this month and in February in most districts did marvellous good. Still in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh country the yield was decidedly poor, while in the Nerbudda valley the outturn was about average. Linseed fared better than wheat, as it is sown earlier, and the crop was fairly satisfactory. The lack of rain, however, for four months told greatly against the crop on poor light soils.

8. In the table given on opposite page the prices of the four chief food staples —wheat, gram, juar and rice—ruling in each district at various periods during the last two years are contrasted. There was a marked rise in the prices of agricultural produce, and they ruled exceptionally high. Owing to a brisk demand for export, the price of wheat rose about 20 per cent.; but a good harvest kept rice fairly stationary in spite of a large increase in export. The poverty of the juari crop sent its price up in most districts, and this grain was largely imported from the Berars. The pressure was felt somewhat severely in the Nagpur country, and by the aboriginal tribes in the plateau districts. But the latter class resorted as usual to jungle roots, &c., and were tided over their difficulties by the grant of concessions in regard to the free gathering of Mohwa and other forest produce.

PRICE CURRENT, 1891-92.

[In seers and chittaks per rupee.]

District.	Year.	June.				December.				March.			
		Wheat.	Gram.	Juar.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juar.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juar.	Common rice.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Saugor ...	1890-91 ...	13 12	16 8	20 0	9 7	14 5	14 12	18 13	11 3	13 6	17 1	17 12	10 13
	1891-92 ...	12 13	14 12	15 12	9 12	11 12	11 12	14 2	10 15	13 2	14 9	17 12	10 10
Damoh ...	1890-91 ...	18 4	21 13	16 0	13 5	17 2	18 7	24 0	15 0	18 4	22 8	...	13 11
	1891-92 ...	17 2	20 0	...	13 11	16 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	17 2	20 0	...	13 5
Jubbulpore ...	1890-91 ...	16 8	19 8	16 8	11 12	16 12	20 0	21 12	14 12	14 0	21 0	18 0	16 0
	1891-92 ...	13 8	19 0	16 0	13 0	12 4	17 4	17 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	13 8
Mandla ...	1890-91 ...	20 0	29 0	...	15 8	21 0	27 0	...	18 0	17 8	31 0	...	16 0
	1891-92 ...	19 0	30 0	...	14 0	15 0	24 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	...	15 0
Seoni ...	1890-91 ...	19 8	19 8	...	13 9	16 9	16 9	...	14 15	16 9	19 8	..	14 15
	1891-92 ...	14 15	19 8	...	14 15	12 7	17 15	...	13 9	13 9	19 8	...	13 9
Narsinghpur ...	1890-91 ...	15 12	22 0	...	12 10	15 3	19 12	...	12 10	13 8	19 12	...	12 10
	1891-92 ...	12 6	20 1	...	10 6	12 0	15 0	...	10 6	12 6	17 10	.../	10 6
Hoshangabad ...	1890-91 ...	15 0	22 0	22 0	9 8	15 0	19 0	21 15	10 8	14 0	19 0	18 0	9 0
	1891-92 ...	13 13	19 10	18 5	10 0	10 5	14 6	14 15	10 1	12 4	18 0	15 7	9 6
Nimar ...	1890-91 ...	15 1	15 2	22 9	11 7	14 4	13 7	24 13	11 7	14 4	15 2	24 13	13 1
	1891-92 ...	13 8	16 2	24 13	12 8	11 2	..	19 1	12 8	11 10	17 4	19 1	11 7
Betul ...	1890-91 ...	18 0	18 13	19 3	10 1	16 10	18 12	19 3	10 13	14 14	18 12	19 3	10 1
	1891-92 ...	15 7	18 0	19 3	10 1	11 1	13 15	17 5	9 0	12 11	14 14	17 5	9 0
Chhindwara ..	1890-91 ...	17 8	17 8	24 0	10 0	17 9	15 3	24 0	11 7	16 14	19 9	20 9	11 7
	1891-92 ...	16 14	19 7	20 9	11 0	11 11	15 3	14 6	10 15	12 11	16 14	14 6	10 15
Wardha ...	1890-91 ...	17 2	17 2	24 0	11 7	20 0	16 0	26 11	11 7	20 0	17 2	26 11	11 7
	1891-92 ..	17 2	17 2	26 11	11 7	11 7	13 5	20 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	17 2	11 7
Nagpur ...	1890-91 ...	16 4	17 13	21 4	8 12	18 12	16 4	23 12	12 8	15 0	18 12	23 12	12 8
	1891-92 ...	16 4	18 12	20 0	12 8	11 4	17 8	18 12	11 4	11 4	17 8	20 0	11 4
Chanda ...	1890-91 ...	15 0	19 3	18 0	12 13	17 10	19 3	20 0	10 11	17 10	15 8	23 10	12 13
	1891-92 ...	17 0	19 0	23 1	12 1	15 2	14 5	18 3	15 2	12 6	16 14	18 0	12 11
Bhandara ...	1890-91 ...	17 8	18 12	...	11 4	18 12	17 8	...	13 4	17 8	18 12	...	13 4
	1891-92 ...	18 12	20 0	...	12 8	13 4	18 12	...	15 0	12 8	18 12	...	13 4
Balaghat ...	1890-91 ...	19 11	25 3	...	17 14	21 0	22 13	...	17 14	18 6	25 3	...	17 14
	1891-92 ...	19 1	25 3	...	17 14	13 2	19 3	...	14 11	11 13	16 13	...	16 9
Raipur ...	1890-91 ...	21 14	21 5	...	16 8	21 4	19 2	...	22 13	17 8	17 0	...	18 4
	1891-92 ...	17 8	23 6	...	18 4	14 3	18 10	...	14 13	13 2	21 4	...	13 11
Bilaspur ...	1890-91 ...	22 7	20 2	...	18 0	23 11	20 2	...	26 3	19 14	21 2	...	20 1
	1891-92 ...	22 7	26 0	...	24 0	14 7	21 2	...	18 0	14 7	18 11	...	19 3
Sambalpur ...	1890-91 ...	17 8	13 8	...	20 2	19 10	17 4	...	20 2	19 4	16 8	...	21 14
	1891-92 ...	18 6	16 8	...	21 0	10 8	17 4	...	18 6	10 8	11 4	...	18 6

3.—*Horticulture.*

District gardens.

9. The number of gardens at District Head-quarter Stations rose from 14 to 15, owing to the addition of the garden previously maintained from local funds at Betul. The expenditure and receipts of the past five years are contrasted below:—

Year.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net cost.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88 ...	9,231 10 7	6,002 11 7	3,228 15 0
1888-89 ...	8,851 14 0	5,710 13 4	3,141 0 8
1889-90 ...	8,274 0 5	5,877 9 1	2,396 7 4
1890-91 ...	8,822 10 4	5,198 6 5	3,624 3 11
1891-92 ...	9,924 13 6	5,246 12 6	4,678 1 0

The increase in expenditure is accounted for by the addition of the Betul garden and by the resumption of direct management on the Wardha garden, which has in late years been leased out.

From the financial point of view the best results are shown by the gardens at Damoh and Seoni, where income very nearly covered expenditure.

The best managed gardens were those at Damoh, Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Sambalpur. The gardens at Narsinghpur and Chhindwara are particularly good. That at Hoshangabad apparently received much attention, but mainly owing to deficient water-supply its results are disappointing. The Khandwa garden is reported to be improving, and the new garden at Betul has made a good start.

10. There was a satisfactory increase in the distribution of fruit trees to the public. As in previous years, the Raipur garden shows more in this direction than all other gardens taken together, but its distributions largely consisted of pine-apple plants, for the growth of which the garden has acquired a name. Excluding Raipur the number of plants distributed rose from 1,842 to 2,549, of which 1,731 were supplied free of charge. The increase is mainly due to the Betul and Chhindwara Districts. No plants were distributed from the Mandla, Khandwa, Wardha, Chanda and Bhandara gardens. The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar writes that there was no demand on the part of the public for fruit trees, nor was a demand likely to arise in the immediate future. But there is a great deal of garden cultivation in this district, and doubtless fruit trees would be in request if the people knew that they were obtainable.

The Raipur garden is as yet the only one which has established itself as a distributing centre. During the year under report it sent out 6,025 plants, of which 2,895 were supplied on payment. The number distributed includes 4,022 pine-apple plants; but the results are very satisfactory.

Part of the Damoh garden has been leased to a Kachi for the growth of sugar-cane with town sewage, and this new departure has proved very successful.

The only experiments attempted during the year were the cultivation of the *teosinte* fodder plant at Chhindwara, of hill potatoes also at Chhindwara, and of *lanka* tobacco (from Rajamundry) at Raipur. The *teosinte* and tobacco do not appear to have come up to expectation. The potatoes gave a return equal to six times the seed sown.

11. The condition of the Maharaj Bagh at Nagpur continues to be fairly satisfactory. Its popularity with the public shows no signs of diminishing, the average number of visitors each day being over 940. The garden has now been well stocked with young fruit trees, which should soon bring in a handsome addition to the receipts, and it has been decided to resume the growth of vegetables for the residents of Nagpur, which was given up some years ago on account of the competition of the Police garden. The menagerie has on the whole prospered. There have been numerous losses, but there have been also numerous additions, due to private liberality. Four deer were born in the garden. The number of plants and trees distributed rose from 1,410 to 1,626, exclusive of an exceedingly large number of ornamental shrubs planted out by the Superintendent on the grounds of the new Residency, which have been stocked free of charge mainly from the garden nurseries.

The expenditure on the Maharaj Bagh was almost the same as that of the preceding year. There was an increase of over Rs. 500 in the receipts, and the net cost of the garden to Government was (including the up-keep of the menagerie) Rs. 5,530-1-1.

12. The garden at Pachmarhi shows an increase in expenditure, chiefly owing to the extension of arboricultural work. The cypress and pine trees referred to in last year's report are now being planted out in groups, which will be a great improvement to the station. The mulberry plantation has done well and the trees will very soon be able to shift for themselves. The receipts from the garden are smaller than they should be, and arrangements are being made to raise the rates of subscription.

Nagpur Experimental Farm.

13. The monsoon rain-fall was concentrated within 12 weeks instead of being spread over 18, with disastrous effect to the kharif harvest. The crops could not be sown until three weeks after the usual time, and shortly after sowing the land became completely water-logged, so that weeding was impossible. The kharif harvest of the preceding year was disappointing, but that of the year under report was one of the worst which has been gathered of late years in the Nagpur country. Some idea of the loss sustained by agriculturists can be gathered from the exports of cotton. The exports of the 1891 crop from the Nagpur Division have up to date amounted to only 11,544 bales, against an average of 31,527 bales for the preceding three years. It will be gathered from the above what an unfavourable year it was for experimental purposes.

14. The experiments of the past two years have shown that a cotton crop is very greatly benefited by green soiling, even although a crop of wheat intervenes. This year an experiment was made to show the result of growing cotton, after green-soiling in the previous year with the common yellow flowered weed known in vernacular as *tarota* (Cassia auriculata) and often called (incorrectly) wild indigo.

The outturn was very poor, but the results show a substantial gain at no extra expense, for the cost of green-soiling was covered by a gain in the preceding wheat crop. In the previous year a similar experiment with *san* hemp added about Rs. 10 to the worth of cotton produced, the total outturn being about double that shown above. The tarota belongs to the Cæsalpinia class of Leguminosæ, whereas *san* hemp is a Papilionaceous plant. The Director has never been able to discover on the roots of the tarota the symbiotic fungoid growths, or nodules, which are found on the roots of Papilionaceous plants, and are supposed to be the means of fixing atmospheric nitrogen. The tarota, however, to judge from its growth, is able to thrive on non-nitrogenous soil as well as any Papilionaceous plant, but careful experiments are now being made to determine whether this is really the case or not. In comparing its results with those of *san* hemp, it must be borne in mind that the latter was grown on the land into which it was ploughed, and could therefore add nothing, save that which it derived from the atmosphere: the tarota, on the other hand, was cut on waste land and could act as a vehicle for manurial substances derived from that land.

15. The chief of the special experiments of the season was one to test previous years' results in regard to the use of a weak solution of sulphuric acid as a means of preparing cotton seed for sowing, in place of the ordinary rubbing with cattle dung. In 1889, a year of light rain-fall, the use of the acid added considerably to the outturn; in 1890, when the rain was heavy and continuous, a contrary result was obtained, which is corroborated by the crop of the still wetter season of 1891. The use of acid resulted in a loss of 44 per cent. This was probably due to the wetness of the season, and with a light rain-fall the outturns would probably have conformed to those of 1889 and shown a balance in favour of the acid. When the crop first germinated, the plants from the seed prepared with acid were noticeably the more forward of the two. The fact seems to be that the acid, by removing the lint which clings to the seed, assists germination, but renders the seed more liable to damage from wet. So far as the experiments have gone they do not justify the recommendation of the acid process for general adoption. The ryot is better served by being guarded in a bad season than by being assisted in a good one.

16. Some special trials were made with different kinds of cotton. The commonly grown local variety, known as *jari*, gave the largest outturn, but its produce was valued by the Manager of the Empress Mills at only Rs. 50 per bojha of 345 lbs., as against Rs. 79 for the American varieties, and Rs. 74 for local *bani*. Having regard to quality as well as to quantity of outturn, the Upland Georgian and the American variety known as *Allen* show best. In the previous year local *jari* more than compensated for the low value of its produce by the quantity of its yield. This was not the case in 1891, but the outturns are, all through, too small to warrant definite conclusions. The experiments of both years show clearly that local *jari* is the most paying kind for the ryot, unless he is allowed by the middle men to obtain the full value of higher class cottons, which, it would appear, is rarely the case.

17. An experiment was made with juar and maize to test the applicability of a conclusion put forward two years ago by the Revd. M. M. Carleton of Kotgarh, that fresh fodder could be obtained during the rains by stripping the leaves off the plants from time to time, without causing any loss to the

grain crop. The results are inconclusive. The grain produce of the stripped juar plot was considerably less than that of the unstripped plot, while the stripped maize plot gave actually better results than its unstripped duplicate. The results prove too much: It is surmised that the stripped plot suffered less from water lodgement than the other. The experiment will be repeated.

18. As already mentioned, the cold weather rains held off till February, and as no rain fell after the middle of October the rabi crop had to make shift for $3\frac{1}{4}$ months with such moisture as the soil retained from the monsoon rain. The rabi season was then in its way as unfortunate as the kharif, and the wheat harvest was one of the worst which has been gathered in the Nagpur country for years past.

Owing to the exceptional dryness of the soil, manures applied without irrigation could produce but little effect. There was a considerable loss on every plot except that to which bonedust was applied, and here the gain was insignificant. If the average of the seven years preceding be taken, the results are less unfavourable, as this period includes four years of good cold weather rain-fall. But they are very far from encouraging.

Saltpetre is highly soluble and gives the largest outturn, but no profit. The greater solubility of dung ashes accounts for its giving a larger outturn than dung, though it should be mentioned that this rather extraordinary result is not borne out by the crops of the year under report. Bonedust alone gives a small increase, but its addition to either saltpetre or dung has made no difference. Not one of the manures has yielded a profit.

19. It is interesting to contrast with these outturns on unirrigated land the results of the duplicate series to which irrigation is applied.

The outturns of the two saltpetre plots paid the cost of manure and irrigation, and gave a clear surplus profit of about Rs. 10 per acre. The plots manured with dung also show well, though owing to the high rate at which dung is charged for, the extra outturns only just cover the extra expenditure. Apart from profit and loss, irrigation increased the yield of unmanured land by 30 per cent.; more than doubled the outturns of the saltpetre plots, and nearly doubled those of the dunged plots. There can be little question of the enormous advantage which irrigation is to wheat in the Nagpur country, though the experiments leave as yet two points uncertain. In the first place, it may be that irrigation without manure would tend to rapidly exhaust the land; and in the second place, in years of heavy rain-fall it may increase liability to rust.

20. Trials were made in two fields to ascertain whether the ordinary quantity of wheat seed sown to the acre (90 to 100 lbs.) could be varied with advantage. The results show (as indeed might have been expected in a matter which must depend so largely on mere experience) that the ordinary rate of sowing is the most profitable, though it is probable that if the seed were carefully selected a much smaller quantity would suffice. The results agree pretty closely with those obtained in the preceding year.

21. A trial was made of sowing wheat mixed with gram (*Cicer arietinum*), as commonly practised in the Nerbudda valley, against sowing it pure.

Owing to the high cost of the manure (which gave absolutely no return) there was a loss on both plots. The produce of both was exceedingly poor owing to the unfortunate character of the season. In value the outturns of both plots were very nearly the same. The gross weight of outturn was largest in the plot in which gram was mixed with the wheat, and it is noticeable that in this plot the wheat seed sown gained considerably in productiveness, yielding 169 lbs., whereas at the rate of the unmixed plot it should have yielded only 139 lbs. That the association of a leguminous plant is beneficial to the growth of cereals is a fact which is now becoming generally admitted by European authorities. It has apparently been known and acted upon in India from time immemorial.

Agricultural Class.

22. The Agricultural class opened with 15 students from the previous year, two of whom however left before the final examination. There was a falling off in the new entries, only nine students joining. None of the students were scholarship-holders.

Practical instruction was, as in previous years, insisted upon. Each of the senior students farmed half an acre of land, and each of the junior students a quarter acre. They performed every operation with their own hands. Their crops were not very good, but this was in great measure owing to the unfortunate character of the season. Each student of course was allowed to keep his own produce.

The students were as usual examined at the end of the year by Examiners who had no connection with the teaching. The results were on the whole encouraging, a satisfactory feature being the familiarity displayed with elementary practical chemistry. Of the 13 senior students, ten were passed; and all the juniors qualified for their second year's course.

23. A new feature of the year was the establishment of a Normal Class for village schoolmasters, who attend a six months' course illustrative of the Agricultural Primer they now have to teach. The course has been carefully elaborated, practical demonstration playing an important part at each stage. The first batch of schoolmasters—29 strong, from 13 districts—joined in June 1891, and 27 of them passed a satisfactory examination in the following October. In November 1891 a second contingent of 33 arrived (from 17 districts), of whom again 27 passed in March 1892.

24. The small Veterinary dispensary which was opened in connection with the Agricultural class has shown results of promise, though the attendance is still very small. The total number of cases was 790, against only 160 in the previous half year, the average daily attendance being 10·4. Rs. 51 were received in fees, against an expenditure (exclusive of the salary of the Veterinary Inspector in charge) of Rs. 230-10-4. The dispensary has now been transferred to the charge of the district authorities.

4.—*Forests.*

25. There have been some small additions to, and exclusions from, the Forest area administered by the Department during the year, but the net result in square miles (10,100 square miles in the Northern Circle, and 9,973 square miles in the Southern Circle) shows no variation. Of these extensive forests covering in all 20,073 square miles, 393 square miles are unclassed State Forests. The balance is for working purposes divided into forests under strict conservation (A); areas available for cultivation (B 1), and areas which remain to be distributed among the preceding two classes (B 2). The following table contrasts this classification so far as it has gone for the last two years:—

Circle.	31st March 1891.				31st March 1892.			
	A.	B 1.	B 2.	Total.	A.	B. 1.	B 2.	Total.
Northern ...	3,900	655	5,524	10,079	3,945	656	5,478	10,079
Southern ...	5,131	6	4,464	9,601	5,244	9	4,348	9,601

This table indicates that much remains to be done in both Circles in classifying the B 2 Forests. Attention is being paid to the matter, as until the classification is complete Forest administration must be defective: the operations are hampered owing to the weakness of the Forest Staff.

In the Northern Circle a measure of success has been attained largely through the exertions of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. Proposals for disforestment of small areas in Damoh and Betul have been sanctioned, but in the latter district especially much has still to be accomplished. In Mandla a fairly comprehensive scheme has been approved; while, since the close of the year, orders have also been passed on proposals from Hoshangabad which are practically exhaustive.

26. In the Southern Circle 596 miles of artificial boundary have been added, while in the Northern Circle 1,207 miles of new lines have been cleared. The work is practically completed, except in the districts of Chanda and Mandla, though some boundary disputes have cropped up in several districts. The excision of land for agricultural purposes will, however, necessitate the re-opening of demarcation operations in some districts, as the schemes for disforestment take practical shape.

The preparation of Boundary Registers has been pushed on in the districts of the Southern Circle, except in Bilaspur, Bhandara and Sambalpur, while in the Northern Circle, where up to the year under report practically nothing in this direction had been done, a beginning has been made.

27. Regular survey operations have been prosecuted during the year under report by the Forest Survey Branch in the Bhandara, Raipur and Jubbulpore Districts, and they have broken ground in the Dhanawahi Range of the Mandla District which is attached, for administrative purposes, to the Jubbulpore Forest Division. Meanwhile the Survey of India Department has been engaged in the Betul, Hoshangabad and Nimar Districts.

No special Working Plans Officer has been employed during the year, and consequently but little progress has been made in preparing working plans. It was, with the inadequate Forest Staff available, impossible it should be otherwise.

In the Southern Circle an attempt has been made to frame working plans of simple character, but in the absence of requisite technical knowledge and experience the results are disappointing, much of the work having had to be recast in accordance with the criticisms of the Inspector-General.

28. The general behaviour of the Subordinate Establishment in the Northern Circle has not been satisfactory, and though matters are said to be better in the Southern Circle, still they are not good. In both Circles the percentage of punishments to strength is highest in the case of Foresters, an important class, who are said as a body "to fall short of the requisite standard of ability" and, apparently, integrity. Under the new scale of pay, now to be introduced, improvement may be in time expected. Meanwhile it is recognized that close supervision must be exercised not only by the Superior Forest Officers, but by the Deputy Commissioner and his responsible executive subordinates.

29. In the following statement the details of Forest offences and the manner in which they were disposed of are contrasted with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

		1890-91.	1891-92.
Northern Circle ...	Reported and detected ...	3,110	3,338
	Prosecuted	101	79
	Per cent. convicted	67	75
	Cases compounded under Section 67 ...	3,131	2,963

		1890-91.	1891-92.
Southern Circle ...	Reported and detected ...	5,267	5,201
	Prosecuted	151	154
	Per cent. convicted	77	70
	Cases compounded under Section 67 ...	4,739	4,886

The figures for Hoshangabad and Sambalpur in regard to reported cases are vitiated by the inclusion of Malguzari Forest cases, which should find no place in these Departmental Returns relating solely to the working of Government Forests. The increase in Chanda is attributed to greater watchfulness on the part of the staff, many of whom for several months in the previous year were absorbed in Census work. But the Chief Commissioner is not altogether satisfied with this explanation, and he has reason to believe that in some districts a want of consideration for the people has been manifested. He has accordingly issued orders for the submission of monthly returns of compounded cases to the Conservators through the Deputy Commissioners, so that the latter officers may be in a position to curb promptly any tendency towards undue severity.

In the Northern Circle the number of cases compounded was 2,963, involving 8,689 persons. In the Southern Circle the numbers were 4,886 cases and 14,737 persons. In the Southern Circle a sum of Rs. 6,883 was realized from 14,737 persons who compounded for Forest offences, the average per individual being 7½ annas, as contrasted with 8 annas in the previous year. As the fine is often two or three times the damage caused, the average indicates the utter triviality of most of the offences committed, and the great reason there is for dealing leniently with at least all first offences. The amount of compensation levied in the Northern Circle has not been reported.

The number of cases prosecuted is not very large, and the percentages of convictions obtained are on the whole satisfactory.

30. The area under special fire protection in the two Circles has increased from 3,235 square miles in 1890-91 to 3,870 in 1891-92.

The percentage of success throughout the Provinces has fallen but slightly, *viz.*, from 95 to 94, although a large additional area has been brought under special protection during the year. There has been a loss of efficiency in the Southern Circle accompanied by an increased expenditure, while a compensatory gain in the north of the Provinces has been attended by a reduction in the cost per square mile. The incidence of cost per square mile for the year stands at Rs. 10-5-4 in the Northern and Rs. 17-15-4 in the Southern Circle. It is, however, to be said that in Chanda the labour difficulty is great, and that if Chanda be eliminated, the incidence of cost per square mile in the Southern Circle will be reduced to Rs. 11-14-9. The Seoni, Damoh, Nimar and Chhattisgarh Districts show worst results in respect of fire protection.

Of the areas not under special fire protection 69 per cent. in the Northern and 65 per cent. in the Southern Circle escaped burning. There has been a slight improvement in this respect in the Northern Circle, but a falling off in the Southern Circle.

31. The number of animals grazed has increased during the year under report, in spite of the closing of considerable areas, and the income has expanded by an amount more than commensurate with the decline of the previous year. The figures of the year under report and its predecessor contrast as follows :—

	Animals.			Grazing receipts.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle ...	1,289,788	1,362,499	72,711	2,43,965	2,68,616	24,651
Southern Circle ...	1,530,768	1,577,357	46,589	2,38,214	2,42,786	4,572
Total ...	2,820,556	2,939,856	119,300	4,82,179	5,11,402	29,223

The percentage to total stock of sheep and goats grazed is 15 per cent. in the Southern Circle, but only 8·6 per cent. in the Northern Circle, which fact probably accounts in a measure for the incidence, Re. 0-3-2 per animal grazed, in that Circle being higher than in the Southern Circle, where Re. 0-2-6 is the average. Rates, however, differ from division to division within the same circle, and are unnecessarily complex.

32. The Chief Commissioner became aware that the existing grazing rules and scales of fees had produced dissatisfaction. He accordingly ordered that owners of cattle wishing to graze in several districts should be permitted to take out a nomad license by paying the difference between their own district rates and nomad rates. As hitherto such a person would have had to take out a fresh license and pay a fresh fee in every district he might visit, the concession made is a substantial one, and as such has, it is believed, been accepted by the public.

At the same time everything has been done that was possible to remove grievances in connection with the impounding of cattle passing along highways through Reserved Forests, and the realization of what was often a mere transit duty from nomadic owners.

33. In regard to cultural operations there is not much to record. Improvement fellings and thinnings have been carried out within certain limited areas, and the cutting out of destructive climbers has received attention.

The expenditure on communications and buildings has increased from Rs. 11,181 to Rs. 15,131, of which only Rs. 5,709 were spent on the construction of new and repairs to old roads.

34. Departmental operations, which have slightly increased in the Northern Circle owing mainly to the collection of myrabolams in the Mandla District by Departmental agency, show a substantial falling off in the Southern Circle. It would appear that, although they are necessary at times to check combinations to lower the selling rate, especially of articles of trade, there are now comparatively few localities in which Departmental timber operations are now necessary or expedient.

35. The financial results of the year in each Circle compare as follows with those of the preceding year :—

		1890-91.	1891-92.
		Rs.	Rs.
	Receipts.		
Northern Circle	... ...	5,69,436	6,69,720
Southern Circle	... ...	6,44,025	6,90,170
	Total ...	12,13,461	13,59,890
	Expenditure.		
Northern Circle	... ...	3,15,767	3,45,528
Southern Circle	... ...	3,33,686	3,68,979
	Total ...	6,49,453	7,14,507
	Surplus.		
Northern Circle	... ...	2,53,669	3,24,192
Southern Circle	... .	3,10,339	3,21,191
	Total ...	5,64,008	6,45,383

In both Circles there has been an increase in the gross and net receipts, but the expansion of revenue is much more marked in the Northern Circle, where it is attributed to closer and more vigorous management than was possible when there was only one Conservator for the whole Province.

The increase in income has taken place mainly, as in the previous year, under Head II "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers."

Although the gross income in the Northern Circle falls below that of the Southern Circle, its net income is somewhat greater, owing to the expenditure (which has however increased in both circles) being less. This is due partly to the expenditure on salaries having declined—a fortuitous circumstance, attributable to the retirement of several senior officers who were replaced by officers drawing less pay, and owing to savings in the pay of a Working Plans Officer. It is, however, noticeable that the expenditure in the Southern Circle on "demarcation, improvement and extension of forests" is almost double that in the Northern Circle, the main differences being under the head of "Surveys" and "Protection from fire."

5.—*Mines and Quarries.*

36. The total output from the Warora Colliery during the year was 123,669 tons, as compared with 142,673 tons in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 19,004 tons, or 13·32 per cent. This decrease is entirely due to a falling off in the demand. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway being now in connection with the Bengal Collieries, is able to procure its supplies from them, and obtains a very superior coal at much the same price as the Warora coal. The quantity supplied to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in last year was about 16,000 tons, whereas only 185½ tons were taken in this year. The demand from local Mills and ginning factories, &c., was also less than in the preceding year, owing, it is said, to a scanty cotton crop.

37. The total earnings during the official year amounted to Rs. 5,44,229, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,36,690, or a return of 6·91 per cent. on a capital outlay of Rs. 15,54,426. This is a smaller return than in the previous year, and is attributable to a falling off in the sales and to reductions in the selling price to certain customers. It was necessary to reduce the price to customers at Nagpur, as on the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway it was found that, owing to cheaper haulage rates on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, as compared with Great Indian Peninsula Railway rates, Bengal coal was in competition with Warora at Nagpur. It is, however, satisfactory to note that notwithstanding the falling off in the output, the cost of production was only slightly higher than in the preceding year.

38. Expansion of the workings is limited by the down throw fault of 80 feet to the south, the outcrop to the west, the north fault, and the water level to the east. The whole workings are consequently nearly exhausted, and shortly coal will be chiefly won from the 'broken.' In order to open out new workings, an air compressor and a Stanley heading machine have been obtained, with which it is intended to pump and drive to the dip, in continuation of main south level, through No. 5 Pit. A haulage scheme is also in hand to bring coal to No. 5 Pit from the dip of No. 3 Pit, where, with a second air compressor, existing workings will shortly be drained.

39. During the year a large quantity of coal in both seams, estimated to amount to 50,000 tons, has been won, which for some years had been looked on as lost owing to the workings being within the fire area, and it is confidently hoped that still more will be won. Credit is due to Mr. Reynolds and his staff for their exertions in recovering this large quantity of coal.

40. Boring operations have been pushed on during the year with the view of exploring the field to the south and east. Coal was struck at H2 bore hole at a depth of 500 feet. Other bore holes are in progress, and sufficient information has been obtained from them to enable the positions of the new shafts, which it is intended to sink for working a new coal area, to be determined with some accuracy. The exact location of the new shafts cannot, however, be absolutely fixed till further information has been obtained from borings which are now in progress. It is estimated that the new shafts will be from 800 to 900 feet deep, and that they will command an area capable of meeting a demand of 150,000 tons annually for a period of 45 years.

41. During the year the manufacture of fire bricks was undertaken from the fire clay found in the mine. The fire bricks are of excellent quality and meet with a ready sale at a remunerative rate. Hitherto bricks for fire stoppings and other building purposes, and roofing tiles, were obtained from Kamptee at great cost; but now that the Colliery can manufacture these articles, a considerable reduction in cost will result in all masonry works of construction.

42. The total output of the Umaria Colliery during the year was 70,031 tons, of which 52,093 tons were large coal and 17,938 tons small coal. The whole of the large coal was sold to the Railways and other customers which deal with Umaria, but a sale was only found for 8,478 tons of the small coal after it had been washed. There is practically no demand for the small coal, as it is obtained from screenings, and in order to fit it for the market it has to be washed, so as to remove iron pyrites and other impurities. It is then classed as 'washed nuts,' for which there is a fair demand by the Railway Companies and other customers. The total quantity of this class of coal sold during the year was 7,988 tons. The whole output was less by 5,781 tons than that of the preceding year. The falling off is entirely attributable to the difficulty which is experienced in obtaining labour for the Pits.

43. A very considerable reduction was made in the price of large coal sold to the Indian Midland Railway, in order to retain the custom of that Railway. A reduction was also made in the price of 'washed nuts' to all Railways and the general public, with a view of increasing the demand. The demand for both classes of coal is increasing, and it is hoped that the steps which have been taken to obtain more labour will admit of the demand being met.

44. The workings of No. 3 Pit are now almost entirely surrounded by faults. In the west workings a small quantity remains to be won from the 'whole,' and there is a similar strip between the faults towards No. 4 Pit. A small patch of 'broken' was commenced on the south side of the main dip, but the coal was found to be of poor quality and winning was discontinued.

At No. 4 Pit the Engine house and pit head frame have been erected, and since the close of the official year the Heapstead has been completed and is now drawing coal. The heading between Nos. 3 and 4 Pits has been driven through, and there is now connection between the two pits. Winning galleries are being extended in the new Pit (No. 4) and the output will shortly increase. Nos. 2

and 3 Inclines (separate workings) were completed and connected by a drive in the coal. A hauling engine and boiler and a tipping station have been erected on surface, and coal is being won from these Inclines.

45. There were 1 fatal, 16 severe, and 17 slight accidents at the Colliery during the year. It is a matter for much regret that accidents have been so numerous. Every precaution is taken to prevent them, but as the majority of the labourers are unaccustomed to pit work, their inexperience causes accidents to occur which would not otherwise happen.

46. Boring operations were undertaken by the Public Works Department at Sirgori, in the Pench valley, Chhindwara District, and satisfactory indications were obtained of the existence of a considerable coal area, the extent of which has not yet, however, been determined. Specimens of the coal were sent to the Geological Department, Calcutta, for analysis, with the following results :—

	Boring No. 2.	Boring No. 3.	Boring No. 6 (1).	Boring No. 6 (2).
Moisture	5·94	5·14	4·74	4·90
Volatile matter	30·22	30·54	25·56	27·00
Fixed carbon	52·60	46·22	36·44	36·50
Ash	11·24	18·10	32·26	31·60

It was further reported that the samples contained no pyrites. The coal may prove to be very valuable for iron smelting.

6.—*Manufactures.*

47. The statistics in the subjoined table illustrate the working of the four Cotton Mills established within the Provinces. The Swadeshi Mills have been opened during the course of the year :—

Province.	Place of working.	Date of establishment.	Proprietor. Limited company or Private.	Nominal Capital.	Nominal horse power of Engines.	Number of looms.	Number of spindles.	Amount of cotton worked up during the year.	Description of goods.	Average daily number of hands employed in each Mill. Men.	Women.	Young persons.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs.				Cwt.						
Central Provinces.	Nagpur. (The Empress Mills).	1st January 1877.	Joint Stock Company.	30,00,000	320	700	42,232	74,664	Twist and piece-goods.	1,960	458	348	77	2,843
	Swadeshi Mills, Nagpur.	1st January 1892.	Limited Company.	10,00,000	800	...	16,508	*2,552	Yarn.	455	185	65	...	705
	Hinganghat (Wardha District).	1st February 1881.	Joint Stock Company.	3,50,000	60	...	18,248	29,546	Do.	328	158	270	183	939
	Jubbulpore. (The Gokuldass Balabhdas Mills).	1885.	Do.	8,00,000	85	176	11,708	11,202	Yarn and coarse cloth.	419	77	...	86	582
			Total ...	51,50,000	1,265	876	88,696	1,17,964	...	3,162	878	683	346	5,069

* From 1st January to 1st April 1892.

There is an increase in the number of looms from 805 to 876, while the number of spindles has risen from 72,080 to 88,696, which is due almost entirely to the opening of the new Mill. The amount of cotton worked expanded from 109,370 to 117,964 cwts. The average daily number of hands employed was 5,069 to 4,202 in the previous year.

Cotton Presses in the Wardha District turned out only 21,226 bales, whereas the yield in the two previous years exceeded 30,000. The poorness of the cotton crop was perhaps the cause of the falling off. In Khandwa, however, nine ginning factories are returned as having cleaned 76,972 maunds of cotton; the corresponding figure of last year was only 54,715 maunds.

7.—*Trade.*

Total traffic.

48. The total traffic of the year is contrasted below with that of the two years preceding :—

Description of trade.	Weight in maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	42,76,838	50,98,168	67,84,767	2,72,10,981	3,20,36,185	4,06,51,284
Exports ...	1,23,08,997	1,56,18,184	2,03,69,197	3,99,70,868	4,59,21,789	6,30,04,895
Total ...	1,65,85,835	2,07,16,352	2,71,53,964	6,71,81,849	7,79,57,974	10,36,56,179

Railway Plant and *Animals* were omitted from registration in 1890-91, and figures for them have not been included in these totals.

The rapid increase in traffic noticed last year, has continued. The totals of 1890-91 were 24 per cent. in excess of those of the year preceding: this year's totals exceed those of 1890-91 by 31 per cent. Owing to the rise in agricultural prices, the increase in value has been still larger. The total traffic of the year under report was worth half as much again as that of 1889-90, its value reaching the considerable figure of 10⅓ crores of rupees, which on a population of 12,932,347 (including Feudatory States) gives an average value of Rs. 8 per head, or say, Rs. 40 per family. This is of course for external trade only. If the value of internal trade be included the average per head rises to Rs. 8-8-0.

The following figures throw further light on the extent to which the traffic of the Provinces has been increasing during late years :—

Period.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Average of five years, 1883-84 to 1887-88 ...	*47,35,515*	*3,54,32,617*	*1,57,19,454*	*4,16,27,507*
1888-89 ...	43,56,389	2,81,94,414	1,68,27,230	4,87,09,953
1889-90 ...	42,76,838	2,72,10,981	1,23,08,997	3,99,70,868
1890-91 ...	54,25,574	3,36,19,569	1,58,00,002	4,69,48,033
1891-92 ...	69,39,879	4,14,24,543	2,04,32,724	6,32,84,102

Railway Plant and *Animals* are included in all totals except those for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90, when traffic under these heads was not registered.

Since the five years 1883-84 to 1887-88 imports have increased by 46 per cent. in weight and by 11 per cent. in value: exports by 29 per cent. in weight and by 50 per cent. in value. The differences between the increases in weight and those in value are significant. Enquiries show that there has been no rise during the past 8 years in the prices of European cotton-goods and metals, while the prices of raw produce have been steadily rising. Five years ago the exports exceeded the imports in value by only 62 lacs rupees. During the year under report the excess amounted to over two crores.

Import traffic.

49. Comparative figures are given below for the traffic under the principal import headings during the last three years :—

Commodities.	Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Coal and Coke ...	9,67,882	13,55,584	18,43,468	2,91,162	5,12,861	8,85,428
Cotton twist ... European ...	25,361	28,813	66,209	14,84,233	17,24,785	35,42,508
Cotton twist ... Indian ...	21,039	36,766	46,198	7,09,899	11,95,381	14,16,424
Cotton piece-goods ... European ...	84,718	1,00,865	1,25,831	36,46,382	45,24,726	57,28,526
Cotton piece-goods ... Indian ...	18,142	29,308	25,000	7,42,085	12,22,985	9,98,749
Metals ... Iron ...	1,43,490	1,82,257	2,86,985	7,29,070	8,48,058	13,12,910
Metals ... Other kinds...	35,019	44,513	45,889	10,02,346	12,34,067	12,97,299
Kerosine oil ...	1,30,301	1,42,815	1,84,360	5,82,374	5,84,280	7,66,502
visionros ...	1,92,863	1,86,805	2,70,318	31,76,405	28,31,778	36,80,312
Salt ...	12,79,156	13,37,935	15,05,386	42,76,073	45,78,409	51,35,806
Sugar ... Refined ...	84,220	1,57,701	1,59,424	8,51,982	14,56,208	14,67,744
Sugar ... Unrefined ...	4,17,787	4,65,082	4,68,469	19,23,171	23,77,634	23,15,539
Spices ...	57,184	61,890	1,01,942	7,83,697	8,61,785	11,78,750
Tobacco ...	1,08,631	1,08,902	69,363	10,02,592	11,02,546	7,44,161

The enormous increase in the import of *Coal* is principally due to railway extension. The extension in the import of *Cotton goods* is largely attributable to the opening of railway communication to Chhattisgarh, imports into which Division have more than doubled. But there is a very substantial increase in the amount taken by every other block, except Nimar, and this too in spite of a considerable extension in local Mill industry.

Till within the year under report, Jubbulpore was the only place in the Provinces which received Cotton goods from Calcutta. The completion of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has added to the traffic from this direction, but in no large degree. Of the Cotton goods imported into Chhattisgarh by this line, more than two-thirds were consigned from Bombay.

Metals.—The import of iron has doubled during the last three years while that in brass, copper, &c., has increased by 30 per cent. This is a trustworthy indication of advancing prosperity. Compared with those of the previous year, the imports of brass and copper show but a small increase, which is due to larger consignments to Chhattisgarh. But the imports of 1890-91 exceeded those of the previous year very largely indeed, and it is satisfactory that there has been no retrogression.

Kerosine oil.—The rapid growth of the import of mineral oil has been noticed in previous years' reports. Imports have continued to increase, amounting to 1,84,360 maunds, against 1,42,815 maunds in the previous year. The Provinces spent over 7½ lacs of rupees on this article—nearly 2 lacs more than in the preceding year.

Provisions.—The most important of the articles grouped under this head are *Dried fruits* and *nuts*, the value of which was over 30 lacs of rupees during the year. Here again, we find a rapid increase in the expenditure of the Provinces on what may be termed a luxury :—

Block into which imported.	Imports of dried fruits and nuts—Maunds.				
	Average of five years—1883-84 to 1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Jubbulpore	*30,516*	24,835	29,879	27,323	56,779
Nerbudda	*53,046*	61,825	41,758	40,287	57,550
Nimar	*17,426*	20,321	18,463	18,191	22,941
Nagpur	*38,638*	49,065	55,234	54,813	59,047
Chhattisgarh ...	*2,532*	2,892	5,209	4,594	15,651
Total ...	*1,42,158*	1,58,938	1,50,543	1,45,208	2,11,968

It will be observed that the increase affects all parts of the Provinces, though relatively much the largest in Chhattisgarh, owing of course to railway extension in that Division.

Salt.—The salt traffic has quite outgrown the temporary check it received by the raising of the duty in January 1888.

The Jubbulpore and Nerbudda blocks must be considered together, as salt consigned to Saugor and its vicinity was until the extension of the Indian Midland Railway to that place included in the traffic of the Nerbudda block, being unloaded at Kareli. Taking both divisions together, there has been during the last few years an increase in import of 6 per cent. In the case of the Nagpur Division the increase is 8 per cent. The imports into Chhattisgarh have risen enormously. In part the salt imported by rail has merely taken the place of salt which formerly reached this tract by road from the Madras Coast, but the amount so imported was (it is believed) nothing like so large as the increase in the railway traffic. The price of salt fell during the year.

Sugar.—Here again we have, in the increased imports of an article of comparative luxury, an indication of a rise in the standard of comfort. The people spent 37¾ lacs of rupees in the purchase of sugar, whereas three years ago they spent only 27¾ lacs.

If refined and unrefined sugar be taken together, there has been a steady increase in import everywhere, the increase being here as elsewhere most marked in the Chhattisgarh Division.

The greater portion of the sugar comes from the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. It is with salt the principal import for which these Provinces are dependent on other parts of India and not on outside countries. But there is a striking increase in the import of Mauritius sugar from Bombay, which rose from 57,770 to 1,16,901 maunds.

Spices.—Under this head imports have doubled in the three years, the expenditure of the year under report having been 11·78 lacs against 7·83 lacs in 1889-90.

Tobacco.—Under this head there is a decrease for which it is difficult to account. It resulted almost entirely from contraction in the supplies drawn from Bengal by the Northern districts.

50. Comparative details are given below of the amount and value of the leading exports during the last three years :— Export traffic.

Commodities.	Weight in maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Coal and Coke ...	17,03,965	21,39,566	19,62,927	4,25,991	5,34,891	4,90,732
Cotton, raw ...	2,82,806	2,76,703	1,41,539	44,71,870	41,50,545	19,28,469
Wheat ...	46,12,992	61,40,135	86,92,771	1,09,55,856	1,38,15,304	2,39,05,120
Rice—(husked) ...	7,18,424	9,52,929	27,47,352	24,69,582	30,97,019	92,72,913
Gram and Pulse ...	7,05,955	11,44,158	15,84,909	15,38,399	22,88,316	35,66,045
Juar and Bajra ...	2,27,843	2,79,676	2,05,367	5,26,887	5,24,392	4,36,404
Linseed ...	6,99,794	14,52,021	20,83,814	27,11,701	50,82,073	78,14,302
Tilseed ...	7,79,895	9,94,984	5,11,486	34,12,048	38,55,563	20,45,944
Myrabolams ...	3,42,208	2,44,938	4,09,939	8,76,908	7,04,197	11,27,332
Stick-lac ...	51,257	38,954	81,178	6,40,712	7,01,172	13,80,026
Ghi ...	22,189	21,899	26,842	6,96,179	5,96,748	7,28,089
Hides ...	53,413	40,326	31,078	11,85,199	9,21,257	7,46,609

The most striking features are the decline in the export of cotton and the very large increase in the export of rice. The wheat trade, though far larger than that of either of the two years preceding, was about normal. Linseed shows a large increase, balanced by a decrease under til. There are increases under myrabolams, stick-lac and ghi, and a decrease under hides, which, reflecting as it does less cattle mortality, is of course a matter for congratulation. As already shown above, the general result of the export traffic of the year was an increase of 29 per cent. in weight and 50 per cent. in value over the average of 5 years ago. Partly owing to a real increase in amount, and partly owing to the high prices realized, the gross value of exports was the largest on record by the substantial sum of a crore and a half of rupees.

Cotton.—Although the exports of the year were but little more than half the average of the three years preceding, yet they were in excess of the average of the five years further back.

The principal cotton producing tracts lie in the Nimar and Wardha Districts. The exports from Nimar maintained their average, and the decline mainly affects Wardha, where the cultivators must have lost at least eleven lacs of rupees on their average receipts of the three years preceding.

Wheat.—The exports of wheat were not much, if anything, in excess of the normal, and would have fallen below the normal had it not been for a large increase in the contribution from Chhattisgarh.

Period.	Export of wheat in Maunds from—					
	Jubbulpore block.	Nerbudda block.	Nimar block.	Nagpur block.	Chhattisgarh block.	Total.
Average of five years, 1883-84 to 1887-88.	*10,43,091*	*47,95,720*	*1,57,904*	*11,54,688*	*8,38,010*	*79,89,413*
1888-89 ...	17,48,782	54,96,921	1,50,104	16,69,845	9,50,685	1,00,16,337
1889-90 ...	9,15,071	22,88,455	68,479	9,05,243	4,35,744	46,12,992
1890-91 ...	12,44,106	30,86,328	88,937	7,13,781	10,06,983	61,40,135
1891-92 ...	24,72,913	35,56,562	65,220	10,29,920	15,68,156	86,92,771

The increase in the exports from Jubbulpore and the decrease in those from the Nerbudda country is due to the opening of railway communication to Saugor. Saugor produce was formerly classed as belonging to the latter tract, because it took the railway at the station in the Narsinghpur District. The great expansion in the exports from Chhattisgarh is due without doubt to the completion of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Taking the Provinces as a whole, the gross exports of the year amount to just over 2 maunds per acre under wheat cultivation.

The opening of through communication between Chhattisgarh and Calcutta has had little or no influence on the character of the wheat trade. Chhattisgarh consigned 15·11 lacs maunds to Bombay, and only 0·31 lacs maunds to Calcutta.

Rice.—The exports of rice rose to three-fold the former average, representing a gain of considerably over 60 lacs of rupees. Almost the whole of this amount went to the people of Chhattisgarh, who contributed 22·81 lacs maunds out of the total (27·47 lacs maunds) exported. Hitherto rice has played a very subordinate part in the external trade of the Provinces, but during the year under report it rose to first class importance. The area under rice in the Chhattisgarh country is 25,07,000 acres, a great portion of which has in the past been distinctly under-cultivated. With so large an area, a small additional care in farming can produce a very extensive surplus for export. The exports of the year amounted to 0·9 maund per acre in cultivation, but it is surmised that part of the export was drawn from previous years' stocks.

Of the total amount of rice exported, a third was consigned to the town of Bombay; Calcutta received a tenth; most of the remainder was consigned in nearly equal shares to the North-Western Provinces, the Berars, and to places in the Bombay Presidency.

Gram and Millets.—The export of gram largely increased, while that of millet (juari) fell off. The juari crop was a very bad one, and the Provinces were compelled to import over 5 lacs of maunds, most of which were drawn from the Berars and consigned to places in the southern districts.

Linseed.—Exports greatly exceeded those of the three years preceding, but were not so largely in excess of the average for the five years 1883-84 to 1887-88.

Here again it is observable that the increase of 3·86 lacs maunds over the average is principally due to the traffic of Chhattisgarh. The linseed exports of the year fall at the rate of 1·8 maunds (=144 lbs.) per acre under this crop.

Til.—Here there was a large falling off, due to deficiency in the outturn of 1891. Til requires much the same weather conditions as cotton, and a season which is unfavourable to one is generally also unfavourable to the other. But it is important to notice that the export fell very little short of the average of four years back.

The deficiency on the average of 1883-84 to 1887-88 is only 21,704 maunds. But the cultivation of til has been largely expanding of late years, and in comparison with area the amount exported was not satisfactory. It falls at just over one maund per acre under til, whereas the average of 1883-84 to 1887-88 fell at nearly 1½ maunds per acre then cropped with this oil-seed.

Internal trade.

51. The internal trade of the year—that is to say, the traffic transacted between the five Provincial blocks (excluding that between stations in the same block)—amounted to a value of over 90 lacs rupees. Over 60 per cent. of the trade is accounted for by the heads of cotton goods and grain.

The exports of locally made cotton goods from Jubbulpore showed very little increase, but that from Nagpur expanded by 3 lacs of rupees. The greater part of the Nagpur goods are consigned to Chhattisgarh, grain being received in exchange. The total internal trade in grain was worth 37·74 lacs rupees, of which the exports from Chhattisgarh contributed 29·95 lacs.

The export of coal to Chhattisgarh from the Nagpur block—that is to say, of coal from the Warora Collieries—declined from 3,59,700 to 7,774 maunds.

General.

52. The trade of the year fairly breaks all previous records. The value of the goods exported exceeded by nearly a crore and a half the largest previous figure—that for 1888-89—and in bulk, apart from value, the traffic was a fifth larger than that of any previous year. The import traffic has in bulk increased even more rapidly than this, but there has been a fall in average value, and the imports have been steadily falling behind the exports, leaving an increasing balance in favour of the Provinces. The expenditure on imports exceeded that of any previous year by 60 lacs of rupees, but still left a credit balance on the export side of over two crores. The development of the Chhattisgarh traffic has largely contributed to this result. The exports of rice, wheat and linseed from this tract exceeded those of any previous year by over 75 lacs rupees.

8.—*Public Works.*

53. The total expenditure incurred on public works by the Public Works Department during the year is as follows :—

Branch of Service.	Expenditure.		Remarks.
	1891-92.	1890-91.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial Military, Ordinary ...	3,337	4,455	
Do. Civil Buildings do. ...	42,805	29,105	
Provincial ...	19,91,985	17,61,646	
Incorporated Local Funds ...	1,53,467	2,36,865	
Contributions ...	2,39,047	2,32,727	
Warora Colliery (Capital) ...	*—27,271*	*—2,67,646*	
Do. do. (Revenue) ..	4,31,489	6,41,449	
Umaria Colliery (Capital) ...	84,000	23,083	
Do. do. (Revenue) ...	2,58,000	2,36,812	
Guaranteed Railways (Compensation for land) ..	2	2,644	
Total ...	31,76,861	29,01,140	

54. The outlay in the year under review is in excess of that in the previous year, and is principally due to a larger expenditure on Provincial Works.

The Telegraph Office at Nagpur, which was commenced in last year, was finished in this year at a cost of Rs. 30,806.

A Telegraph Office was begun at Jharsuguda, a station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 4,907 incurred. In each case the expenditure was met from Imperial Funds.

55. The total expenditure on Original Works—Civil Buildings was Rs. 4,93,076, against Rs. 3,47,001 in the previous year. The following were the chief works in progress or completed during the year.

56. *Administration.*—The new Residency was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,88,420. The building with its appurtenances is substantially built, and is of sound construction throughout. It is pleasantly situated on a hill and commands a wide prospect of the surrounding country. The Chief Commissioner entered into occupation of the new Residency in November, and the old building was then available for public offices. After certain necessary alterations had been carried out, the following offices were located in it:—

(1). Inspector-General of Jails and Police.
(2). Inspector-General of Education.
(3). Deputy Surgeon-General.
(4). Commissioner of Excise.
(5). Circle Inspector of Schools.

It is of great advantage in the conduct of business having all these offices under the same roof, instead of in rented buildings at considerable distances apart.

57. *Law and Justice.*—Two additional rooms were added to the District Kutchery at Nagpur, and a new Malkhana was sanctioned. The accommodation provided by the District Kutchery at Nagpur is not altogether well suited for the purposes of a Court-house. It was formerly a private dwelling house, and from time to time additions have been made to it and other buildings constructed close to it, in order to meet the ever growing requirements. The Chief Commissioner has now under consideration proposals for giving some additional rooms to the main building and constructing a façade, which will supply finally the deficiency in the accommodation and materially improve the exterior appearance of the Court-house. It is expected that effect will be given to these proposals in the current year.

The construction of new Law Courts at Nagpur for the accommodation of the Judicial Commissioner, the Commissioner, the Sessions Judge and other officers is also under consideration, and provision has been made in the Budget for the ensuing year with a view to a commencement being made with the building. Some minor additions were carried out or in progress to the District Court-houses of Mandla, Saugor, Bilaspur, Sambalpur Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Khandwa, and work was started on the construction of two sheds for witnesses at the Jubbulpore Court-house. A Circuit-house was commenced at Raipur, and another at Bhandara. Fair progress was made on the former, and the latter was nearly completed at the close of the year. The purchase of a bungalow at Chanda as a residence for the Deputy Commissioner was sanctioned.

58. *Forest Department.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 6,470 was sanctioned for the construction of an Office for the Forest Department at Bhandara, and the work was well advanced during the year.

59. *Central Jails.*—The most important work in progress in the Nagpur Jail was the construction of a new Hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,057. Work was started in May 1891, and at the close of the year the building was approaching completion. The Jail limits were extended in connection with the new Hospital by throwing out the circumvallation wall on the east. Verandahs to Barracks Nos. 1 to 6 and 8 were completed; a new Cook-house for the whole Jail, on an improved pattern, was built, and a despatching room for the Jail Press. Alterations were carried out to Nos. 3 and 4 worksheds, South Octagon; and the re-roofing of Barracks Nos. 2, 3 and 5, South Octagon, and Nos. 1 to 5 and 8, North Octagon, was either in hand or completed at the close of the year. Quarters for the Reserve guard and for Warders were commenced, and the laying on of water from the High Level Nagpur Water-works to the whole of the Jail Barracks was completed. The total expenditure on buildings in the Jail at Nagpur amounted to Rs. 68,935 during the year.

At the Jubbulpore Jail two double-storied Hospital barracks for the accommodation of the sick and convalescents were sanctioned, and considerable progress made. The area of the Jail enclosure was increased by throwing out the

circumvallation wall on the north to include the new Hospital ward. An oil-press shed outside the upper octagon was completed. Considerable progress was made in constructing quarters for Warders; and the quarters of the Assistant Jailor and two other subordinates were reroofed with Allahabad pattern tiles. Wooden shutters on an improved plan were provided to the grated openings in several Barracks, and iron louvres to the night latrines. A system of sub-soil drainage within the Jail walls was commenced, and good progress made. The results of the drains have so far been very satisfactory, and it is expected that when the scheme is complete in its entirety, the health of the Jail will be much improved by the lowering of the sub-soil water. The total outlay on works on the Jubbulpore Jail during the year was Rs. 44,281. In the Raipur Jail no works of any importance were carried out.

60. *District Jails.*—The special repairs, including re-roofing to the Barracks in the Chanda Jail, commenced in last year, were completed in this.

In the Wardha Jail some minor works were completed. Quarters for the Jailor and Deputy Jailor, Mandla Jail, were completed, and additions and alterations to the entrance gate commenced. The entrance gate of the Saugor Jail was altered and improved, bathing platforms for the prisoners were built, and stone-lined drains constructed in the Jail enclosure. A new mortuary was also built; and quarters for Warders commenced. In the Damoh Jail the entrance gate was remodelled; quarters for the Warders were commenced, and alterations carried out to the Jailor's quarters. The female and under-trial wards in the Seoni Jail were reroofed with Allahabad pattern tiles, and the entrance gate remodelled. The construction of quarters for Warders was commenced in the Bhandara and Khandwa Jails, and in the Hoshangabad Jail work was started on the construction of a solitary cell for females, and the conversion of certain godowns into a Civil Ward, and of others into quarters for Jail subordinates.

61. *Police.*—A Police Station-house was built at Dhaba, in the Chanda District, and one was commenced at Brahmapuri, in the same district. Quarters were built for the Police at the Chandni Chowk in the city of Nagpur; and also at Wyragarh, Brahmapuri, Dhaba and Chimur, in the Chanda District. A Station-house of the 1st class was completed at Sehora, in the Jubbulpore District; and Station-houses of the 2nd class were finished at Shahgarh, Rahatgurh and Barodia, in the Saugor District; and one was in progress at Mariadoh, in the Damoh District. The Police Hospital and Inspector's quarters at Jubbulpore were reroofed with Allahabad pattern tiles; and certain alterations and additions were carried out to the Kotwali there. Quarters for the Police at Gopalgunj and Deori, in the Saugor District, were commenced by the District Superintendent of Police, funds being provided from the Public Works Budget. Quarters were also finished by the same agency at Murwarra, and in hand at Sehora, in the Jubbulpore District; and at Chegaon and Shapur, in the Nimar District. Station-houses were completed at Sakoli and Tirora, in the Bhandara District; at Attabira and Jharsuguda, in the Sambalpur District; and at Rajim and Sargaon, in the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts, respectively. Others were under construction at Chichli and Tendukhera, in the Narsinghpur District; at Chicholi, in the Betul District; and at Burhanpur and Handia, in the Nimar and Hoshangabad Districts, respectively.

62. *Medical.*—A boundary wall with iron railings, estimated to cost Rs. 18,998, was commenced at the Lunatic Asylum, Nagpur, and fair progress made. The quarters of the Deputy Superintendent were reroofed, and quarters for Male and Female Warders and menials built at the Jubbulpore Lunatic Asylum.

63. *Repairs—Civil Buildings.*—The outlay during the year on this head amounted to Rs. 58,022, that of the four preceding years having averaged Rs. 53,211.

64. *Original Works—Communications.*—The outlay during the year was Rs. 5,71,791, against Rs. 5,84,230 in the preceding year. The progress made in giving effect to the Road Scheme was considerable, and especially in the Chhattisgarh Division, where communications are in a backward state. Good progress was made with the road from Bilaspur to Mandla, 183 miles in length, *viâ* the Chilpighat; and since the opening of the ghat portion, a very considerable traffic has sprung up in grass and timber for building purposes, and firewood from the uplands of the Mandla District to the plains of Chhattisgarh. The road from Lamtha to Behir *viâ* Paraswarra, 32 miles in length, starting from the valley of the Wynegunga and rising to the Behir plateau of the Balaghat District, has also been well pushed forward, and has already proved of great advantage to traffic. Formerly head and cattle loads were alone passable by this ghat, but now carts ply with ease. Another exit from the plateau to the plains is being arranged for to the south, *viâ* the Gungapara ghat, work on which will probably be started in the ensuing year. A class III B road from Chhindwara to Singanamah on the Pachmarhi road, 70 miles in length, was commenced in 1889-90 and was opened to traffic in this year. Much of the work is of a particularly heavy nature. The rise from the Chhindwara plateau to the Mootoor hills is about 830 feet, and the average gradient about 1 in 63; the fall from the summit into the valley of the Dhenwa is 1,480 feet, and the average gradient 1 in 40. The rolling nature of the hill contours prevents a continuous rise being obtained on either side, and there are consequently many reversed gradients. The ruling grade was fixed at 1 in 20; but in two places, in order to save considerable detours, a steeper gradient of 1 in 18 was admitted for a few chains. During the rains of 1891 extensive slips occurred in the cuttings of the long ghat across the Mootoor hills, owing to the heavy rainfall and the treacherous nature of the soil forming the hill sides. Good progress was also made on the Lakhnadon-Narsingpur road, 40 miles in length; and on the Arang-Khariar road, leading from Arang on the Raipur-Sambalpur road to Khariar, 100 miles distant, with an extension to Bhawani-Patna, 36 miles in length. The laying down of stone metal on the Itarsi-Betul road, 55 miles in length, was completed; and the Sooktawa bridge, consisting of a central span of 80 feet of old iron girders from stock, and two arched masonry spans of 35′ each, was also completed at a cost of Rs. 29,955. An estimate is being prepared for bridging the Machna river on this road, and when the bridge is built there will only remain four minor streams unbridged to complete the line of communication between Itarsi and Betul, as a first class road.

During the year, estimates for new roads aggregating 96 miles in length were sanctioned. Surveys were in hand for a road from Betul *viâ* Chhindwara and Seoni to Balaghat, *viâ* Burghat and Lalburra, a length of 581 miles. A

system of roads for the Bastar Feudatory State has been projected; and a survey for a road from Dhamtari through Kanker to Jagdalpur, the capital of Bastar, was commenced, and considerable progress made before the close of the year.

The table below gives the number of miles of road maintained in 1880-91 *and* 1891-92.

Class.	Mileage in 1890-91.	Mileage in 1891-92.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.
			Rs.
Metalled roads ...	1,129¾	1,208½	269
Unmetalled roads ...	6,377½	6,386¾	44
Total ...	7,507¼	7,595¼	

The difference between the total length of road maintained in 1890-91 and 1891-92 is only 88, but the actual length of road constructed and under construction during the latter year was 332¾. But this length does not appear in the table above, as it was not maintained, being under construction.

65. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs of roads amounted to Rs. 4,11,350, as compared with Rs. 3,56,039 in the previous year.

66. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,50,000 was sanctioned late in the year for the construction of a water-supply scheme for the town of Raipur. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Expense Reservoir was performed at the request of the Municipality by the Chief Commissioner, on 28th November last. Work on the project was rapidly pushed on by Mr. Harriott, Executive Engineer in charge, and it is probable that the scheme will be completed and opened to the public by the end of the current year. The scheme may be briefly described as follows :—Owing to the situation of the town of Raipur, a supply by gravitation is impossible, and pumping had to be resorted to ; water is collected by infiltration in under-ground galleries constructed on the right bank of the river Karoon, and is pumped through a rising main 3½ miles in length, to an expense reservoir 134½ feet above the pumping station, situated at a sufficiently high level to command the whole of the town, the Civil station, the Military lines and the Jail &c. The distribution is by iron pipes in the usual manner. The population provided for is 40,000, and the rate of supply is 10 gallons per head for 12 hours.

Work on the Burhanpur water-scheme was well advanced during the year. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,41,279, against which an expenditure of Rs. 36,687 was incurred in last year, and Rs. 94,282 in this. The underground conduits have been put into thorough order by under-pinning the brick lining and repairing the arching where necessary. A new 10″ main has been laid to supplement the existing 9″ main, and about 6 miles of iron piping were laid down in connection with the city distribution, some 2½ miles still remaining to complete.

The water-supply scheme for the town of Raj-Nandgaon has been worked out in stage II, and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,25,000. The necessary funds have been advanced to the Municipality free of interest, repayable in a term of years by equal annual instalments, by the Raja of Nandgaon, and work on the project will be started immediately after the rains of 1892. The scheme is on the same lines as the Raipur project, the conditions being practically identical.

The survey for the Khandwa Water-works was completed, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,37,208 prepared. It has, however, since transpired that the Municipality is not at present in a position financially to undertake a work of such magnitude, and the scheme is now in abeyance.

The survey for the Harda Water-works was also finished. The cost is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,20,000, and the ability of the Municipality to meet this outlay is now under consideration.

The Water-works of Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Hinganghat, were efficiently maintained by the Public Works Department during the year.

9.—*Industries.*

67. In the Administration Report for 1888-89 reference was made to a lease having been given to Messrs. Burn and Co. of Calcutta, of the kaolin deposits in the vicinity of Jubbulpore, with the object of starting potteries. It is satisfactory to note that Messrs. Burn and Co. have taken up this valuable industry with much energy. They have already manufactured a number of excellent earthenware pipes, roofing tiles and ornamental bricks, &c. It is understood that they purpose extending their operations on a large scale, and introducing the manufacture of Battery jars, Insulators and Palettes, for which the kaolin is eminently suited. The glazed earthenware pipes which they manufacture at Jubbulpore will probably find a ready sale to Municipalities in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces, where sewage works are to be undertaken, as the cost will be less than those of English manufacture, taking into consideration the great saving in carriage.

10.—*State Railways.*

68. There are no State Railways under the control of the Administration since the transfer of the working of the Wardha Coal State Railway to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in January 1891.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Accounts.

1. The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1891-92 :—

Heads.		Receipts.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance on 1st April 1891	...	64,49,114	...
Revenue and Service Heads.			
Imperial Revenue and Expenditure	...	67,33,747	9,96,378
Provincial Revenue and Expenditure	...	81,35,649	59,51,914
Local Revenue and Expenditure	...	11,14,151	9,52,280
Debt and Remittance Heads.			
Excluded Local Funds Revenue and Expenditure	...	1,92,578	1,99,496
Civil Deposits	...	43,32,641	42,82,690
Municipal Funds	...	16,17,364	12,95,515
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	...	38,69,659	38,88,854
Accounts with Native States	...	12,000	...
Departmental Accounts	...	1,829	1,390
Provincial Advance and Loan Account	...	1,38,399	3,02,665
Cash Remittances and Adjustments	...	79,47,211	79,45,683
Remittances by Bills—Local and Foreign	...	37,43,042	37,76,810
Foreign Remittances	...	18,20,000	55,78,999
Bills and Miscellaneous Accounts with other Governments	...	18,88,978	39,16,949
Post Office Department	...	45,89,891	3,21,813
Telegraph Department	...	33,943	1,16,973
Account Current between Civil and Marine	...	...	136
Military Department	...	1,37,538	31,87,235
Public Works Department (including State Railways)	...	50,09,735	77,06,806
Remittance Account between England and India	...	629	23
Cash Balance on 31st March 1892	...	...	73,45,489
Total	...	5,77,68,098	5,77,68,098

The cash balance of the Province has risen from Rs. 64,49,114 to Rs. 73,45,489. This is irrespective of Rs. 11,85,000 temporarily transferred to Currency chests in different treasuries under the orders of the Comptroller General. The more central treasuries now contain as much coin as they can

conveniently accommodate; and should the year 1892-93 be a good one from an agricultural point of view, the surplus will be drawn off by Bills on the Central Provinces, issued at a premium by Bombay and Calcutta, to merchants and banks who may desire to make remittances for the financing of the crops. Owing to the comparatively unfavourable character of the cotton crop in the Wardha District last year, it was not possible to get rid of as much money from that treasury as could have been desired. The surplus will, however, be utilized next season.

The main reason for the increase in the cash balance of the Province is the completion of construction works on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The total receipts of the Province in ordinary years are considerably in excess of the outgoings, but during the last few years the surplus has been absorbed by the payments made for the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway through to Assensole.

The amounts placed by the Government of India at the disposal of this Administration under the Provincial Advance and Loan Account continue to be fully utilized. The expenditure of Rs. 3,02,665 during the year 1891-92 is made up of the payment of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 1,05,000 as loans to the Nagpur and Burhanpur Municipalities respectively, in aid of schemes for water-works; of Rs. 17,034 advanced under the Land Improvement Act, and of Rs. 80,631 under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

The large figures under the head Foreign Remittances do not for the main part represent actual cash remittances in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but are on account of transfers temporarily made from and to the Local treasury balances to and from Currency chests in response to opposite payments at Calcutta and Bombay. The increase in the payments under the head Bills and Miscellaneous Accounts with other Governments is caused by the larger encashment of Supply bills drawn by Calcutta and Bombay on the Central Provinces.

Total Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,60,35,689, and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,00,46,024. These figures show a surplus of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 59,89,665, or about 3½ lacs in excess of that for 1890-91. The distribution of the revenue and expenditure under the three heads of Imperial, Provincial and Local is as follows, including the Provincial receipts and expenditure of the Public Works Department:—

	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Imperial ...	67,33,747	9,96,378
Provincial ...	81,87,791	79,43,899
Local ...	11,14,151	11,05,747
Total ...	1,60,35,689	1,00,46,024

Provincial Contract.

3. The arrangements with the Government of India for the administration of the Provincial Services, which were made for a period of five years from the 1st April 1887, remained in force in their entirety during the year under review; but they expired on 31st March 1892, and a new Contract has been framed for the period from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1897.

4. The following statement exhibits the actual figures of the Provincial revenue and expenditure of this Administration for the two years 1890-91 and 1891-92 :—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals.		Expenditure.	Actuals.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.
CIVIL HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue (whole Provincial) ...	67,61,663	70,15,073	1. Refunds, Land Revenue ...	4,868	6,591
IV.—Stamps (¾ Provincial).	11,39,518	12,71,269	Do. Divided Heads ...	11,100	10,774
V.—Excise (¼ Provincial) ...	6,65,573	6,93,547	2. Assignments ...	3,403	3,013
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,10,416	2,12,437	3. Land Revenue (whole Provincial) ...	12,22,282	11,77,702
VIII.—Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial) ...	2,26,759	2,21,869	6. Stamps (¾ Provincial) ...	32,097	30,086
IX.—Forest (¼ Provincial) ...	6,06,730	6,79,950	7. Excise (¼ Provincial) ...	13,717	13,182
X.—Registration (½ Provincial) ...	51,059	55,579	10. Assessed taxes (½ Provincial) ...	920	316
XII.—Interest ...	28,832	38,311	11. Forest (½ Provincial) ...	3,66,811	4,01,618
XIII.—Post Office ...	9,792	9,445	12. Registration (½ Provincial)...	21,341	21,492
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	1,34,270	1,36,310	13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	22,312	28,205
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	3,12,894	2,86,968	15. Post Office ...	58,688	60,544
XVII.—Police ...	30,746	28,849	18. General Administration ...	3,45,563	3,68,593
XIX.—Education ...	1,39,636	1,34,012	19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	7,36,203	7,54,152
XX.—Medical ...	3,788	4,262	19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	5,58,337	5,63,798
XXI.—Scientific, &c. ...	9,804	12,398	20. Police ...	12,78,528	12,98,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid, &c. ...	10,208	9,086	22. Education ...	4,46,459	4,35,374
XXIII.—Stationery ...	6,950	39,545	24. Medical ...	2,66,108	2,65,354
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	54,141	43,943	25. Political ...	16,417	15,327
XXXII.—Civil Works	10,405	13,780	26. Scientific, &c. ...	42,988	49,088
PUBLIC WORKS HEADS.			29. Superannuation ...	2,27,105	2,28,270
BUILDINGS AND ROADS.			30. Stationery ...	1,60,476	1,78,155
Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers) ...	48,962	52,142	32. Miscellaneous ...	39,597	41,930
Total Revenue ...	1,04,62,146	1,09,58,773	45. Civil Works ...	403	350
Deduct—			PUBLIC WORKS HEADS.		
Contribution to Imperial Revenue.	30,77,220	27,70,98	BUILDINGS AND ROADS.		
Net Provincial Revenue ...	73,84,926	81,87,791	Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers)...	17,61,646	19,91,985
CONTRIBUTIONS.			Total Expenditure ...	76,37,369	79,43,899
From Local Revenue ...	35,664	31,646	CONTRIBUTIONS.		
			To Local Revenue ...	98,951	1,00,027
GRAND TOTAL ...	74,20,590	82,19,437	GRAND TOTAL ...	77,36,320	80,42,926

Contract deductions from Land Revenue.

5. Under the terms of the last Provincial Contract the Land Revenue and the Settlement expenditure were wholly Provincial, and an assignment was made by the Government of India for the latter for the whole period of the

contract. The Statement shown above exhibits the proportion of each head of revenue and expenditure which was taken as Provincial; and in accordance with the terms of the contract a lump deduction of Rs. 27,59,000 has been made from the gross Land Revenue realized. This proportion is, for purposes of adjustment in the accounts, treated as the Imperial share of the Land Revenue.

6. It will be seen from the Statement given above that the Provincial Revenue for the year 1891-92, including the whole of the Land Revenue (but excluding contributions from Local) amounts to Rs. 1,09,58,775, while the total of the Provincial expenditure (excluding contributions to Local) is Rs. 79,43,899. The actual amount credited to Imperial Land Revenue differs from the exact Contract figure by the net amount of certain Inter-provincial adjustments, and by the adjustment of certain special transfers, all of which used to be made through the Land Revenue head. Under the terms of the new contract these Inter-provincial adjustments are (except in very special circumstances) to be discontinued, and provision has been made for the probable net loss of Rs. 19,000 to Provincial Revenues resulting therefrom.

On comparing the actuals of the two years 1890-91 and 1891-92, it will be observed from the Statement that, after making the lump deduction from Land Revenue and taking into account the Inter-provincial adjustments as well as the contributions to and from Local revenues, the actual Provincial revenue and expenditure of the year under review amounted to Rs. 82,19,437 and Rs. 80,43,926 respectively, as against Rs. 74,20,590 and Rs. 77,36,320 for the year 1890-91. One special reason for the increase in the revenue during 1891-92 lies in the fact that in the previous year the Administration of the Central Provinces was required to make a special contribution of 3 lacs to relieve the exigencies of the Imperial exchequer. Apart from this item it will be seen that Provincial revenue has increased by Rs. 4,98,847, and expenditure has increased by Rs. 3,07,606 only. On the receipt side revenue has materially increased under the heads I.—Land Revenue, IV.—Stamps, V.—Excise, and IX.—Forest; while it has fallen off under XVI B.—Law and Justice (Jails), XIX.—Education, and XXV.—Miscellaneous. On the other side, expenditure has decreased under 3.—Land Revenue, 6.—Stamps, and 22.—Education; while it has increased under 11.—Forest, 18.—General Administration, 19A—Law and Justice (Courts of Law), 19 B.—Law and Justice (Jails), 20.—Police, 30.—Stationery, and Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers. The final outcome of the year's transactions is that the Provincial balance has increased from Rs. 18,78,943 on the 1st April 1891 to Rs. 20,54,454 on the 31st March 1892. The Provincial balance on the 31st March 1892 was therefore about 12½ lacs in excess of the minimum fixed by the Government of India.

The results of the year may therefore be regarded as eminently satisfactory from a financial point of view. The revenue has largely increased, the efficiency of the administration has been enhanced under nearly all heads by increased expenditure thereon, the Chief Commissioner has been able to expend nearly 2½ lacs more on Provincial Public Works than were expended in 1890-91, and has nevertheless considerably added to his balance.

A detailed review of the Provincial revenue and expenditure of the past year is given in the following paragraphs.

A.—Revenue.

Revenue of year.

7. It has been shown that the total revenue of the year, excluding contributions from Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 1,60,35,689. The distribution under the several Major heads of the Government accounts is shown in the following table:—

Major heads of Revenue.	Imperial Revenue.	Provincial Revenue.	Incorporated Local Funds Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	27,70,984	42,44,089	...	70,15,073
II.—Opium ...	2,34,914	..	...	2,34,914
III.—Salt ...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Stamps ...	4,23,756	12,71,269	...	16,95,025
V.—Excise ...	20,80,642	6,93,547	...	27,74,189
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	...	2,12,437	7,87,561	9,99,998
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	2,21,870	2,21,869	...	4,43,739
IX.—Forest ...	6,79,950	6,79,950	...	13,59,900
X.—Registration ...	55,580	55,579	...	1,11,159
XI.—Tributes ...	2,30,478	...	...	2,30,478
XII.—Interest ...	...	38,311	387	38,698
XIII.—Post Office ...	...	9,445	...	9,445
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	1,36,310	...	1,36,310
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails	...	2,86,968	...	2,86,968
XVII.—Police ...	...	28,849	1,70,390	1,99,239
XIX.—Education ...	...	1,34,012	6,586	1,40,598
XX.—Medical ..	...	4,262	9,929	14,191
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments. ...	...	12,398	6,786	19,184
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	34,136	9,086	...	43,222
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	429	39,545	...	39,974
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,008	43,943	49,813	94,764
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	...	13,780	82,699	96479
Total Civil ...	67,33,747	81,35,649	11,14,151	1,59,83,547
Public Works Department Revenue—Buildings and Roads ...	...	52,142	...	52,142
Grand Total ...	67,33,747	81,87,791	11,14,151	1,60,35,689

I.—Land Revenue.

Land Revenue.

8. The total Land Revenue collected during the year 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 70,15,073, as compared with Rs. 67,61,663 for 1890-91. The increase is, as usual, due to the progress of Settlement operations in the Central Provinces.

Under the terms of the Settlement contract, which expired on the 31st March 1892, the Land Revenue was taken as likely to progress as follows:—

		Rs.
In 1887-88	...	+ 52,000
„ 1888-89	...	+ 1,73,000
„ 1889-90	...	+ 2,75,000
„ 1890-91	...	+ 3,03,000
„ 1891-92	...	+ 3,16,000
Gain in five years over the realizations of 1886-87, *viz.*, Rs. 62,57,000	...	11,19,000

while the rate of progress has actually been:—

		Rs.
In 1887-88	...	— 14,000
„ 1888-89	...	+ 52,000
„ 1889-90	...	+ 3,96,000
„ 1890-91	...	+ 5,05,000
„ 1891-92	...	+ 7,58,000
Actual gain in five years	...	16,97,000

or about Rs. 5,78,000 more than was estimated.

The distribution of the gross amount of Land Revenue between Imperial and Provincial has already been explained, and it has been shown that the amount taken as the Imperial share in 1891-92 is Rs. 27,70,984. The balance Rs. 42,44,089 has been credited to Provincial Revenues.

II.—Opium.

Opium.

9. This revenue is wholly Imperial. It represents the cost price (fixed at present at Rs. 7-4-0 per seer) of opium sold at the Treasuries for the Excise Department. The arrangement is that on the sale of the opium the credit for the gross proceeds is divided between Opium and Excise in the proportion of Rs. 7-4-0 per seer to Opium and the balance as Excise revenue, no charge being made to the Excise Department for the opium supplied to it by the Opium Department. The amount credited as Opium revenue in 1891-92 was Rs. 2,34,914, as compared with Rs. 2,20,205 in 1890-91. No conclusive inference can be drawn from the increase; but the increase seems inconsistent with the idea that persons have forsaken the use of country liquor or ganja for that of opium. There was an increased consumption of each commodity. The increase is mainly due to the effect of increased competition among licensed vendors, whereby they were forced to lower prices.

IV.—Stamps.

Stamps.

10. The total revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 16,95,025 in 1891-92, as compared with Rs. 15,19,357 in 1890-91. Under the late Provincial contract the Stamp Revenue was divided in the proportion of one-fourth to Imperial and three-fourths to Provincial. The details of the revenue for the two years are as follows :—

		1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Sale of General Stamps	...	4,42,402	4,67,421
Do. Court Fee Stamps	...	10,61,717	12,06,789
Do. Plain paper	...	10,549	12,086
Duty on Impressing documents	...	1,108	1,863
Fines and Penalties	...	3,466	6,783
Miscellaneous	...	115	83
Total	...	15,19,357	16,95,025

11. The total revenue under this head in 1891-92 was the largest yet recorded. The increase falls mainly under the heads "General Stamps" and "Court Fee Stamps." Under the former it is general throughout the Province, though it may be partly attributed to the impetus given to the grain trade by the extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Under "Court Fee Stamps" the increase is due to the fact that the revenue was considerably affected by the closing of the Civil Courts in January—February of 1891, instead of in April—May, for Census work, and by their being open in May—June when ordinarily they ought to have been closed for the vacation.

V.—Excise.

Excise.

12. The total Excise Revenue in 1891-92 was Rs. 27,74,189, as against Rs. 26,62,291 in 1890-91. Under the contract, one-fourth of the revenue was Provincial and three-fourths Imperial.

The details of the collections for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 are given below :—

		1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs	...	22,12,345	22,98,792
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium	...	4,31,537	4,59,793
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	...	18,409	15,604
Total	...	26,62,291	27,74,189

The increase is Rs. 1,11,898. The upward tendency which has prevailed since 1887-88, a year in which the failure of harvests produced a heavy fall in

the auction bids for monopolies has been steadily maintained. The increase under the head "Excise Opium" has already been explained. Under "License and Distillery Fees" the increase is mainly due to the substitution of triennial for annual leases, which led to the Kallars offering higher annual fees.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

Provincial Rates.

13. The following is a statement of the revenue credited under this head for the two years 1890-91 and 1891-92:—

		1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Rates levied for management of Wards' Estates	...	28,133	25,566
Additional rates on lands	...	1,43,636	1,46,439
Education cess	...	2,544	2,748
District Post cess	...	36,103	37,684
Total Provincial	...	2,10,416	2,12,437
Local.—			
Road cess (District Fund)	...	1,59,349	1,67,444
Education cess (do.)	...	1,41,954	1,47,991
Patwari Fund receipts	...	4,31,033	4,72,126
Total Local	...	7,32,336	7,87,561
GRAND TOTAL	...	9,42,752	9,99,998

The revenue under the head "Rates levied for the management of Wards' Estates" is necessarily fluctuating, and depends upon the number of estates under Government management during the year. The increase under the remaining Provincial heads is due to the progress of Settlement operations, as also is the increase under the Local Road and Education cesses.

The increase in the Patwari Fund receipts is also partly attributable to the same cause, but is also due to the substantial rise in income resulting from the revision of assessments in the Mandla, Raipur, and Sambalpur Districts.

VII.—Assessed Taxes.

Assessed Taxes.

14. The total receipts under this head for the two years 1890-91 and 1891-92 are as follows:—

		1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Income Tax	...	3,73,967	3,63,827
License Tax (Pandhri)	...	79,552	79,912
Total	...	4,53,519	4,43,739

The revenue under the head "Income Tax" shows a falling off of Rs. 10,140. This is partly due to the decrease of Rs. 3,791 in the amounts realized from the employés of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, owing to the completion of construction work.

The revenue from the License Tax is practically the same as inthe previous year and calls for no remark.

IX.—Forest.

Forest.

15. The revenue under this head shows an increase of Rs. 1,46,439, as compared with that for the previous year. The revenue is classified as follows:—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency ...	88,005	76,501
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers.	10,93,114	12,35,687
Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	5,186	4,256
Revenue from forests not managed by Government	7,222	687
Miscellaneous	19,934	42,769
Total ...	12,13,461	13,59,900

The increase appears almost entirely under the head "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers;" and was due to the larger demand for small timber, minor produce and grass.

X.—Registration.

Registration.

16. The following are the figures under this head for the two years:—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Fees for registering documents ...	62,636	67,370
Fees for copies of registered documents	25,936	28,348
Miscellaneous ...	13,546	15,441
Total ...	1,02,118	111,159

The revenue shows an increase of Rs. 9,041. The increase derived from "Fees for registering documents" still continues to show a steady upward tendency. The revenue from other sources, including fees paid for searches and copies, is also proportionately greater.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

Tributes.

17. The receipts under this head are wholly Imperial. The following are the figures for the two years:—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Tributes from various petty States ...	2,40,118	2,25,478
Fees on succession to Native States ...	10,000	5,000
Total ...	2,50,118	2,30,478

The revenue fluctuates considerably. The falling off in 1891-92 is due to the advance collections being less than the advance collections for the previous year. The total annual demand is at present Rs. 2,38,000.

XII.—Interest.

Interest.

18. The details of the amounts credited under this head for the two years are as follows :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Miscellaneous ...	...	...
Provincial.—		
Interest on Loans to Municipalities, &c, ...	9,167	16,142
Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities ...	2,799	2,577
Interest on advances to cultivators—		
Under the Land Improvement Act ...	4,834	6,025
Under the Agriculturists Loans Act ..	8,135	9,919
Interest on Government securities ...	3,672	3,642
Miscellaneous ...	225	5
Local.—		
Interest on Government Securities ...	398	387
Total ...	29,230	38,697

The net increase in revenue is Rs. 9,467, and occurs chiefly under the heads "Interest on Loans to Municipalities, &c.," and "Interest on advances to cultivators." Under the former head the increase is due to the recovery of interest on the full amount of the loan of 3 lacs to the Nagpur Municipality. This loan was completely taken up in 1890-91 only. The increase is also partly due to the recovery of interest for half a year on the loan of Rs. 1,05,000 lately made to the Burhanpur Municipality. Under the latter head the increase is due to the more extended operation of the Agriculturists Loans Act.

XIII.—Post Office.

Post Office.

19. The figures for the two years are as follows :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial.—		
District Post Collections—		
Contributions from Feudatory States on account of pay of District Post Establishments ...	8,920	8,536
Do. for pensions of do. ...	740	709
Miscellaneous ..	132	200
Total ...	9,792	9,445

The revenue approximates closely for the two years and calls for no remarks.

XVI A.—Law and Justice—(Courts of Law).

Law and Justice—Courts.

20. The details of the amounts credited under this head for the two years are as follows :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	16,900	15,626
Court fees realized in cash ...	9,779	12,592
General fees, fines and forfeitures ...	1,01,929	1,00,901
Pleadership examination fees ...	528	656
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	1,923	2,814
Miscellaneous ...	3,211	3,721
Total ...	1,34,270	1,36,310

The revenue is wholly Provincial. The increase of Rs. 2,040 occurs chiefly under the head " Court fees realized in cash."

XVI B.—Law and Justice—(Jails).

Law and Justice—Jails and School of Industry.

21. The figures for the two years are as follows :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Jail Manufactures ...	2,13,273	1,77,767
School of Industry ...	94,317	1,05,220
Miscellaneous ...	5,304	3,981
Total ...	3,12,894	2,86,968

There is a considerable falling off in the total revenue for the year. This occurs mainly under the head "Jail Manufactures" and may be attributed to the fact that the orders of Government, prohibiting a jail from taking credit for work done for itself or for another jail, were in operation for the whole of 1891-92, whereas they were only brought into operation for the first time late in 1890-91.

The increase in the revenue under "School of Industry" is due to the larger number of tents supplied to Government Departments during the year.

The following table contrasts the receipts and expenditure on account of Jail manufactures for the past five years :—

Head.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Jail Manufactures.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	1,90,302	2,02,470	2,48,399	2,13,273	1,77,769
Expenditure ...	1,64,058	1,86,865	2,24,775	2,15,736	2,41,881
	+26,244	+15,605	+23,624	—2,463	—64,112
School of Industry Manufactures.					
Receipts ...	1,06,716	99,481	97,461	94,317	1,05,220
Expenditure ...	81,687	78,442	82,420	68,036	38,307
	+25,029	+21,039	+15,041	+26,281	+66,913

XVII.—Police.

22. The following statement shows the revenue credited under this head in the two years :— Police.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial.—		
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	6,971	6,435
Do. to Public Departments, private persons, &c.	14,765	13,446
Superannuation receipts ...	4,294	3,837
Miscellaneous	4,716	5,131
Local (District Funds).—		
Cattle trespass fines	1,24,266	1,39,057
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle ..	27,505	31,122
Miscellaneous	588	211
Total ...	1,83,105	1,99,239

The slight falling off in the Provincial revenue is due to the withdrawal of the guards supplied to the Engineers engaged in construction work on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The large increase in the Local revenue is probably due to the scarcity of fodder which prevailed in the Central Provinces for a portion of the year 1891-92, and to the consequent trespass of cattle in search of food.

XIX.—Education.

Education.

23. The following statement gives the details of the Educational receipts for the two years :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Fees, Government Colleges—General ...	2,898	2,653
Do. do. Professional ...	933	1,351
Do. do. Schools—General ...	27,154	30,672
Contributions	73,170	58,763
Government Book Depôt receipts ...	32,086	34,172
Miscellaneous	3,394	6,401
Local.—		
School fees	725	918
Contributions	7,699	5,001
Miscellaneous	963	667
Total ...	1,49,022	1,40,598

The decrease in the receipts under the head "Contributions" (Provincial) is owing to the fact that a large number of schools have been transferred to the control of Municipal Committees, and that the contributions for their up-keep, which used formerly to be paid by Municipalities, have been therefore discontinued.

The increase under "Fees, Schools—General" is due to the revised rates of fees lately sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

The increase under "Miscellaneous" is due to the larger amount realized from fees for the Middle School Examination.

XX.—Medical.

Medical.

24. The following are the details of the receipts under this head for the two years :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Lunatic Asylum receipts ...	2,569	3,367
Contributions	910	673
Miscellaneous	309	222
Local (District Funds).—		
Contributions	8,777	9,155
Miscellaneous	652	774
Total ...	13,217	14,191

The receipts for the two years approximate closely. The revenue derived from the Lunatic Asylums seems to be progressive.

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

25. The following is a statement of the figures under this head for the two years :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Botanical and other public garden receipts.	7,568	8,361
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation	2,183	2,005
Veterinary receipts	25	51
Miscelleneous	28	1,981
Local.—		
Botanical and other public garden receipts.	2,791	2,134
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs	2,503	4,309
Miscellaneous	65	343
Total ...	15,163	19,184

The actuals for 1891-92 show an increase of Rs. 4,021, as compared with those of the previous year. The increase occurs chiefly under the heads "Miscellaneous—Provincial" and "Receipts on account of public Exhibitions and Fairs—Local." Under the former head the increase is due to the refund of a sum of Rs. 1,498 on account of an advance drawn some years ago for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of improved agricultural implements; under the latter the increase is attributable to certain special contributions towards the annual Fair in the Narsinghpur District.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.

Superannuation.

26. The following are the figures under this head for the two years :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations ...	5,060	6,047
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund ...	16,476	14,426
Do. to the Bombay Civil Fund ...	...	215
Contributions for pensions and gratuities ...	22,086	13,448
Provincial.—		
Contributions for pensions and gratuities ...	10,208	9,043
Miscellaneous	...	43
Total ...	53,830	43,222

The decrease in the revenue appears under the head "Contributions for pensions and gratuities," both Imperial and Provincial. Under the former head it is due to the diminishing number of Public Works officers employed on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; under the latter the decrease is nominal, as in 1890-91 the actuals included certain arrear realizations.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

Stationery and Printing.

27. The receipts under this head compare as follows :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Stationery receipts ...	109	152
Sales of Gazettes and other publications	31	...
Other Press receipts	122	277
Provincial.—		
Stationery receipts	1	38
Sales of Gazettes and other publications.	1,447	1,289
Other Press receipts ...	5,502	38,218
Total	7,212	39,974

The total increase in the revenue for the year is Rs. 32,762, and is due to the large amount of printing work executed during the year for the Forest Department by the Nagpur Central Jail Press.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

28. The following is a statement of the revenue under this head :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Premium	657	744
Other items (unclaimed bills, &c.) ...	357	264
Provincial.—		
Unclaimed deposits	29,915	10,895
Sale of lands and houses ...	3,197	7,375
Rents (Dâk Bungalow fees) ...	6,825	7,845
Miscellaneous	14,204	17,828
Local (District Funds).—		
Contributions	2,067	2,292
Rents	36,765	35,747
Rates and Taxes	7,607	11,073
Other items (sale of old stores, &c.) ...	510	701
Total ...	1,02,104	94,764

There is a slight falling off in the total revenue under this head. It occurs under "Unclaimed Deposits—Provincial." The revenue fluctuates considerably; in 1889-90 and 1890-91 it was abnormally swollen by the lapses of certain heavy sums to Government.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

Civil Works.

29. The following are the figures for the two years :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	10,405	13,780
Local.—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	79,540	82,699
Total ...	89,945	96,479

The increase in the Provincial revenue is due to the larger amount of Ferry receipts in the Narsinghpur District.

Public Works Department Revenue.

Public Works Department.

30. The amount of revenue credited in the Public Works Department, as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, was Rs. 52,142 in 1891-92, as compared with Rs. 48,993 in 1890-91. The slight increase calls for no remark.

B—EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure of year.

31. The following statement shows the distribution of the expenditure of the year under the several Major heads in the Government accounts :—

Major heads of expenditure.	Imperial expenditure.	Provincial expenditure.	Incorporated Local Fund expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	6,906	17,365	72	24,343
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	59,063	3,013	...	62,076
3. Land Revenue	...	11,77,702	4,12,757	15,90,459
6. Stamps	10,029	30,086	...	40,115
7. Excise	39,547	13,182	...	52,729
10. Assessed Taxes	316	316	...	632
11. Forest	4,01,618	4,01,618	...	8,03,236
12. Registration	21,491	21,492	...	42,983
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	28	28,205	...	28,233
14. Interest on other obligations ..	2,863	...	...	2,863
15. Post Office	...	60,544	...	60,544
18. General Administration ..	60,743	3,68,593	27,554	4,56,890
19 A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	7,54,152	...	7,54,152
19 B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	...	5,63,798	...	5,63,798
20. Police	2,889	12,98,000	59,333	13,60,222
22. Education	...	4,35,374	2,03,802	6,39,176
23. Ecclesiastical	41,640	...	...	41,640
24. Medical	...	2,65,354	50,150	3,15,504
25. Political	...	15,327	...	15,327
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments..	75,715	49,088	6,149	1,30,952
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	2,69,388	...	..	2,69,388
29. Superannuation	...	2,28,270	850	2,29,120
30. Stationery and Printing ...	...	1,78,155	2,236	1,80,391
32. Miscellaneous	4,142	41,950	7,798	53,870
33. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
45. Civil Works	...	350	1,81,579	1,81,929
Total Civil ...	9,96,378	59,51,914	9,52,280	79,00,572
Public Works Department—Buildings & Roads	...	19,91,985	1,53,467	21,45,452
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,96,378	79,43,899	11,05,747	1,00,46,024

32. The expenditure under the following heads continues to be wholly Imperial:—

14. Interest on other obligations.
23. Ecclesiastical charges.
27. Territorial and Political Pensions.

Details of the expenditure under these heads are not given in the following review of the Provincial expenditure of the year.

1. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*

Refunds and Drawbacks.

33. The following are the details of the charges under this head for the two years :—

Heads.	1890-91.				1891-92.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	...	4,868	...	4,868	...	6,591	...	6,591
Stamps ...	2,791	8,373	...	11,164	2,802	8,407	...	11,209
Excise ..	527	176	...	703	2,741	913	...	3,654
Provincial Rates ...	...	95	98	193	...	92	72	164
Assessed Taxes ...	1,398	1,398	...	2,796	947	947	...	1,894
Forest ...	966	966	...	1,932	392	391	...	783
Registration ...	92	92	...	184	24	24	...	48
Total ...	5,774	15,968	98	21,840	6,906	17,365	72	24,343

The increase under Refunds of Land Revenue is due to a specially large bill of Rs. 4,564.

Under Excise the increase is due to exceptionally large refunds, amounting to Rs. 3,150 in the Bilaspur and Jubbulpore Districts.

As usual, only refunds of amounts credited under what are known as the principal heads of Revenue are shown under this head: refunds of receipts by Civil Departments (*e. g.*, Law and Justice—Courts, Jails, Police, Education, Medical, &c.) are charged in full under the corresponding expenditure heads.

2. *Assignments and Compensations.*

Assignments and compensations.

34. The following are the figures for the two years :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Pensions in lieu of resumed lands ...	5,737	5,737
Compensations	24,637	23,693
Miscellaneous	30,171	29,633
Provincial.—		
Malikana allowance to excluded proprietors	3,403	3,013
Total ...	63,948	62,076

The decrease under this head is due to some of the pensioners not having drawn the full amount of their stipends during the year.

3.—*Land Revenue.*

35. The total expenditure charged under this head in 1891-92 was Rs. 15,90,459, as compared with Rs. 15,75,818 in 1890-91.

The details of the figures for the two years are given below :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Charges of District Administration—		
Deputy Commissioners, &c., and their Establishments	6,85,528	6,78,019
Do. do. Contingencies ...	59,837	57,262
Management of Government Estates.	20	231
Charges on account of Land Revenue collections	...	2,153
Land Settlement	4,30,876	3,95,143
Land Records and Agriculture ...	46,021	44,892
Local.—		
Charges of District Administration—		
Patwari Fund	3,53,536	4,12,757
Total ...	15,75,818	15,90,459

Notwithstanding the extra expenditure incurred during the latter portion of the year in consequence of the introduction of the scheme for the reorganization of the Commission, sanctioned in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 101-Public, dated the 24th September 1891, there is a decrease under the head "Deputy Commissioners and their Establishments." This is partly due to the gradual introduction of Mr. Neill's scheme for the reorganization of establishments, and partly to the transfer to the Patwari Fund of the cost of Kanungo Establishments in three districts.

The decrease under Contingencies occurs chiefly under the head "Travelling allowances." In 1890-91 district officers had to undertake a larger amount of touring in consequence of the Census operations.

Charges on account of Land Revenue collections appear for the first time this year. To this head is taken the commission paid to Patels on the collections of Land Revenue made by them in Government estates. In previous years the Patels used to deduct from their collections the amount of their commission and pay the net amount into the Treasury, a system that has now been discontinued.

Under Land Settlement the expenditure varies in accordance with the exigencies of the Settlement Department, and with the measures which that Department is able to take to push on Settlement work.

The increase under the head "Patwari Fund—Local" is due partly to increase in the Patwari Establishments following the revision of settlements; partly to the entertainment of Patwari Madudgars to help certain of the Patwaris to complete the survey of their circles in time; and partly to the transfer from Provincial of certain Kanungo Establishments (including District Revenue Inspectors) to the Patwari Fund, and to the entertainment of three Superinetndents in those districts.

According to the Settlement contract the expenditure was expected to proceed as follows to the end of 1891-92 :—

		Rs.
In 1887-88	...	5,38,000
„ 1888-89	...	6,50,000
„ 1889-90	...	4,90,000
„ 1890-91	..	4,16,000
„ 1891-92	...	3,86,000
Total	...	24,80,000

while the actual expenditure has been :—

In 1887-88	...	4,25,000
„ 1888-89	...	4,60,000
„ 1889-90	...	4,89,000
„ 1890-91	..	4,77,000
„ 1891-92	...	4,40,000
Total	...	22,91,000

or in the five years Rs. 1,89,000 less than was allowed by the Imperial Government. This sum, therefore, added to the profit of Rs. 5,78,000 alluded to in paragraph 8 of this chapter, gives a gross profit of Rs. 7,67,000 to the Provincial exchequer on the Settlement operations for the five years of the contract.

The following details are given of the expenditure under the head "Charges of District Administration" :—

		1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Deputy Commissioners ...	...	1,60,191	1,56,775
Assistant Commissioners	...	28,253	33,361
Statutory Civilians ...	...	2,568	5,358
Extra-Assistant Commissioners	...	87,223	89,557
Personal Allowances ...	...	540	638
Establishment (including Tahsildars, &c)..		4,06,753	3,92,330
Total	...	6,85,528	6,78,019

6.—*Stamps.*

Stamps.

36. The details of the expenditure under this head for the two years are as follows :—

		1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Discount on sales ...	...	13,898	14,914
Miscellaneous charges ...	...	3,771	3,540
Value of Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores ...	...	25,127	21,661
Total	...	42,796	40,115

The decrease in the expenditure is due to the smaller value of the stamp paper supplied from the Central Stores during the past year.

The expenditure is divided between Imperial and Provincial in the proportion of one-fourth to the former and three-fourths to the latter.

7.—*Excise.*

Excise.

37. The expenditure under this head is shown in the following statement. It is charged three-fourths to Imperial, and one-fourth to Provincial :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Central Office Establishment ...	13,455	12,322
District Establishment... ...	23,548	23,442
Construction and repairs ...	2,273	2,339
Conveyance of opium	609	580
Rewards	7,956	7,221
Miscellaneous	7,027	6,825
Total ...	54,868	52,729

There is a total decrease of Rs. 2,139 in the expenditure for 1891-92. This is due partly to the fact that the permanent incumbent of the office of Commissioner of Excise was on deputation during a portion of the year, and partly to the smaller amount paid away in rewards in Excise cases.

10.—*Assessed Taxes.*

Assessed Taxes.

38. The amount charged to this head was Rs. 632 only in 1891-92, against Rs. 1,840 in the previous year. The expenditure represents the payments made to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company on account of commission, at 3 per cent. on the gross amount of collections of Income Tax made by the Company from its employès. The commission for three years was debited in 1890-91, hence the decrease in the expenditure for 1891-92.

11.—*Forest.*

Forest.

39. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 8,03,236 (approximately) in 1891-92, as compared with Rs. 7,33,621 in 1890-91. It is not at present possible to give the exact figures for the year under review, as the Comptroller General has not yet communicated the Forest Survey charges for the year to the Comptroller, Central Provinces.

The expenditure is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, and is classified as follows :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Conservancy and Works ...	3,12,798	3,76,999
Establishment	4,20,823	4,26,237
Total ...	7,33,621	8,03,236

12.—*Registration.*

Registration.

40. The expenditure for the two years is classified as follows :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendence	13,255	12,057
District charges	29,427	30,926
Total ...	42,682	42,983

The increase in the expenditure under District charges is due to the appointment during the year of two salaried Sub-Registrars.

13.—*Interest.*

Interest.

41. The figures for the two years are exhibited in the following statement :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.—		
Interest on Government of India Stock Notes.	83	28
Commission on Stock Notes ...	...	...
Provincial.—		
Interest on Provincial Advance and Loan Account	22,312	28,205
Total ...	22,395	28,233

The interest on the Provincial Advance and Loan Account is calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the mean between the opening and closing outstanding balances of the loans made to municipalities, agriculturists, &c., and the amount is credited to Imperial. The interest received from the persons to whom advances have been made is credited to Provincial under the head "XII.—Interest." As the interest charged to Provincial is at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum only, while the interest received is calculated at rates varying from 4½ to 6 per cent., there is of course a profit to Provincial revenues. This profit in 1891-92 was Rs. 6,458. The increase in the debit to "13.—Interest" in 1891-92 is due to the advances made to municipalities and agriculturists exceeding the recoveries on account of previous loans.

15.—*Post Office.*

Post Office.

42. The expenditure under this head is on account of the District Post Establishment, and is wholly Provincial. It amounted to Rs. 60,544 in 1891-92, as against Rs. 58,688 in the previous year. The increase is due to the opening of certain experimental lines during the year.

18.—*General Administration.*

43. This head includes Imperial, Provincial and Local expenditure ; the total charges and their distribution are as follows for the two years :— General Administration.

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Legislative Council ...	3,280	...
Civil Office of Account and Audit ...	61,315	60,692
Currency Department ...	572	51
	65,167	60,743
Provincial.—		
Salary of Chief Commissioner ...	50,190	54,000
Tour expenses of do. do. ...	10,459	11,613
Civil Secretariat ...	80,234	97,618
Commissioners ...	1,92,095	1,92,464
Civil Office of Account and Audit ...	12,585	12,898
	3,45,563	3,68,593
Local.—		
General Establishment of Local Funds ...	27,488	27,554
Total ...	4,38,218	4,56,890

The expenditure under the head "Legislative Council" in 1890-91 was on account of the pay of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite for March 1890 as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council, paid to him at Nagpur. There was no expenditure under this head in the Central Provinces in 1891-92.

The following are the details of the expenditure under the heads "Chief Commissioner," "Civil Secretariat" and "Commissioners":—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Details under Chief Commissioner.—		
Salary of Chief Commissioner ...	44,490	48,000
Sumptuary allowance ...	5,700	6,000
Total ...	50,190	54,000
Secretariat.—		
Salary of Secretary	20,906	26,976
Do. of Under Secretary ...	8,013	9,433
Do. of Assistant Secretary ...	7,485	9,848
Do. of Revenue Secretary ...	...	3,958
Establishment	33,735	36,560
Contingencies	10,095	10,843
Total ...	80,234	97,618

Commissioners.—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Salaries of Commissioners ...	1,16,309	1,19,575
Travelling allowance of officers	11,935	12,218
Establishment	53,041	52,336
Contingencies	10,810	8,335
Total ...	1,92,095	1,92,464

The increase under the head "Salary of Chief Commissioner" is due to the fact that in the previous year Sir A. Mackenzie, late Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces, drew a portion of his pay at Rangoon, and that the salary of the Officiating Chief Commissioner in November and December 1890 was less than the pay of the appointment. Hence the debit in 1890-91 was less than usual.

The increase under "Civil Secretariat" is due partly to the employment of Mr. L. K. Laurie on special duty in the Secretariat for a portion of the year; partly to the privilege leave allowances of the permanent Secretary, and partly to the creation of the appointment of Revenue Secretary.

19*A*.—*Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*

Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

44. The expenditure under this head is wholly Provincial. The details for the two years are as follows:—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Law Officers	2,500	3,655
Judicial Commissioner ...	66,685	65,001
Civil and Sessions Courts ...	30,250	39,236
Courts of Small Causes ...	34,631	34,097
Criminal Courts	5,85,590	6,01,375
Pleadership Examination charges ...	13	28
Refunds	16,534	10,760
Total ...	7,36,203	7,54,152

The increase under "Law Officers" is due chiefly to the Government Pleader having drawn arrears of pay early in 1891-92.

The increase under the head "Civil and Sessions Courts" is due to the creation of the two new appointments of Additional and Sessions Judges in the Central Provinces.

The increase under "Criminal Courts" is due to the privilege leave allowance of the Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee; to the increase in the number of Extra-Assistant Commissioners on duty during the year; to the transfer of certain Revenue Moharirs to the Judicial establishment under Mr. Neill's scheme, and to increased expenditure under Process-serving establishment and diet and travelling expenses of witnesses.

The expenditure under "Refunds" fluctuates considerably.

19B.—*Law and Justice—Jails.*

45. The following statement shows the expenditure on Jails and Jail manufactures for the two years :— Law and Justice—Jails.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Jails ...	... 1,54,732	1,53,991
District Jails ...	... 91,288	1,00,410
Lock-ups ...	... 7,599	7,886
School of Industry ...	... 20,946	19,628
Reformatory School...	... ...	1,695
Manufactory charges in Jails	... 2,15,736	2,41,881
Do. do. in School of Industry	68,036	38,307
Total	... 5,58,337	5,63,798

The increase under the head "District Jails" is due to a larger expenditure in the purchase of rations, owing to the greater daily average number of prisoners, and to a rise in the price of wheat; also to the issue of clothing and accoutrements to the new Reserve Warder guards.

The decrease in the expenditure under "School of Industry" is more nominal than real, and is due to the fact that the orders prohibiting a jail from taking credit by debit to another department under the same Major head, were in force for the whole year, whereas they only were in force for a portion of 1890-91.

20.—*Police.*

46. The expenditure on Police, including the District Fund charges for the maintenance of Cattle Pounds, amounted to Rs. 13,60,222 in 1891-92, as compared with Rs. 13,38,161 in the previous year. The total is distributed as follows for the two years :— Police.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.—		
Superintendence	2,042	2,074
Railway Police	2,836	815
Total Imperial ...	4,878	2,889
Provincial.—		
Superintendence	38,850	40,023
District Executive Force	...12,14,516	12,39,764
Special Police	7,259	...
Railway Police	16,433	18,123
Cattle Pounds	422	81
Refunds	1,048	9
Total Provincial ..	12,78,528	12,98,000

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Local.—		
Cattle Pounds	54,336	58,724
Refunds	419	609
Total Local ...	54,755	59,333
TOTAL POLICE ...	13,38,161	13,60,222

The decrease under Imperial is caused by the transfer of the Wardha Coal State Railway Police to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police during 1891-92.

The Special Police Force, employed for the suppression of dacoity in the Nimar, Betul and Hoshangabad Districts, was not maintained during 1891-92, hence the decrease under the head "Special Police."

The increase in the expenditure under Railway Police—Provincial, is caused by the transfer of the Wardha Coal State Railway to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Further details of the expenditure under the head "District Executive Force" are given in the subjoined statement:—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
District Superintendents and Assistants ...	1,62,685	1,62,999
Inspectors and Chief Constables ...	1,87,202	1,88,401
Head Constables and Constables ...	6,19,146	6,48,388
European Constables	3,033	2,785
Mounted Head Constables and Constables . .	26,713	26,200
Drill Instructors and School Masters ...	3,206	3,199
Excise Police	5,454	...
Arms and Accoutrements	9,964	11,608
Clothing	49,251	51,238
Petty construction	24,462	23,958
Petty repairs	12,240	16,322
Travelling allowance of Officers ...	18,907	18,238
Do. do. of Establishment ...	17,841	12,391
Other charges	74,412	74,037
Total ...	12,14,516	12,39,764

The increase in the total expenditure under this head is due partly to the Police Force sanctioned for the Puljhar and Bhora-Sambhar Zamindaris, and partly to the withdrawal of the restrictions under which the District Executive Force was kept 3 per cent. below its proper strength, in order to meet the cost of the Special Police entertained for the suppression of dacoity.

22.—*Education.*

Education.

47. The following statement shows the distribution between Provincial Services and District Funds of the expenditure on Education for the two years :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial.—		
Direction	25,560	27,405
Inspection	79,477	80,416
Government Colleges—General	19,890	20,461
Government Colleges—Professional	...	...
Government Schools—General...	1,59,274	1,42,151
Government Schools—Special...	38,799	40,245
Grants-in-aid	56,440	48,806
Payments by results ...	16,901	17,614
Scholarships	17,543	19,418
Government Book Depôt ...	29,770	34,673
Other Heads and Miscellaneous	2,805	4,185
Total Provincial ...	4,46,459	4,35,374
Local.—		
Inspection	55	60
Government Schools ...	1,70,451	1,78,959
Grants-in-aid	13,119	13,519
Scholarships	11,004	11,036
Miscellaneous	143	228
Total Local ...	1,94,772	2,03,802
TOTAL EDUCATION ...	6,41,231	6,39,176

The increase under "Direction" is due to the annual increment in the salary of the Inspector-General, and to the purchase of a tent for his use.

The decrease in the expenditure under "Government Schools—General" is attributed to the transfer of a large number of schools to the control of Municipal Committees. Under "Grants-in-aid" the expenditure of 1890-91 was exceptionally heavy, owing to the special grant of Rs. 6,000 to the Hislop College at Nagpur under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

The increase under the head "Book Depot" is due to the larger purchases of books made during the year, while that under "Other heads" is accounted for by a larger expenditure in the conduct of the Middle School Examination, and in grants for Vernacular publications.

24.—*Medical.*

Medical.

48. The following statement shows the distribution between Provincial Services and District Funds of the expenditure under this head for the two years :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Medical Establishment ...	1,84,354	1,82,728
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	57,839	57,069
Sanitation and Vaccination ...	8,519	9,433
Lunatic Asylums	15,394	16,001
Other heads	2	123
Total Provincial ...	2,66,108	2,65,354
Local.—		
Medical Establishment ...	832	1,015
Sanitation and Vaccination ...	34,167	35,701
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	13,305	11,700
Grants for Medical purposes ...	855	1,734
Other heads	252	...
Total Local ...	49,411	50,150
TOTAL MEDICAL ...	3,15,519	3,15,504

The total expenditure for the two years is nearly the same. The decrease under Medical Establishment is due to the lower average rank of medical officers actually on duty during the year.

25.—*Political.*

Political.

49. The expenditure under this head is entirely Provincial. The charges for 1891-92 were Rs. 15,327, as compared with Rs. 16,417 for the previous year. The slight decrease in the year under report is due to the smaller amount drawn by the Political Agent in travelling allowance, and to there having been no expenditure on Durbar presents, or on Refugees and State Prisoners.

26.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

50. The following are the charges under this head for the two years :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Imperial—Census ...	25,270	75,715
Provincial.—		
Agricultural experiments ...	609	1,326
Experimental cultivation ...	8,643	11,460
Botanical and other public gardens ...	18,665	20,427
Provincial Museums ...	1,546	1,556
Provincial Statistics ...	9,735	9,899
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	...	...
Veterinary charges ...	3,066	3,668
Other heads ...	724	752
Total Provincial ...	42,988	49,088

Local.—	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Botanical and other public gardens ...	2,567	696
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	5,347	4,969
Other heads ...	466	484
Total Local ...	8,380	6,149
TOTAL ...	76,638	1,30,952

The increase under Imperial is due to the opening of the Census office at Nagpur during the year 1891-92.

The Provincial expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 6,100 in 1891-92, as compared with the figures for 1890-91. The increase under Experimental cultivation is due to the cost of the wire-fencing purchased for the Experimental Farm at Nagpur. Under Botanical and other public gardens the increase is mainly due to the transfer of the Betul garden from Local to Provincial. The increase under the head "Veterinary charges" is due to the expenditure incurred in fitting up two travelling Dispensaries for Veterinary Inspectors.

29.—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*

Superannuaton allowances and Pensions.

51. The following are the figures for the two years :—

Provincial.—	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	2,12,721	2,17,953
Compassionate allowances ...	7,357	8,059
Gratuities ...	6,690	2,116
Refunds ...	337	142
Total Provincial ...	2,27,105	2,28,270
Local.—		
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	1,304	850
Gratuities ...	75	...
Total Local ...	1,379	850
TOTAL ...	2,28,484	2,29,120

The expenditure under Superannuation and retired allowances shows an increase, as usual. Under Gratuities the decrease is owing to the fact that the accounts for 1890-91 included certain special payments by way of gratuity to the employés of the late Nagpur-Chhattisgarh and Bilaspur-Etawah State Railways.

30.—*Stationery and Printing.*

Stationery and Printing.

52. The following are the figures for the two years under this head :—

		1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Stationery purchased in the country	...	16,030	17,598
Do. supplied from Central Stores	...	80,284	78,135
Government Presses	...	54,575	60,053
Printing at Private Presses	...	9,584	22,369
Other heads	...	3	...
Total Provincial	...	1,60,476	1,78,155
Local.—			
Stationery purchased in the country	...	102	268
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	...	470	932
Government Presses	...	133	1,020
Printing at Private Presses and other heads	...	16	16
Total Local	...	721	2,236
TOTAL	...	1,61,197	1,80,391

The increase under Government Presses is due to the strengthening of the establishment of the Nagpur Jail Press, in order to enable it to cope with the growing amount of its work. Under printing at Private Presses the increase is mainly due to the large expenditure incurred by the Settlement Department for printing Rent Rate Reports at Bombay.

32.— *Miscellaneous.*

Miscellaneous.

53. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 53,870 in 1891-92, as against Rs. 52,019 in 1890-91.

The distribution of the total is as follows :—

		1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Imperial	...	4,492	4,142
Provincial	...	39,597	41,930
Local	...	7,930	7,798
Total	...	52,019	53,870

The following are the details :—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Charges for remittance of treasure ...	4,489	4,142
Miscellaneous Refunds ...	3	...
Total Imperial ...	4,492	4,142
Provincial.—		
Donations for charitable purposes ...	1,695	2,264
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	16,366	19,168
Petty Establishments.—		
Staging Bungalows ...	10,374	10,456
Miscellaneous Establishments ...	6,417	6,869
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges and other heads ...	4,745	3,173
Total Provincial ...	39,597	41,930
Local.—		
Rewards for destruction of wild animals...	21	69
Petty Establishments.—		
Staging Bungalow Establishment	...	...
Serai Establishment ...	2,689	2,718
Market Establishment ...	342	608
Conservancy do. ...	1,240	1,344
Miscellaneous do. ...	...	104
Petty construction ...	...	...
Nazul Establishment ...	779	785
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ...	85	213
Miscellaneous Refunds ...	2,774	1,957
Total Local ...	7,930	7,798
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS ...	52,019	53,870

The chief variation is under the head "Rewards for the destruction of wild animals" (Provincial). The charge for 1891-92 is about equal to the average for the last five years.

45.—*Civil Works.*

Civil Works.

54. The expenditure classified under this head in the accounts of the Civil Department for 1891-92 is as follows:—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	403	350
Local.—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	1,69,671	1,81,579
Total ...	1,70,074	1,81,929

The increase is, as usual, due to the greater activity shown by District Councils in the repair of roads.

Public Works Expenditure.

Public Works Expenditure.

55. The amount of Provincial and Local expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, was as follows:—

	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.
Ordinary Branches.—		
Provincial ...	17,61,646	19,91,985
Local ...	2,36,864	1,53,467
Total ...	19,98,510	21,45,452

C.—Local Funds.

Local Funds.

56. These funds are of three kinds, namely, Incorporated Local Funds, Municipal Funds, and Excluded Local Funds. The Incorporated Local Funds are those of which the income and expenditure are incorporated in the Government accounts under the appropriate Revenue and Service heads as Local public revenue and expenditure. There are only two Incorporated Local Funds in these Provinces, namely, the District Funds and the Patwari Funds.

The transactions of Municipal and Excluded Local Funds are not incorporated in the public accounts, but, as a rule, all these funds bank with the Treasury.

Incorporated Local Funds.

Incorporated Local Funds.

57. The following is an abstract of the balanced accounts of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1891-92 :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Revenue Heads.	Rs.	*Service Heads.*	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates—		1.—Refunds	
Road cess	1,67,447	18.—General Administration ...	27,551
Education	1,47,992	20.—Police	59,333
XII.—Interest	387	22.—Education	2,05,450
XVII.—Police	1,70,389	24.—Medical	50,152
XIX.—Education	6,585	26.—Minor Departments	6,149
XX.—Medical	9,928	29.—Superannuation, &c.	714
XXI.—Scientific and Minor Departments ...	6,787	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	2,236
XXV.—Miscellaneous	49,811	32.—Miscellaneous	7,798
XXXII.—Civil Works	82,697	45.—Civil Works	3,33,397
		In Civil Department ... Rs. 1,81,576...	
Total Revenue Heads ...	6,42,023	„ Public Works „ ... „ 1,51,821...	
		Total Service Heads ...	6,92,852
Debt Accounts.		*Debt Accounts.*	
Recoveries of advances and deposits, &c. ...	68,209	Deposits and advances	72,634
Investments	4,633	*Contributions.*	
Contributions.		To Provincial Revenues for cost of audit ...	6,802
From Provincial Revenues	1,00,027	Do. do. for Roads, &c. ...	24,844
Balance in Treasury on 1st April 1891 ...	4,27,823	Balance in Treasury on 31st March 1892 ...	4,45,573
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,42,705	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,42,705

Patwari Fund.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Revenue Heads.	Rs.	*Service Heads.*	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates—		1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—	
Patwari Fund Receipts ...	4,72,126	Patwari cess	...
Contributions.		3.—Land Revenue—	
From Provincial to Patwari fund ...	...	Patwari Fund charges ...	4,12,757
		29.—Superannuation allowances, &c.—	
		Patwari Fund	136
Balance on 1st April 1891 ...	3,36,710	Balance on 31st March 1892 ...	3,95,943
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,08,836	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,08,836

Municipal Funds.

Municipal Funds.

58. The total Receipts, Expenditure and Balances of all the Municipal Funds in the Provinces for the year 1891-92 are shown in the following statement:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes.—			A.—General administration and collection charges.—		
1. Octroi ..	8,03,854				
2. Tax on houses and lands ...	28,068		1. General administration ...	41,882	
3. Tax on animals and vehicles ...	722		2. Collection of taxes, including Bonded ware-houses ...	82,986	
4. Tax on professions and trades ..	16,535		3. Collection of tolls on roads and ferries ..	171	
5. Tolls on roads and ferries	7,049		4. Survey of land ..	148	
6. Water rate ...	29,281		5. Refunds ...	2,08,903	
7. Lighting rate ...	...		6. Pensions and gratuities ...	729	3,34,819
8. Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates) ..	84,015	9,69,524	B.—Public safety.—		
B.—Realizations under special Acts.—			1. Fire (purchase of Fire Engines, Buckets, &c.) ...	8,459	
1. Pounds ..	38,730		2. Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, &c.)	5,677	
2. Hackney Carriages ..	712	39,442	4. Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes ...	877	10,013
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.—			C.—Public health and convenience.—		
			1. Water supply ...	2,70,199	
			2. Drainage ...	11,867	
1. Rents of lands, houses. Serais and Dâk Bungalows.	15,257		3. Conservancy ...	2,48,596	
2. Sale proceeds of land and produce of land ...	9,960		4. Hospitals and Dispensaries.	84,728	
3. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates) ..	6,579		5. Vaccination ...	1,626	
4. Fees and revenue from Educational Institutions ...	10,042		6. Markets and slaughter-houses ...	14,457	
5. Do. Medical do.	3,730		7. Pounds ..	12,829	
6. Do. from markets and slaughter-houses ...	86,610		8. Dâk Bungalows and Serais.	2,055	
9. Fines under Municipal and other Acts ...	5,998		9. Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation ...	9,941	
10. Interest on Investments.	1,844	1,40,020	11. Public Works ...	1,08,595	7,64,893
D.—Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes).—			D.—Public Instruction.—		
			1. Schools and Colleges.—		
			Municipal Schools ...	2,203	
			Transferred do. ...	32,053	
			2. Contributions ...	77,184	
1. From Government ...	65,919		3. Libraries, Museums, &c.,	2,015	1,13,455
2. Do. Local Funds ...	5,359				
3. Other contributions ...	1,97,823	2,69,101	E.—Contributions ...	18,760	18,760
E.—Miscellaneous.—			F.—Miscellaneous.—		
1. Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals ...	660		1. Interest ...	33,379	
2. Other items ...	21,594	22,254	3. Actual cost of works done for private individuals ...	...	
			4. Other items ...	6,082	39,461
F.—Extraordinary and Debt.—			G.—Extraordinary and Debt.—		
1. Sale proceeds of Government securities, &c., ..	...		1. Investments ...	1,352	
2. Loans from Government...	2,05,000		2. Repayment of loans ...	29,734	
3. Advances ...	61,821		3. Advances ...	68,206	
			4. Deposits ...	3,515	
					1,02,807
4. Deposits ...	3,424	2,70,245			13,84,208
		17,10,586	Balance on 31st March 1892.—		
Balance on 1st April 1891.—			In treasury Rs. 6,91,236		
In Treasury Rs. 3,69,386			Outside „ 2,268		
Outside „ 2,735			Investments „ 43,847	7,37,351	
Investments „ 42,626	4,14,747				
Deduct Cheques outstanding ..	3,965	4,10,782	Deduct Cheques outstanding ...	191	7,37,160
GRAND TOTAL ..	...	21,21,368	GRAND TOTAL ...		21,21,368

Excluded Local Funds.

Excluded Local Funds.

59. The total Income and Expenditure and Balance of the Excluded Local Funds for the year 1891-92 are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Balance on 1st April 1891.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Fund	45,154	1,84,367	2,29,521	1,93,578	35,913
Town and Bazar Fund	6,843	2,372	9,215	1,292	7,923
Police Remount Fund	8,528	2,203	10,731	1,342	9,389
Police Butchut Fund	...	27	27	25	2
Educational Fund	867	1,248	2,115	903	1,212
Museum Fund	3,196	2,360	5,556	2,355	3,201
TOTAL ...	64,588	1,92,577	2,57,163	1,99,495	57,670

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—*Census.*

1. The fourth general Census of the Province was taken on the 26th of February 1891.

Area and population.

The gross results at each successive Census have been as follows :—

Year.	Population.	Mean density per square mile.	Increase per cent. at each enumeration.*
1866	9,104,511	79·0	...
1872	9,251,229	81·3	...
1881	11,548,511	99·6	25·21
1891	12,944,805	111·7	12·09

2. The area of the Province as now given amounts to 115,936 square miles, of which British districts cover 86,501 square miles, and Feudatory States 29,435 square miles. The total area of the Province is nearly double that of England and Wales, but the population is less than half—44·6 per cent. In mean density the Central Provinces rank with Assam as the most thinly peopled part of India. Comparative figures are given below :—

European countries.	Density per square mile.	Indian Provinces.	Density per square mile.
		Oudh ...	522
Belgium	536	North-West Provinces ...	419
England and Wales ...	498	Bengal ...	399
Italy	249	Madras ..	261
France	186	Berar ...	163
Ireland	159	Bombay ..	139
Scotland	132	Central Provinces, British Districts.	125
		Central Provinces, Total ...	112
		Central Provinces, Feudatories ...	73

* On account of changes in area, calculations are given only for last decades.

District population.

3. The population of each district is given in the appended statement. Columns have been added to show the increase that has taken place in the population since 1881, mean density, average number of persons per house, and the percentage of the population in each district who live in towns:—

District.	Population.		Increase per cent.	Density per square mile.		Number of persons per inhabited house.	Percentage of urban to total population.
	1891.	1881.		Total population.	Rural population.		
Saugor ...	591,743	*564,950*	4·7	147·7	*131·0*	4·88	11·3
Damoh ...	325,613	*312,957*	4·0	115·0	*108 8*	4·63	5·4
Jubbulpore ...	748,146	*687,233*	8·8	189·5	*164·2*	4·70	13·3
Mandla ...	339,373	*300,496*	12·9	67·1	*66·1*	5·46	1·5
Seoni ...	370,767	*335,997*	10·4	115·9	*113·2*	4·99	3·2
Narsinghpur ...	367,026	*365,173*	·5	191·6	*181·6*	4·54	5·2
Hoshangabad ...	529,945	*488,787*	8·4	115·4	*106·4*	5·00	7 8
Nimar ...	253,486	*231,341*	9·5	75·5	*61·3*	4·97	18·9
Betul ...	323,196	*304,905*	5·9	84·5	*81·8*	5·18	3·2
Chhindwara ...	407,494	*372,899*	9·2	88·0	*82·0*	5·13	6·8
Wardha ...	400,854	*387,221*	3·5	165·1	*146·7*	4·70	11·2
Nagpur ...	757,862	*697,356*	8·6	197·2	*140·6*	5·03	28·7
Chanda ...	697,610	*649,146*	7·5	64·9	*62·5*	5·30	3·8
Bhandara ...	742,850	*683,779*	8·6	187·2	*179·5*	5·33	4·1
Balaghat ...	383,331	*340,554*	12·5	122·1	*120·5*	5·34	1·3
Raipur ...	1,584,427	*1,405,171*	12·7	135·1	*132·1*	5·27	2 3
Bilaspur ...	1,164,158	*1,017,327*	14·4	139·6	*137·5*	4·47	1·5
Sambalpur ...	796,413	*693,499*	14·8	161·0	*158·0*	5·22	1 8
British Territory ...	10,784,294	*9,838,791*	9·6	124·7	*116·1*	5·00	6·9
Feudatory States ...	2,160,511	*1,709,720*	26·4	73·4	*72·1*	5·28	1·8
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES..	12,944,805	*11,548,511*	12·1	111·7	*104·9*	5·04	6·0

Density.

4. As the density of the rural population is the chief matter of interest in contrasting the distribution of the people in different parts of the Province, this has been separately shown. The district with the densest village population is Narsinghpur, where there are 182 persons per square mile; in the plain country of Chhattisgarh the average rural density turns out to be the same, the most thickly peopled part being the Khalsa of the Bilaspur District, where the density rises to 209. Nimar stands the lowest among British districts as regards the density of its village population, a great part of the district being barren waste; in the Burhanpur Tahsil, if the town is left out of account, there are only 43 persons to the square mile. The most thinly populated of the Feudatory States is Bastar, where the density is as low as 24 persons per mile.

House-room.

5. Owing to the difficulty of definition of a house, the figures for house-room are perhaps not very reliable, but they tend to show that on the Satpuras and in the districts of the south and east of the Province, the number of persons living in each house is larger than in those parts where the standard of comfort is higher.

Increase in the Population since 1881.

6. This may be due to the operation of three causes,—(1) greater accuracy of the enumeration, (2) movement of the population into or out of the Provinces

since 1881, and (3) actual increase or decrease of the resident population, owing to the number of births during the interval having been greater or less than the number of deaths.

Increased accuracy of the Census.

7. The first cause has certainly helped to bring about the large increase of population which we find in some of the more remote of the Feudatory States. It is to be noted that it is in the more inaccessible of the Native States that the population has grown most since 1881; thus Bastar has gone up 58·4 per cent., Kalahandi 45·3, Raigarh 30·7, Kanker 29·5, and Patna 28·8. On the other hand, the population of States like Nandgaon and Khairagarh has increased only 6 to 9 per cent.

Migrations of the people.

8. The principal movements among the people during the last ten years will appear from the following statements :—

(*a*) *Immigration to the Central Provinces from other parts of India.*

Province or State.	Number of immigrants, 1891.	Number of immigrants, 1881.	Increase + or Decrease—.	1891.	
				Proportion of column 2 to total immigrants.	Female immigrants per 1,000 males.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bengal ...	55,741	*51,709*	+4,032	10·5	881
Punjab .	6,541	*2,834*	+3,707	1·2	291
Rajputana ...	22,042	*19,300*	+2,742	4·2	553
Other parts of India ..	3,147	*679*	+2,468	·6	498
North-West Provinces and Oudh .	123,009	*122,638*	+371	23·2	517
Berar ..	52,110	*52,311*	−201	9·9	1,433
Madras ...	26,795	*28,419*	−1,624	5·1	829
Bombay ...	24,554	*26,510*	−1,956	4·7	826
Hyderabad ...	21,885	*28,033*	−6,148	4·1	1,022
Central India States ...	192,583	*214,211*	−21,628	36·5	994
Total ...	528,407	*546,644*	−18,237	100	829

(*b*) *Emigration from the Central Provinces to other parts of India* :—

Province or State.	Number of emigrants, 1891.	No. of emigrants, 1881.	Increase + or Decrease—.	Female emigrants per 1,000 males.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bengal ...	85,742	*40,486*	+45,256	805	The Province has lost largely by emigration to all these places, but the returns for Bengal and Madras are open to doubt, as the record was probably incomplete in 1881.
Central India States ...	117,878	*78,258*	+39,620	1,229	
Berar ...	216,488	*185,142*	+31,346	977	
Madras ...	16,253	*4,936*	+11,317	840	
Assam ...	3,844	*825*	+3,019	735	
Mysore ...	2,016	*1,063*	+953	856	
Burma ...	527	*310*	+217	109	
Bombay ...	10,494	*10,537*	−43	586	
Punjab ...	1,095	*1,441*	−346	674	
Hyderabad ...	6,782	*13,287*	−6,505	781	
North-West Provinces and Oudh ...	12,179	*29,361*	−17,182	1,160	
Total ...	473,298	*365,646*	+107,652		

The birth-place returns from which these figures have been compiled deal with the migrations that have taken place within the life-time of the present generation, but the increase or decrease of the population as compared with the previous census will depend only upon the fresh movements there have been since 1881. These are not very easy to estimate, as allowance has to be made for deaths among the migrants, for inaccuracy in the record of 1881, and for other disturbing causes; but it may be roughly stated that the Province has gained little by immigration within the past ten years. On the other hand, it has lost considerably by emigration. To take the case of Berar, since 1881 the Central Provinces have sent to Berar 31,346 persons *plus* a further number necessary to fill up the gaps caused by death among the former migrants. The effect of this can be seen in the Wardha District, where the rural population of the Wardha and Hinganghat Tahsils has decreased 1·1 per cent. since 1881. There has been a similar large increase in emigration to the Central India States, affecting the population of the border districts of the north of the Province. The immense rise in emigration to Bengal and Madras is to be attributed to more complete enumeration in the outlying parts of these Provinces, which adjoin Sambalpur and the eastern States. It cannot be supposed that such extensive emigration could have taken place alongside of the great increase in population which these latter display. Turning next to movements within the Province, it can hardly be said that the Feudatory States have attracted much fresh immigration from the surrounding British territory. The chief exceptions are movements which have taken place from the Bargarh Tahsil of Sambalpur to the southern Uria States, and from the Dhamtari Tahsil of Raipur to the Feudatories which adjoin it to the south: from the southern border of Raipur there has also been a strong movement into the north-eastern Zamindaris of the Chanda District. In the Khalsa of the Bargarh Tahsil we find the increase in the population to be only 6·9 per cent., against 12·1 for the rest of the Khalsa of the district; and in Dhamtari 7·1, against 10·9 for the remainder of the Raipur Khalsa. Of the falling off, part at least is to be attributed to emigration.

Increase due to excess of births over deaths.

9. The registration returns of the last ten years show that in the first half of the decade the public health was generally good; the seasons were favourable, food was plentiful, the birth-rate rose, and mortality was low. Beginning with 1886, the Province passed through a period of depressed vitality; the crops were frequently poor, epidemic diseases were rife, and almost every district in one or other of these years passed through a season of suffering more or less acute. The bad times culminated in 1889, when the number of deaths was 81,000 more than in the worst of the previous years of the decade. These years of the distress appear from the vital statistics to have been most felt in the northern districts of the Province, and it is partly to their effect and partly to the increased emigration which has, perhaps, in consequence, taken place that the low rate of increase in most of these districts may be attributed. The districts of Chhattisgarh suffered severely from epidemic diseases in some of these years; but abundance of food and a low standard of comfort act as such powerful stimulants to multiplication of the race, that throughout the eastern districts the population keeps steadily growing, despite the frequent inroads of disease.

Rural and Urban population.

10. 6·9 per cent. of the population in British districts and 1·8 in Feudatory States live in towns. Statistics for thirteen of the chief towns of the Province are given below:—

Town.	Population.			Town.	Population.		
	1891.	1881.	Variation per cent.		1891.	1881.	Variation per cent.
Nagpur ...	117,014	*98,299*	+19·0	Khandwa ...	15,589	*15,142*	+·3
Jubbulpore ...	84,481	*75,705*	+11·6	Umrer ..	15,180	*14,247*	+6·5
Saugor ...	44,674	*44,416*	+·6	Sambalpur ...	14,571	*13,939*	+4·5
Kamptee ...	43,159	*50,987*	−15·4	Harda ...	13,556	*11,203*	+21·0
Burhanpur ...	32,252	*30,017*	+7·4	Hoshangabad ...	13,495	*15,863*	−14·9
Raipur ...	23,759	*24,948*	−4·8	Bhandara ...	13,348	*11,150*	+19·7
Chanda ...	16,175	*16,137*	+·2				

The most notable variations are the large increase in the population of Nagpur, due chiefly to the growing importance of the place as a commercial and railway centre, and the falling off in the population of Kamptee through decrease in the strength of its garrison and through trade being attracted to Nagpur. Of the rural population about half, or 51·3 per cent., in British districts, live in villages of less than 500 inhabitants, and one-fourth, or 25·4 per cent., in villages of between 500 and 1,000 inhabitants; in the Feudatory States over two-thirds of the population, 68·6 per cent., live in villages of the first sort, and one fifth, 20·2 per cent, in villages of the second sort. The population of Hoshangabad was unduly increased owing to the construction of the Bhopal State Railway in 1881. In Bhandara change in the area included in the town has to some extent produced the increase which has been given.

Relative proportions of the sexes among the population.

11. This will appear from the statement given in the margin; comparative figures for some of the other Indian Provinces are also shown. Females are in excess of males in 7 districts of the Province,—Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Seoni and Chhindwara,—the greatest excess being found in *Raipur*, where there are 1,042 *females* to every 1,000 males. In the remaining districts the male sex pre-

Province.	Females per 1,000 males.
Madras	1,020
Bengal	1,005
Central Provinces	996
Berar	942
Bombay	939
North-West Provinces ...	931

dominates, those with the lowest proportion of females being Saugor, Damoh, Hoshangabad and Nimar. The proportions of the sexes stand as under among the followers of the principal religions :—

Religion.	1891.	1881.
Animistic	1,015	*1,010*
All religions	996	*982*
Hindu	994	*978*
Jain	957	*936*
Mussalman	946	*960*
Parsi	747	*506*
Christian	659	*667*

Both at the present census and in 1881 females outnumbered males among the forest tribes; the only exceptions at the present enumeration are, first, the districts of Saugor, Nimar and Nagpur, where the aborigines are hardly distinguishable in their mode of life from the lower classes of Hindus among whom they dwell, and where the causes which have led to an excess of males among the latter have produced a similar result among the aboriginal tribes; and second, Chanda and the southern States of Bastar, Kalahandi and Patna. In these the dearth of females is most marked, due, according to the age returns, to excessive mortality among the sex in the later years of life. From the same source we learn regarding the northern districts that male births, which are generally more numerous than female, are here very much in excess, while again there is more than ordinary mortality among girls of 10 to 14 years of age. To these districts also have been attracted the greater number of immigrants from distant parts of India, among whom, as will be seen from the immigration statement given above, there is a large predominance of males. The eastern districts and States, and notably the plain country of Chhattisgarh, are remarkable for the longevity of female life; after the age of 60 years, in the Raipur District, there are 1,577 females alive for every 1,000 males. In the margin are given the proportions between the sexes for British districts at the three last enumerations. The ratio of females to males appears to be steadily rising; and though some part of the increase may perhaps be set down to there being less objection to the census of females, it would seem that there must be other causes also at work, and that female life is gradually becoming more valuable.

Year.	Females per 1,000 males.
1872	966
1881	984
1891	998

The Religions of the Population.

12. The following statement exhibits the proportions of the population who are returned of each religion :—

Religion.	1891.		1881.		Increase per cent.
	Number of persons.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.	Number of persons.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.	
Animistic ...	2,081,721	1,608	1,753,917	1,519	18·7
Hindu ...	10,489,342	8,103	9,450,426	8,183	11·0
Total ...	*12,571,063*	*9,711*	*11,204,343*	*9,702*	*12·2*
Jain ...	49,212	38	45,911	40	7·2
Mussalman ...	309,479	239	2,85,687	247	8·3
Christian ...	13,308	11	11,973	10	11·2
Others ...	1,743	1	597	1	...

So varying is the record of religion in the case of the aboriginal tribes, that no comparison can be effected between the figures for the two first religions at the last and present census. In British districts the number of persons returned as of aboriginal belief has increased only 4 per cent., while in the Feudatory States the variation is as high as 122 per cent; this has been brought about by the forest tribes of the Uria States being recorded as Hindus almost to a man in 1881. At the present enumeration over four-fifths of the inhabitants of the Province have returned themselves as Hindus, while under a sixth are shown as of aboriginal religion. The number of persons recorded as Kabirpanthis now amounts to 685,672, or nearly double the number, 347,994, shown in 1881. The profession of the creed by very many of its followers is so nominal that little value attaches to the figures: in 1881 the record was admittedly below the mark. Satnamis number 477,360, against 398,409 at the previous census, an increase of about 20 per cent. The sect has been returned by over 30,000 persons in Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore, nearly all of whom are Chamars. Mahomedans number over 2 per cent. of the population, and Jains under $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; of the followers of the latter creed 62 per cent. are found in the three northern districts of Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore. Amongst Mahomedans, 90 per cent. are Sunnis, 3·9 per cent. are Shiahs, while for the remainder the sect column was either not filled up or contained information other than that wanted. Parsis number 781, against 399 at the census of 1881, Jews 176 against 63, and Buddhists 325 against 17; while the Arya Somaj and Brahmo Somaj sects claim 278 followers, against 7 at the last enumeration. Christians have increased in nine districts and decreased in the remaining nine; those which show the greatest increase are Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur, the rise in their numbers in these districts being principally due to the opening of the new line of railway. Native Christians number 6,278, against 5,764 at the previous census, an increase of 8·9 per cent.; while amongst other Christians, Europeans, Eurasians, &c., there has been an increase amounting to 13·2 per cent., their numbers having grown from 6,209 to 7,030. The result is surprising, but the two causes which since last census have chiefly affected the Christian population of the Province—the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the garrison changes—have both tended to bring about the effect observed, namely, to largely augment the number of Europeans and Eurasians, and to diminish the number of native converts. The latter have declined in Nagpur by 9 persons, in Jubbulpore by 146, in Saugor by 159, in Nimar by 121, and in Chanda by 39.

The mother-tongue of the Population.

13. The languages or dialects returned at the census were exceedingly numerous; 36 dialects of Hindi alone were recorded, and in the east and south of the Province almost every aboriginal tribe gave a speech of its own. The following table exhibits the number of persons speaking each of the principal languages:—

Language.	Number returning.	Percentage of population.	Language.	Number returning.	Percentage of population.
Hindi ...	7,277,468	56·2	Dravidian. Gondi ...	1,228,076	9·5
Urdu ...	158,332	1·2	Dravidian. Khondi ...	66,149	·5
Halbi and Bastar dialects ...	103,385	·8	Dravidian. Other Dravidian.	8,914	·1
Marwari ...	22,566	·2	Dravidian. *Total Dravidian dialects* ...	*1,303,169*	*10·1*
Total Hindi ...	*7,561,751*	*58·4*	*Total aboriginal dialects* ...	*1,464,654*	*11·3*
Marathi ...	2,128,440	16·5			
Uria ...	1,602,732	12·4	Gypsy dialects ...	29,750	·2
Aboriginal dialects.			Telugu ...	117,132	·9
Kolarian. Bhili ...	21,715	·2	Tamil ...	5,953	...
Kolarian. Baigani ...	7,974	...	Canarese ...	5,761	...
Kolarian. Kol ...	14,388	·1	Gujerati ...	17,389	·2
Kolarian. Munda ...	34,486	·3	Bengali ...	1,648	...
Kolarian. Korku ...	74,846	·6	Punjabi ...	1,154	...
Kolarian. Other Kolarian ...	8,076	...	Other Indian languages.	1,039	...
Kolarian. *Total Kolarian dialects* ...	*161,485*	*1·2*	Total Indian languages.	12,937,403	99·9
			English ...	7,109	·1
			Other languages foreign to India ...	293	...
			GRAND TOTAL ...	12,944,805	100

Amongst the forest tribes there does not appear to be much trace of their abandoning their aboriginal tongue. In British districts—for which alone the return was made in 1881—961,098 persons were recorded as speaking Gondi; there are now 1,005,313 so returned, an increase of 4·4 per cent. There are similarly 70,754 persons speaking Korku, against 65,271 in 1881. 54·4 per cent of the Gonds adhere to their primitive mother-tongue; it is only in the northern districts of Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur, and in the districts and States of Chhattisgarh, that its use has been largely abandoned.

Castes of the Population.

14. The statistics for castes and tribes are too extended to be more than referred to here. The following statement exhibits the strength of 28 castes or tribes whose numbers amount to over 100,000 :—

Caste or Tribe.	Number.	Percentage on total population.	Caste or Tribe.	Number.	Percentage on total population.
Gond Tribes ...	2,258,824	17·5	Kewat ...	192,700	1·5
Chamar ...	876,060	6·8	Khond ...	196,400	1·5
Kunbi, Kurmi ...	801,766	6·2	Sawara ...	156,921	1·2
Teli ...	734,935	5·7	Lohar, Khati ...	149,169	1·2
Mahar, Mehra	671,882	5·2	Kalar ...	161,787	1·2
Ganda, Panka ...	454,399	3·5	Nai, Mhali ...	140,143	1·1
Brahmin ...	382,938	3·0	Koshti ...	137,891	1·1
Rajput ...	379,731	2·9	Dhobi ...	136,541	1·1
Mali, Marar ...	357,988	2·8	Bania ...	129,270	1·0
Lodhi ...	287,241	2·2	Kawar ...	127,093	1·0
Gaur ...	245,034	1·9	Kachhi ...	122,646	·9
Rawat (Chhattisgarhi) ...	228,169	1·8	Gowari ...	120,247	·9
Dhimar ...	218,007	1·7	Kumhar ...	102,682	·8
Ahir ...	202,683	1·6	Kolta ...	110,200	·8

The principal tribes of Gonds recorded at the census, as well as others of the more interesting of the aboriginal races, are separately shown in the appended Statement :—

Tribe.	Number.	Locality.
Baiga ...	36,011	Mandla, Balaghat and hills north of Chhattisgarh.
Bhil ...	22,424	Nimar.
Bhuiya ...	16,291	Uria country.
Binjhwar, Binjhal ...	90,811	Eastern Chhattisgarh and Uria country.
Gonds. Bhatra ...	33,087	Bastar.
Gonds. Dhur ...	501,009	Nerbudda valley, open country of the Satpuras and Chhattisgarh.
Gonds. Gotte	8,159	Chanda and Bastar.
Gonds. Koi ...	24,304	Chanda and Bastar.
Gonds. Maria or Koitur ...	81,197	Chanda and Bastar.
Gonds. Muria ...	54,071	Bastar.
Gonds. Pardhan ...	89,529	Throughout the Province.
Gonds. Raj-Gond ...	614,276	Throughout the Province.
Gonds. Rawanbansi ...	220,166	Mandla and Balaghat.
Halba ..	97,913	Bastar and south of Bhandara and Raipur.
Kawar ...	127,093	Chhattisgarh.
Kharwar ...	13,936	Hills north of Bilaspur and Raigarh.
Khond ...	196,400	Kalahandi and Uria country.
Kol ..	87,516	Jubbulpore, Mandla and Uria country.
Korku ...	96,218	Western Satpuras.
Oraon ...	23,264	Hills north of Bilaspur and Uria country.
Sawara ...	156,921	Throughout Sambalpur and the Uria States; also in Saugor and Damoh.

The Province contains 4,825 Europeans, 2,207 Eurasians, and 8 Armenians.

State of Education among the Population.

15. At the census separate information was obtained regarding persons who were under instruction, literate or illiterate. As the returns for the first of these classes fall far short of the number of pupils on the rolls of the Education Department, there is reason to believe that many persons who should have been shown as learners have come under the heading literate. The immense increase which the figures for the latter show, point to this conclusion :—

Year.	Education Department: number of persons under instruction.	Census.		
		Learning.	Literate.	Total learning and literate.
1872	85,956	...	...	...
1881	79,551	80,020	161,210	241,230
1891	114,390	85,369	256,911	342,280

Combining the figures for learning and literate, the appended results are worth noting regarding the state of education among the followers of the chief religions :—

Religion.	Number of persons able to read and write.		Percentage of columns 2 and 3 on total of each religion.		Number of persons among whom one can read & write.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Parsi ...	358	187	80·08	55·98	1	2
Christian ...	5,851	2,590	74·52	50·49	1	2
Jain ...	11,656	391	47·03	1·62	2	61
Mussalman ...	26,728	1,566	17·45	1·07	6	92
Hindu ...	258,343	6,022	5·83	·13	17	732
Animistic ...	3,636	93	·45	·00	216	8,677
*TOTAL POPULATION ...	306,898	10,883	5·68	·19	18	495

* Includes other religions.

From this we see that the best educated community is the Parsi, following whom come Christians and Jains. The backwardness of female education can be judged from the proportions which are given, but there can hardly be a doubt that the number of literate females has been considerably understated.

In this country it is often considered a risky thing for a lady to be able to read and write, and in every district there is evidence that the fact has largely been concealed. In Saugor, where female education has made considerable progress, only 679 females have been returned as literate, although the number of girls learning to read and write is as high as 478. The district with the highest average of educated persons is Nimar, where one man or boy in every 9 is either at school or has been taught to read and write; next come Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad with 1 in 11, Narsinghpur with 1 in 12, and Saugor and Wardha with 1 in 13 similarly returned.

At the census, details have been taken out of the number of persons in each caste who are literate, and of the number of the latter who know English. The returns are reducible to percentages only in the case of males in British districts; in the Feudatory States and amongst females, the numbers returned are generally so small as to preclude this being done.

Caste.	Number of males who		Percentage of literates on Total.	Percentage of English-knowing on literate.
	Are literate.	Know English.		
Kayasth	6,823	545	47·56	7·99
Bania	24,692	226	38·87	·92
Bidur	1,909	58	35·32	3·04
Brahmin	59,487	3,159	32·27	5·31
Saiad (Mussalman) ...	2,502	182	21·57	7·27
Bairagi	2,848	8	18·33	·28
Sonar	6,964	84	15·89	1·21
Kalar	5,378	50	8·07	·93
Rajput	13,689	360	7·49	2·63
Koshti	4,038	24	6·19	·59
Kunbi	12,582	213	3·19	1·69
Lodhi	3,366	14	2·56	·42
Teli	7,736	38	2·47	·49
Lohar	1,429	13	2·21	·91

The best educated castes are the Kayasths and Banias; but as the avocation of the latter does not demand a knowledge of English, they are surpassed in this respect by many of the other castes. Excluding Europeans and Eurasians, the number of literates in the Province is 245,575, of whom 8,212, or 3·3 per cent., are returned as knowing English. These figures refer to males only and exclude learners, the return of language known not having been made for persons under instruction.

The Occupations of the Population.

16. The following statement shows the population distributed according to the seven main classes of occupations which appear in the Census tables:—

Class.	Name.	British Districts.		Feudatory States.	
		Total persons.	Percentage on population.	Total persons.	Percentage on population.
A.	Government	208,920	1·94	39,971	1·85
B.	Pasture and Agriculture ...	7,173,480	66·52	1,584,636	73·35
C.	Personal services	262,639	2·44	31,746	1·47
D.	Industrial occupations ..	2,017,982	18·71	333,210	15·42
E.	Commerce, transport and storage ...	197,694	1·83	23,596	1·09
F.	Professions ...	132,149	1·22	12,472	·58
G.	Indefinite and independent ...	791,430	7·34	134,880	6·24
	Grand Total ...	10,784,294	100	2,160,511	100
B.—Pasture and Agriculture.	Herdsmen, shepherds, &c. ...	265,916	2·47	58,777	2·72
	Land-owners	275,616	2·55	54,413	2·52
	Tenants	4,633,579	42·97	1,188,383	55·00
	Farm servants on fixed wages ...	820,564	7·61	163,893	7·59
	Field labourers	1,115,636	10·34	109,901	5·09
D.—Some principal Industries.	Oil-pressers	89,705	·83	11,680	·54
	Cotton spinners	144,615	1·34	25,963	1·20
	do. weavers	419,724	3·89	131,160	6·07
	do. printers and dyers ...	18,016	·17	112	·01
	Gold and silver workers ...	54,777	·51	3,113	·14
	Blacksmiths	84,112	·78	15,899	·74
	Carpenters	59,115	·55	1,296	·06
	Leather workers	145,344	1·35	6,059	·28
E.—Commerce, &c.	Money-lenders and their agents, &c..	44,315	·41	2,961	·14

The numbers for a few of the more important occupations included in three of these classes have also been given. At the census no distinction was kept between actual workers and dependents, so the above figures indicate all the persons who subsist by the occupations or classes of occupations mentioned. About two-thirds of the population of the British districts of the Province and three-fourths of that of the Feudatory States is employed in connection with the land. In the former, the class may be roughly sub-divided as follows:—Of every hundred persons so employed, 4 are engaged in pastoral pursuits, 4 are owners of land, 65 are cultivating tenants, 11 are farm servants, and 16 are ordinary field labourers. The numbers of the latter are probably much understated, as many persons have been returned as general labourers—in class G—who really derive most of their subsistence from work in the fields.

Infirmities.

17. At the census, statistics were collected regarding certain infirmities, with the following results:—

Infirmity.	Males.		Females.		Number of persons amongst whom one person was afflicted.		
	Total afflicted.	Proportion per 10,000 of the male population.	Total afflicted.	Proportion per 10,000 of the female population.	1891.	1881.	1872.
Insane ...	1,294	2·0	740	1·1	6,394	4,568	5,743
Deaf-mute ...	3,729	5·7	2,711	4·2	2,010	1,729	2,212
Blind ...	9,367	14·4	11,103	17·2	632	457	771
Leper ...	4,374	6·7	2,240	3·5	1,957	1,804	3,298

NOTE.—In 1881 and 1872 the return was made for British districts only.

In almost every instance the figures show a considerable diminution in the number of afflicted, as compared with the previous census; in this respect they approach more nearly the results of 1872. The return is not an easy one to make, as in working out the figures all such entries as blind of one eye, or lame of a leg, have to be ruthlessly weeded out; there is, moreover, probably some amount of concealment, more especially in the case of lepers.

2.—*Births and Deaths.*

Births.

18. The number of births registered in 1891 was 379,918, (43·09 *per mille*) or 41,274 more than in the preceding year. The increase occurred in all districts except Sambalpur. The excess of male over female births for the Province is returned as 6·74; but, having regard to the fact that the recent Census shows the sexes in British districts to be almost evenly balanced (5,397,304 males and 5,386,990 females), the Chief Commissioner doubts the accuracy of the year's registration in this respect. There was an excess of births over deaths in all districts except six. Of these six districts, five suffered severely from cholera; and in the sixth (Saugor) the birth-rate was the lowest in the Province. As there was at the same time a decrease in the number of deaths in Saugor, the registration of births in that district is apparently defective.

Deaths.

19. The number of deaths registered in 1891 was 313,364 (35·54 *per mille*), or 26,610 in excess of the mortality for the previous year. Of this excess more than half was due to cholera. In only five districts was there a decrease in deaths. The total number of deaths registered was greater than in any of the previous ten years, except 1889. The districts in which the increase of mortality was most marked are Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore; Nagpur, Wardha and Bhandara; and the three districts of the Chhattisgarh Division. The highest death-rate (46·84 per thousand of population) was reached in the Hoshangabad District, in which cholera was very fatal in 1891. As usual, the greatest mortality was among children under five years of age, the deaths in this class being 45 per cent. of the total, as compared with 43 in the previous year.

The foregoing percentages are calculated upon the population figures recorded at the Census of 1881. The figures for the recent Census were not available, when the Report was written, for any areas except the Sadar Towns.

Cholera.

20. The total deaths in the Province from cholera in 1891 amounted to 21,312, being at the rate of 2·42 per thousand of the population. The particulars on the subject of this disease show that in three separate instances the outbreak was traceable to large gatherings of the people at "Melas" or Fairs. Thus, persons returning from the Garhakota fair carried cholera through the Damoh District to the Jubbulpore District: visitors to a fair held on the Nerbudda, in the Narsinghpur District, dispersed the disease through that district and into Chhindwara: and pilgrims returning from Allahabad introduced cholera into Bilaspur, whence it spread to Raipur. Additional evidence is forthcoming of the influence of water-supply on the persistence or virulence of the disease. Burhanpur town with its good water-supply escaped cholera; while in Jubbulpore—which has had no cholera since 1884 (when the water-works were opened)—64 per cent. of the cases happened in the vicinity of the foul Hanuman Tank, in which hundreds bathe and drink daily. Under the scheme for extending the Water-works which is now before the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee, this tank will be regularly flushed and purified.

As usual, the variations in the course and persistence of cholera baffle the attempt to generalise upon the conditions which favour its progress. In some districts it disappeared with the break of the monsoon: while in others it did not appear till after the rains began.

Small-pox.

21. The number of deaths from small-pox registered during the year was only 748, against 2,265 in 1890. The ratio per thousand of the population was only 0·08, and is lower than any similar ratio recorded during the past 18 years. The Sanitary Commissioner, at the Chief Commissioner's special wish, made detailed enquiries in certain areas into the way in which vaccination work was being effected; and the general result of the enquiries was satisfactory.

Fever.

22. The number of deaths from fevers registered during 1891 was 190,550, or 1,338 less than in 1890. The ratio per thousand of the population was 21·61. In ten districts the death-rate from fever decreased.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

23. The total deaths registered under the heads Dysentery and Diarrhœa (20,889) exceeded by 3,168 the figures of 1890. The death-rate from this cause was 2·37, as compared with 2·01 in 1890, and 2·56 the mean of the previous 5 years. Many casualties from cholera are probably included under dysentery and diarrhœa.

Sanitary reform.

24. The land lying around the Reservoir of the Jubbulpore water-works was acquired during the year in order to preserve the catchment area from pollution, and steps (since completed) were taken to achieve the same end in regard to the Nagpur Reservoir. Work was continued on the Burhanpur water-works: and was commenced on the water-works at Raipur, which, it is hoped, will be completed this month. A sanitary survey was made of the towns of Nagpur and Jubbulpore, with a view to the preparation of a drainage scheme; while a similar survey is in progress at Saugor, and will be undertaken at Raipur. A surface drainage scheme for the town of Bilaspur was sanctioned and taken in hand. As noted above, the necessity for extending the water-supply of Jubbulpore is being dealt with by the Municipality of that town.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,749 (of which Rs. 1,651 were to be provided by local effort), on account of improving the water-supply of 5 villages in the Hoshangabad District, was sanctioned by the Sanitary Board: which also approved a similar estimate from Raipur, amounting to Rs. 1,530. The Sanitary grant for 1892-93 it may be observed is Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 20,000 has been contributed from Provincial and Rs. 30,000, from District funds.

The Village Sanitation Act has been extended to 33 villages in the Nimar District, 3 in the Wardha District, and to one village in each of the districts of Chanda, Bilaspur, Balaghat and Chhindwara; and in respect of a few of these villages, schemes of sanitary reform, framed in accordance with the Act and Rules, have been received and sanctioned. In most cases, all that can be done at present is to provide new wells or improve existing ones.

3.—*Medical Relief.*

Number of Dispensaries.

25. The number of Dispensaries at the close of the year 1891 was 111, or four more than in 1890. Their classification was as follows:—

	1890.	1891.
I.—State ...	6	6
II.—Local Fund ...	78	78
III.—Private ..	23	27
Total ...	107	111

The increase was in the class of Private Dispensaries, a new one having been opened in the Makrai State, and 3 more in the Zamindaris of Khariar, Phuljhar and Borasambhar, in the Chhattisgarh Division.

Attendance.

26. There has been an improvement on last year in the attendance of both in-door and out-door patients:—

	1890.	1891.
In-patients ..	7,885	8,222
Out-patients ...	867,219	904,654
Total ...	875,104	912,876

Diseases treated.

27. The number of beds available in 1891 was about the same as in the previous year. Variations in the number of in-door patients are due chiefly to the larger or smaller number of destitute persons brought in by the Police in a moribund condition. Many of the patients thus brought in are beggars, poverty-stricken wanderers from the North-Western Provinces or from Central India, coolies in search of employment, and the like. The result is that the death-rate among in-door patients is frequently high. The Provincial ratio of deaths to total treated was 11·88 in 1891, as compared with 10·07 in 1890. The percentage was highest at Bilaspur (21) and Nimar (19·53); and the explanation is that given above. The fact that so many deaths must tend not only to discredit a hospital, but to exercise a depressing effect upon the patients, has been long recognised; and efforts have from time to time been made to provide separate accommodation for the waifs and strays who are brought in to breathe their last in a hospital. A moribund ward was opened in the Victoria Hos-

pital, Jubbulpore, in June last; and through the munificence of Mr. Imdad Ali, Pleader, a "Poor-house" has been erected at Damoh, to which indigent persons brought in in a hopeless condition are taken.

28. The number of out-door patients increased in all districts except four. Although malarial fevers were less prevalent, as a rule, cholera, scurvy and other diseases connected with bad or defective food were more active and widespread. There was an increase of 166 in the number of surgical operations. Operations performed.

29. The total income of the Dispensaries was Rs. 1,50,075, as against Rs. 1,44,012 in the previous year. Subscriptions from Natives were Rs. 23,914, as compared with Rs. 22,567 in 1890. Receipts.

30. The total expenditure on account of Dispensaries was Rs. 1,38,118, or Rs. 1,169 less than in 1890. For the first time, European medicines were all obtained from one firm in England for Dispensaries of Classes II and III, and the Tinctures were locally prepared. A saving of Rs. 6,000 was thus effected. Expenditure.

4.—*Treatment of the Insane.*

31. There are two Lunatic Asylums in the Central Provinces, one at Nagpur and one at Jubbulpore. The statistics of admissions, discharges and deaths in these two Asylums during the year 1891 are given in the following table :—

	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.
Remained on the 1st January	125	134
Admitted and re-admitted	29	29
Total population ...	154	163
Discharged as cured or improved	11	14
Discharged otherwise	4	4
Died	8	15
Remaining on the 31st December	Males 100, Females 31 } 131	Males 104, Females 26 } 130

32. In both Asylums the daily average strength was higher than in the preceding year, being 127·21 against 118·27 at Nagpur, and 133·77 against 130·79 at Jubbulpore. The number of re-admissions to the Nagpur Asylum, *viz.* 9, was unusually large. Admissions to Asylums.

33. Owing to the absence of influenza (which was prevalent in 1890), there was less sickness in both Asylums than in the preceding year. In the Nagpur Asylum admissions to hospital fell from 148 to 96, and the daily average sick from 13·47 to 12·97. In the Jubbulpore Asylum, owing chiefly to an increase of fever cases, admissions to hospital rose slightly (from 62 to 67), but the daily average sick fell from 5·55 to 5·30.

34. At Nagpur the number of deaths (8) was the same as in 1890. At Jubbulpore the number of deaths rose from 13 to 15, but of the latter number, 7 were due to general debility and old age, against 2 out of the former number. Health of lunatics.

There was no over-crowding at either institution.

Criminal lunatics.

35. The statistics relating to criminal lunatics are abstracted in the following table:—

	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.
Remaining on the 1st January	45	30
Admitted and re-admitted (5 re-admitted into the Nagpur Lunatic Asylum)	10	8
Total ...	55	38
Discharged, &c.	7	5
Died	1	2
Remaining on the 31st December	Males 43, Females 4 } 47	Males 27, Females 4 } 31
Daily average strength	46·15	31·56

Nagpur continues to have a larger population of criminal lunatics than Jubbulpore.

Types of insanity.

36. The most common types of insanity among the lunatics treated during the year were mania and dementia, of which there were 246 cases, out of a total of 317. In a large number of these 317 cases, *viz.* 172, the immediate cause of insanity was not traceable.

Receipts and Expenditure.

37. The average cost of each patient fell in the Nagpur Asylum from Rs. 77-14-5 to Rs. 71-14-2, and rose in the Jubbulpore Asylum from Rs. 67-9-1 to Rs. 71-0-6. The cost of Superintendence is higher in the Jubbulpore than in the Nagpur Asylum (Rs. 3,000 against Rs. 1,800), while Establishment charges are somewhat higher in the latter than the former. The cost of dieting was about the same in both institutions. Deducting receipts from paying patients and the net profits in the year of each asylum, each patient cost Rs. 52-14-2 at Nagpur, and Rs. 56-4-11 at Jubbulpore. The net profits were greater in both asylums than in the previous year.

38 Various structural improvements have been carried out or are in progress in the Nagpur Asylum. The chief of these is the construction of an enclosing wall and railing to the premises. The improvement of the water-supply has also received special attention. At Jubbulpore quarters were constructed for the Native Establishment.

5.—*Vaccination.*

Establishment.

39. The Provincial strength of the Vaccine Department was increased by 2 during the year 1891-92, owing to the employment of one extra vaccinator each by the Harda and Chanda Municipalities. The strength of the Vaccine Establishment in the Feudatory States was increased by 5 vaccinators, of whom 1 was employed in the Makrai State, which was brought for the first time this year within the sphere of the Department.

Amount of work.

40. The total number of operations performed in the year 1891-92 in the Khalsa (British Districts) and in Feudatory States (excluding Makrai) was 445,427, or 3,438 more than in the previous year. Adding the figures for Makrai (293) the Provincial total is 445,720. These favourable results are due to more work having been done in the Feudatory States. In the Khalsa, the number of operations declined from 384,944 to 381,069.

41. An examination of the Khalsa returns in detail revealed that the decrease occurred both in primary operations and in re-vaccinations, but chiefly in the former. The districts of Raipur and Sambalpur are mainly responsible for this outcome, the former having 6,398 fewer primary vaccinations, and the latter 4,680 fewer re-vaccinations. In Raipur, vaccination was much hindered by the prevalence of cholera and the employment of vaccinators on special cholera duty. In Sambalpur, the Civil Surgeon ordered that pressure was not to be put on parents to get children re-vaccinated, because the people did not like it. This concession, however, did not avail to increase the number of primary vaccinations in the district. The number of persons vaccinated by Hospital Assistants attached to Dispensaries (in both the Khalsa and Native States) amounted to 17,526, or 1,837 more than in the previous year.

42. While the total number of successful primary vaccinations in the Khalsa (326,829) was smaller than in the previous year, the number of children *under one year of age* who were vaccinated in 1891-92 exceeded the total for 1890-91 by 13,715. The decrease was in the number of vaccinations of children between the age of one year and six years. The percentage of successful primary operations in the Province generally (96·40) was nearly the same as in the year preceding. In re-vaccinations the percentage of success was 79·57, as compared with 77·62 in 1890-91.

43. The total cost of the vaccine Establishment in the Khalsa for 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 46,880, or Rs. 1,133 more than in the previous year. Nearly half of this increase is due to expenses incurred in the cultivation of animal lymph at Pachmarhi. The Chief Commissioner was so far satisfied with the results of this experimental cultivation that he has sanctioned a continuance of the experiment during the current year. Expenditure.

The total cost of the Vaccine Department in both the Khalsa and Feudatory States amounted to Rs. 51,143.

44. The Vaccination Act is in active operation in the Cantonment of Jubbulpore, and the Chief Commissioner has recently sanctioned its introduction (after expiry of the usual period of notice) into the Municipalities of Nagpur, Narsinghpur and Harda. The Municipality of Jubbulpore has negatived the proposal to introduce the Act there.

45. At the request of the Chief Commissioner the Superintendent-General of Vaccination made a tour in the month of February in all the Tahsils of the Nagpur District, and tested the vaccination work by village to village inspection. He was able to record a favourable account of what he saw.

CHAPTER VII—INSTRUCTION.

1.—*Education.*

Number of schools and scholars.

1. The figures relating to the Educational results of the year are, on the whole, favourable. From the subjoined table it will be seen that schools have increased from 1,845 to 1,908, or by 63; and scholars from 111,498 to 114,157, or by 2,659. The Returns do not include the figures of 60 schools containing 2,296 pupils in certain Feudatory States, which are not under regular inspection. Colleges remain the same, but there has been a slight increase in pupils. The number of High schools has increased by 2, and the number enrolled by 42. Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools have increased in number by 1, but exhibit a decrease of 231 pupils. In Vernacular Primary schools, there has been an increase of 61 in schools, and 3,409 in pupils. The decrease in the number of Special schools is due to the closure of certain Carpentry classes. Vernacular Secondary schools for females exhibit an increase of 1 school and 43 pupils. Under Vernacular Primary schools for females, there has been an increase of 5 schools and 65 pupils :—

Class of Institution.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.
Colleges	3	212	71	3	232	77
Secondary ... High schools ...	10	618	62	12	660	55
Secondary ... Middle schools English ...	65	4,570	70	66	4,339	66
Secondary ... Middle schools Vernacular ...	178	18,686	105	171	18,576	109
Pirmary ... Primary English... ...	68	2,801	41	70	2,198	31
Pirmary ... Upper and Lower Primary Vernacular.	1,862	78,076	57	1,423	81,485	57
Special ... English and Vernacular schools for males	24	736	30	20	677	34
Special ... Vernacular schools for females ...	1	19	19	1	19	19
Female ... Secondary schools. English ...	5	105	21	5	102	20
Female ... Secondary schools. Vernacular ...	2	133	66	3	176	59
Female ... Primary schools. English ...	6	368	61	8	454	57
Female ... Primary schools. Vernacular ...	121	5,174	43	126	5,239	42
TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ...	1,845	111,498	60	1,908	114,157	60

2. The statistics for the last 5 years are given in the following table :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Number of schools	1,892	1,824	1,830	1,845	1,908
Number of pupils	108,673	107,357	108,200	111,498	114,157
Average attendance	74,930	76,013	72,330	74,381	76,557
Fee receipts in all schools	Rs. 64,589	Rs. 66,160	Rs. 74,400	Rs. 79,344	Rs. 95,969
Cost per pupil to Government. ...	Rs. a. p. 3 6 5	Rs. a. p. 3 4 10	Rs. a. p. 3 5 3	Rs. a. p. 3 6 1	Rs. a. p. 3 6 7

Since the year 1887-88 schools have increased by ·8 per cent, scholars by ·5 per cent., and fee receipts by over 48 per cent. The cost to Government of educating each pupil shows little variation.

3. There is a slight decline in the number of Native Christians and Mahomedan boys under instruction, but the number of Hindus has increased from 91,517 to 92,663, and of Gonds and other aboriginal tribes from 1,688 to 1,946. It is noticeable that the percentage of Hindu boys of school-going age under instruction is 11·72, as compared with 35·30 under Mahomedans.

The number of Hindu girls attending school was 4,680, as compared with 4,662; and of Mahomedans 410, as against 315 in the previous year.

4. There is a decrease in the number of the richer classes attending school. This is, probably, due to the enforcement of the new fee rules, under which the wealthier classes are required to pay an appreciable portion of the cost of their children's education. The middle classes, *viz.*, those whose income ranges between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 200 per annum, furnish a little over 16 per cent. of the total number under instruction, which is the same as in the previous year. The poorer classes, *viz.*, those whose income falls below Rs. 200 per annum, furnish 83 per cent. The number of children of Government servants shows an increase of 456. The most satisfactory feature is the increase of over 20 per cent. in the children of artizans, and the increase of nearly 7 per cent. in the children of agriculturists attending school.

Expenditure.

5. The aggregate of expenditure on education was Rs. 8,63,900, as compared with Rs. 8,80,426 in the previous year. The main decrease is under the head buildings, on which Rs. 79,552 were spent last year, as against Rs. 36,580 in the year under review. A decrease of Rs. 13,244 under Government Secondary schools and of Rs. 3,884 under Government Primary schools is accounted for by the transfer of certain institutions of this class to local management. Local Fund and Municipal institutions, accordingly, show increased expenditure. It is satisfactory to note that the expenditure on schools in Native States has risen from Rs. 14,162 to Rs. 15,208, and in Aided schools from Rs. 64,099 to Rs. 67,699. Local Fund and Municipal girls' schools show an increased expenditure of Rs. 1,508. The expenditure in the Agricultural Class has risen from Rs. 2,159 to Rs. 3,589, which is explained by the opening of the class for the training of schoolmasters in agriculture. Scholarships were, for the first time, given from Provincial funds to the schoolmasters in the Agricultural Training Class.

6. The sources from which the expenditure detailed above was met are compared below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Provincial Revenue	3,66,184	3,85,739
(2). Local rates and cesses	1,61,714	1,74,868
(3). Municipal funds	69,977	72,743
(4). Fees	79,344	95,969
(5). All other sources	2,03,207	1,34,581
Total ..	8,80,426	8,63,900

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 3,85,739 or 44·6 per cent. were met from Provincial Funds, as against Rs. 3,66,184 or 41·5 per cent. in the previous year. Local rates and cesses furnish Rs. 1,74,868 or rather over 20·2 per cent., as against Rs. 1,61,714 or 18·3 per cent.; and Municipal funds Rs. 72,743, or 8·4 per cent., as compared with Rs. 69,977 or 7·9 per cent. of the total expenditure of last year. The fee revenue is represented by Rs. 95,969 or 11·1 per cent., as against Rs. 79,344 or 9 per cent. of the aggregate expenditure of last year. The receipts from other sources have decreased by Rs. 68,626, a fact which is partly accounted for by the larger expenditure from private sources, on buildings, in the previous year.

Results of examinations.

7. The results of the various examinations for which students from these Provinces appeared, are compared below :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
1. M. A. Passes ...	...	4
2. B. A. „ ...	15	19
3. F. A. „ ...	39	59
4. Matriculation Passes ...	103	99
5. Middle school „ ...	544	395
6. Upper primary „ ...	7,202	7,378
7. Lower primary „ ...	9,917	9,696
8. School of Art „ ...	32	78
9. L. M. and S. (Surgery) Passes ...	...	...
10. L. C. E. (Engineering) „ ...	...	...
11. F. C. E. do. „ ...	...	...
12. LL. B. „ ...	4	2

The results of the B. A. and F. A. examinations show improvement on those of last year, whilst in the Matriculation examination, passes have declined from 103 to 99. The results of the Upper Primary examination, under the new scheme of examination, were very creditable. In the Bombay School of Art 78 candidates were successful out of 427 examinees. The results are a great improvement on those of last year, when only 32 candidates passed.

General education.

8. The total number of students enrolled and the average attendance at Colleges were 232 and 188, as against 212 and 172, respectively, in the previous year. The fee receipts under the new rules aggregated Rs. 4,638, as compared with Rs. 3,722, representing an increase of over 24 per cent. The receipts would have reached the sum of about Rs. 5,000 had the proper rates been charged in the Morris College. Physical training, now, receives due attention in the Government College, but nothing has yet been done in this direction in the Aided institutions.

9. The number of High schools has increased from 10 to 12, which is accounted for by the raising of the standard of the Hoshangabad, Hitkarni Sabha and Anjumani Islamia Middle schools to the High School status, one High school, *viz.*, the unaided High school, Nagpur, having been closed during the year. The strength of High schools has increased from 618 to 660. In Middle schools there has been a decline of 6 schools, and of 341 in the number enrolled.

10. The Matriculation and Middle school results are compared below :—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
Matriculation	316	103	284	99
Middle School	867	544	930	395

The decline in the number of passes in the Middle School examination is due to the raising of the standard, and to the fact that a considerable number of boys were detected in copying and were expelled from the examination.

11. The number of Middle schools classified according to the agency by which they are managed, is as follows :—

	No.
1. Government schools	49
2. Under the management of Local Bodies ...	129
3. Aided	46
4. Unaided	1
5. Under the management of Feudatory States ...	12

Anglo-vernacular Middle schools have increased in number by 1, but show a decrease of 231 in strength. Vernacular Middle schools exhibit a decrease of 7 in schools, and of 110 in pupils. The decline is attributed to the operation of the new fee Code, but is, it is believed, merely temporary. All the important schools have been provided with physical science apparatus, mainly by private subscriptions. The services of the itinerant instructors in physical science have been dispensed with, their work being finished. Most of the masters in Middle schools have been put through a course of instruction by those officers, and are now fairly competent to teach physical science. The instruction in this subject has been made as practical as possible, by requiring the students to perform the experiments with their own hands. Drawing continues to receive as much attention as in previous years. All Middle schools are now provided with certificated Drawing masters. The subject is very popular with both parents and pupils, and requires little encouragement. The new scheme of the Upper primary examination has necessitated the attachment of Upper primary (4th Vernacular) classes to Middle schools, because, under the Upper Primary examination scheme, a pass in that examination is a condition of admission to an English school. Arrangements are accordingly being made to attach 4th Vernacular classes to the branches of Middle schools. This will improve vernacular instruction, as boys who do not wish to study English, will now have an opportunity of carrying on their vernacular studies beyond the Lower primary standard. Instruction in object lessons has improved, most schools being supplied with a good collection of common objects for purposes of illustration.

The Annual inspection of every school ends with an exhibition of drill and gymnastics, for which prizes are offered. At each school conference, also prizes are given for proficiency in athletics.

12. The number of Primary schools in the year under review was 1,493 with 83,683 pupils, as compared with 1,430 and 80,877, respectively, in the previous year.

The net increase in the number of pupils was 2,806, or nearly 3 per cent. In the Upper Primary department of Anglo-Vernacular schools, there is a decline of 603 pupils, which is to be attributed to the fact that, under the new Upper Primary scheme of examination, students have to pass the Upper Primary examination before admission into an Anglo-Vernacular school. The decrease is merely temporary, and will rectify itself by the end of the current official year. The classification according to the agency by which the schools are managed, is as follows :—

1.	Government schools	...	121
2.	Under the management of local bodies	...	659
3.	Aided	...	503
4.	Unaided	...	76
5.	Under the management of Feudatory States	...	134

The most important change during the year was the introduction of the new scheme of the Upper Primary examination. Hitherto, the examination was conducted, in a loose and haphazard fashion, by inspecting officers, whenever they happened to visit a school. Little value was, therefore, attached to it. The examination should be important, because it represents the goal of the ambition of the majority of the students in this country, *viz.*, the end of the primary stage, just as the B. A. degree consummates the academical career of the collegiate student. With the object, therefore, of enhancing the value and importance of the examination, and thereby stimulating primary education, it was decided on giving it a marketable value by making it—

1—the test for admission into Government Service for minor appointments ;

2—the condition of admission into an Anglo-Vernacular school ;

3—the test for awarding Middle school scholarships and prizes in agriculture and common objects.

With the view also of removing the objection to the examination, *viz.* that, owing to the standard varying with each examiner, it lacked uniformity, the system of holding the examination at different centres in each district, under a board of examiners, was adopted. The boards of examiners were composed partly of officials and partly of non-officials, such as members of Local Boards and leading malguzars. The object of introducing the non-official element was to popularize the examination with the people, by inducing them to take part in it. One of the most important changes was the making the examination the test for admission into an English school. Hitherto, admission to an English school was made from the Lower Primary classes. Students were thus allowed to commence the study of English, before they had mastered the elements of their own vernacular. Under the new scheme, they cannot

enter an English school until they have passed the Upper Primary examination from the 4th vernacular class. They, therefore, commence the study of English at a more advanced age and are better prepared to grapple with its difficulties. The scheme has proved a signal success.

Female education.

13. The following abstract relates to the education of girls :—

Class of schools.	Schools.		Scholars.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Secondary schools ...	7	8	238	278
Primary schools ...	128	135	5,561	5,712
Total ...	135	143	5,799	5,990

It will be seen that Female schools have increased by 8, and scholars by 209. The main obstacle to the progress of female education in these Provinces is the lack of teachers. The Jubbulpore Female Normal—the only school for mistresses—barely supplies the wants of the Northern Circle. The scheme of training a few mistresses in the Mission Girls' school, Nagpur, fell through, as the Mission were unable to undertake the work. Ultimately, it will doubtless be desirable to establish a training school for mistresses at Nagpur. Increased attention has been paid to needle-work, and the Kindergarten system is fairly taught in schools which are provided with trained mistresses. On the whole, however, there is no general advance noticeable in female education.

Schools for Mahomedans and for aboriginal races.

14. The percentage of Mahomedan children of school-going age under instruction, is 35·30 under boys, and 1·81 under girls. The figures show a slight decline of 46, in the strength of boys' schools, and an increase of 95, in the strength of girls' schools. The number of Gonds and other aboriginal tribes under instruction has increased from 1,754 to 1,946. The strengthening of the inspecting agency in the Chhattisgarh Division will, doubtless, lead to better results as regards the education of the aboriginal tribes. There is a Dher school at Hinganghat, and there are four results-aided schools for this class of the community in the Chanda district. It is, however, a matter of regret that the Dher schools at Deoli and Waigaon, in the Wardha district, have been closed. A special school for Gonds has been opened at Junagarh, in Kalahandi.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

15. Schools for Europeans and Eurasians were 13 in number at the end of 1891-92. The average number of students on the rolls was 968 as against 961, and the average attendance 801, as compared with 796 in the previous year. The Loretto Convent school, Saugor, which was temporarily closed, again appears on the list. The general standard of instruction has been maintained. Drawing is taught in 6 schools, as against 4 last year. The introduction of a system of calisthenics into two girls' schools is worthy of note. Six infant schools are now provided with separate accommodation and separate teachers. Musical drill and action songs are good in all girls' schools. Kindergarten is taught in 4 schools. It is excellently taught in the Convent schools, Nagpur and Jubbulpore. The physical training of the pupils in boys' schools is generally fair.

The boarding accommodation is adequate, except in the St. Aloysius school, Jubbulpore, in which, however, extensions are in progress. Hitherto the annual inspection of the different schools was entrusted to one officer, *viz.*, the Inspector of European Schools. It was pointed out that this arrangement threw a great deal of extra labour on that officer, besides involving unnecessary expense in travelling allowance. A change was accordingly introduced, by which in future the annual test examinations will be undertaken by the Circle Inspectors concerned, whilst, with the object of preserving uniformityof standard, the quadrennial examination for grant will be conducted by the Inspector of European Schools.

Technical education.

16. The number of students enrolled in the Engineering class, Nagpur, at the end of the year was as follows :—

Senior class	...	...	4
Junior class	...	...	8

The final examination of the Senior class was held at the end of April 1891. Of nine candidates, five passed and obtained certificates as sub-overseers. One failed in estimating, and was required to study for a further period of 6 months. The five successful candidates were appointed as sub-overseers in the Public Works Department. The instruction continues to be as practical as possible. The students were taken out to inspect important works in progress in Nagpur. Surveying and estimating were carefully taught, and more attention has been paid to drawing.

17. The number on the rolls of the agricultural class, Nagpur, at the end of the year was as follows :—

Senior class	...	...	13
Junior class	...	...	9

Twenty students are Hindus, 16 of whom are Brahmins, one is a Mahomedan and one a Native Christian.

The annual (1st year) and final (2nd year) examinations were held in March. In the annual examination all the students qualified, and in the final examination 10 out of 13 were successful, and were awarded certificates.

The subjects of instruction were as follows :—

Theory and principles of Agriculture.
Elementary Chemistry.
Botany.
Geology.
Elementary Anatomy, Physiology and the elements of Veterinary Surgery.
Land Surveying.
Drawing.

The instruction was thoroughly practical. The students were allotted separate plots of ground on which they grew their own crops. All the operations, from the preparation of the ground and sowing, to the threshing of the crops, were done by their own hands, without any assistance. Owing to the unfavourable character of the season, the crops were not very successful, the outturn being only Rs. 66 as against Rs. 80 in the last year. The crops were

also, to some extent, damaged by cattle, there being no fence round the plots. The money realized was distributed amongst the students. The boarding-house attached to the institution was occupied by 7 students. The Veterinary Dispensary attached to the institution has proved a signal success. The number of cases treated during the year was as follows :—

	No.
Horses	144
Cattle	442
Dogs and other animals ...	204
Total ...	790

18. The number of students at the Jubbulpore Law Class increased from 32 to 39 : while at the Nagpur Class the number fell from 57 to 43. Five students from the latter class appeared for the B. L. examination, of whom only one passed.

19. At the Normal schools 153 students obtained certificates as compared with 138 in the previous year. Certificates were obtained by 25 students in the class for Secondary teachers at Nagpur.

2.—*Literature and the Press.*

20. The publications noted below were issued during the year 1891:—

List of Publications.

Subject.	Language.	Nature of contents.
(1) Arts.	Hindi.	" Hand and eye-training." Rules regarding paper-cutting, card-board work and clay-modelling.
(2) History.	Marathi.	" Shrirama katha (History of Shrirama".) Poems describing Rama's exploits.
(3) Language.	Hindi.	" Students' Companion." The requirement of the Hindi 1st class.
	Urdu and Hindi	" Urdu-Nama or translation of Tashrih-ul- huruf." Urdu Primer.
(4) Miscellaneous.	Marathi.	" Second annual Report of the Gorakshani Sabha, Nagpur."
	Do.	" Kararnama (Agreement) of the Swadeshi Mills," Nagpur.
	Hindi	" Dhenu-Vinaya, or, prayer by the cow."
	Marathi	" Rules framed for the firm of Rai Bahadur Mukund Balkrishna Buti." Rules instructing servants how to deal with the firm's business.
(5) Poetry.	Sanskrit.	" Rama Durga "Prayer to "Rama."
(6) Philosophy.	Hindi.	" Sushiksha (good instructions)."
(7) Mathematics.	English.	" Middle school Euclid." First 26 propositions of the 1st Book of Euclid with notes and Middle school examination papers, with answers.

21. Presses exist in the following eight districts of the Central Provinces:—Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Nimar and Raipur. There is also a Press in the Nandgaon Feudatory State; the Press in the Bamra Feudatory State is no longer in existence. There are 9 Vernacular and English newspapers. The two Vernacular newspapers "Raj-Nandgaon Gazette" and "Sambalpur Patriot" published in the Nandgaon and Bamra Feudatory States, respectively, and the English newspaper "Nagpur Independent" of Nagpur ceased to exist. Two Vernacular newspapers "Praja Hitaishi" and "Satya Vakta" were started in the Nandgaon Feudatory State and the Hoshangabad district, respectively.

3.—*Literary Societies.*

Libraries and Literary or Philanthropic Societies.

22. The number of libraries and literary societies is 29, as against 34 in the previous year. The most important are the following:—

1. Native General Library, Nagpur.
2. Native Library, Umrer.
3. Sitabaldi Reading Room.
4. Public Library, Bhandara.
5. Native General Library, Wardha.
6. City Library, Chhindwara.
7. Public Library, Burhanpur.
8. Hit Sabha, Saugor.
9. General Library, Damoh.
10. Mahajani Sabha, Murwara.
11. Anjuman Islamia, do.
12. Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.
13. Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa.

4.—*Arts and Sciences.*

23. The number of Museums in the Provinces remains the same as in previous years, *viz.*, two—the Provincial Museum at the Head-quarters of the Administration and a Local one at Raipur.

The institution at Nagpur is in charge of the Agricultural Department, and receives from Provincial Revenues an annual grant of Rs. 1,552. The expenditure amounted to only Rs. 1,021-11-10, of which Rs. 795-9-5 were expended on establishment, which consisted of a clerk, a custodian and 5 menial servants, and the balance Rs. 226-2-5 was spent on contingencies. The balance to the credit of the Museum Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 1,458-8-11. The objects added to the collections during the year were specimens of coins, ores, a collection of Naga ornaments and articles of dress, a few snakes and insects. A number of books were, as usual, sent by the Inspector-General of Education under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867. Admission to the Museum is free of charge. Visitors during the year numbered 238,307, of whom 111,055 were men, 84,796 women and 42,456 children.

The Raipur Museum is in charge of the Local District Council. It started with an opening balance of Rs. 2,244-8-7, and received during the year a contribution of Rs. 400 from the District Funds. The Municipal Commitee did not make any contribution during the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 925-2-2, of which Rs. 318-6-2 were spent in salaries of establishment, Rs. 145-15-0 in repairs of the buildings, and Rs. 33-9-3 in contingencies. A sum of Rs. 127-3-9 was expended in the purchase of Art manufactures from Agra, Multan, and other places, while Rs. 300 were advanced by the Council to the Commissioner of Settlements for the purchase of exhibits of Northern India Art wares from Lucknow. Admission to the museum is free of charge. It was visited during the year by 137,758 persons, against 144,449 persons in the previous year. The slight falling off is due to the prevalence of cholera in the district for several months. At the end of the year there was a balance of Rs. 1,715-12-0 to the credit of the Funds.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

This Department is not under Provincial management, and no operations were carried on in these Provinces during the year.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—10-12-92—325

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I.-A—1. *Showing Total acreage, Classification of areas, Irrigation, Crops, Current fallows and Stock,*

	Saugor.	Damoh.	Jubbulpore.	Mandla.	Seoni.	Narsinghpur.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to Professional Survey	25,64,480	18,11,840	25,26,720	32,30,026	20,52,533	12,26,240
2. *Deduct* ... (*a*) Feudatory States	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	46,351	...	...
3. Net area by Professional Survey	25,64,480	18,11,840	25,26,720	31,83,675	20,52,533	12,26,240
4. Corresponding area by Village Papers	25,22,840	18,15,058	25,31,875	32,30,026	20,52,533	12,22,670
A. 2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A 1.						
1. Forests	4,81,469	5,44,180	2,36,993	17,80,497	4,99,082	1,27,621
2. Not available for cultivation	1,64,703	2,30,333	3,78,300	2,24,172	1,39,396	97,813
3. Culturable waste, other than fallow	7,95,561	4,28,084	5,62,029	6,45,941	5,53,291	3,20,546
4. Current fallows	89,633	83,631	3,10,119	65,053	1,58,182	59,931
5. Net area cropped during the year	9,91,474	5,28,830	10,44,434	5,14,363	7,02,582	6,16,759
6. Irrigated during the year from (*a*) Government canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Private canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks ...	219	550	...	560	30,644	...
(*d*) Wells ...	4,876	1,438	...	340	1,224	1,916
(*e*) Other sources ..	2,429	304	2,416	296	401	660
Total area irrigated ...	7,524	2,292	2,416	1,196	32,269	2,576
7. Crops irrigated ... (*a*) Wheat ...	2,775	70	...	...	...	462
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses...	647	653	...	...	30,640	35
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops..	4,100	1,569	2,416	1,196	1,629	2,079
(*d*) ,, non-food crops	2	...	...	...	...	...
A. 3.—Acreage under crops.						
English or Vernacular names.						
Cereals and Pulses ... 1. Rice	21,203	64,594	1,82,977	78,621	99,811	29,492
2. Wheat	5,15,205	2,66,797	4,50,219	1,12,752	2,87,809	2,35,250
3. Barley	...	1,532	7,303	10	328	151
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet) ...	76,166	25,618	17,370	27	12,872	31,454
5. Cumbu or Bajra do. ...	...	23	513	...	...	5,465
6. Ragi or Mandua	...	...	2,071	...	239	...
7. Maize	...	4,840	4,853	47	9,466	892
8. Gram (Pulse)	67,554	18,028	73,227	60,594	29,911	83,750
9. Other food grains including pulses	1,00,014	84,478	2,30,236	1,82,049	1,85,199	50,922
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	36,314	31,036	45,820	7,986	26,211	12,922
11. Til or Gingelly ...	40,775	15,468	40,630	27,394	21,016	21,753
12. Others	39	1,543	21,012	...	29,513	868
13. Condiments and Spices ...	...	245	...	...	36	...
Sugar ... 14. Sugar-cane	2,152	571	1,042	...	1,005	1,783
15. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	19,592	6,539	18,799	...	7,884	39,931
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	...	594	1,803	3,705	2,259	2,238
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Others	...	226	...	...	31	...
Drugs and Narcotics.. 21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	1,867	865	694	15	708	1,272
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian Hemp	2,398	...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	56,879	22,332	...	...	4,942	28,101
29. Orchards and Garden produce...	4,329	1,919	11,721	...	458	2,830
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ..	22,433	984	15,343	73,593	3,995	79,948
Non-food...	37,990	132	16,288	...	...	2,824
31. Total	10,04,916	5,48,364	11,41,921	5,46,793	7,23,693	6,31,846
32. Area cropped more than once	13,442	19,534	97,487	32,430	21,111	15,087
33. (31 *minus* 32) Net area cropped during the year ...	9,91,474	5,28,830	10,44,434	5,14,363	7,02,582	6,16,759
A. 4.—Number of Live stock.						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Cows and Bullocks						
2. Buffaloes						
3. Horses and ponies						
4. Mules and donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Sheep and goats						
6. Carts						
7. Ploughs						
8. Boats						

POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

in each district of the Central Provinces during the agricultural year 1891-92 *ending* 31*st May* 1892.

Hoshang-abad.	Nimar.	Betul.	Chhind-wara.	Wardha.	Nagpur.	CENTRAL PROVINCES—(*continued on next page.*)
						A. 1.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
30,39,360	21,48,861	24,47,360	29,63,200	15,53,920	24,59,520	1. Area according to Professional Survey.
99,200	...	...	...	...	...	2. (*a*) Feudatory States. (*b*) Area for which no returns exist. — *Deduct.*
1,10,720	...	...	10,22,080	...	...	
28,29,440	21,48,861	24,47,360	19,41,120	15,53,920	24,59,520	3. Net area by Professional Survey.
28,59,272	21,48,861	24,47,360	19,18,456	15,50,295	24,59,520	4. Corresponding area by Village Papers.
						A. 2.
9,69,840	11,60,297	7,55,096	4,61,425	1,28,034	2,94,826	1. Forests.
1,89,112	1,00,618	6,05,931	2,32,032	1,57,601	2,93,725	2. Not available for cultivation.
5,92,641	3,77,385	2,25,844	4,04,482	2,30,529	5,55,854	3. Culturable waste, other than fallow.
77,909	26,725	1,61,391	1,23,614	1,02,125	86,825	4. Current fallows.
10,29,770	4,83,837	6,99,098	6,96,903	9,32,006	12,28,289	5. Net area cropped during the year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) Government canals.
...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*) Private canals.
5	196	...	36	42	9,616	6. (*c*) Tanks. — Irrigated during the year from.
3,143	13,019	9,502	8,273	2,971	8,915	(*d*) Wells.
156	32	433	261	14	4	(*e*) Other sources.
3,304	13,247	9,935	8,570	3,027	18,535	Total area irrigated.
648	7,622	489	2,277	...	1,501	7. (*a*) Wheat.
1,824	1,742	11	459	5	10,133	(*b*) Other cereals and pulses.
555	3,294	9,435	5,567	2,816	6,881	(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops. — Crops irrigated.
277	590	...	267	206	20	(*d*) „ non-food crops.
						A. 3.
						Botanical names.
18,620	10,486	10,542	8,089	3,476	33,876	1. Oryza sativa.
6,18,241	31,767	1,53,235	1,72,693	2,04,252	3,64,683	2. Triticum sativum.
...	...	...	...	265	...	3. Hordeum vulgare.
53,178	1,57,578	38,171	1,11,401	2,33,771	3,17,665	4. Sorghum vulgare.
3,850	27,508	5	...	...	590	5. Pennisetum typhoideum. — Cereals and pulses.
...	...	220	...	...	2,221	6. Eleusine coracana.
2,719	...	6,806	11,907	...	10	7. Zea Mays.
51,475	6,660	57,682	71,603	13,970	39,703	8. Cicer arietinum.
1,22,971	95,055	2,77,433	1,59,466	18,587	93,959	9. Other food grains including pulses.
15,986	4,338	5,277	13,308	1,51,257	1,47,001	10. Linum usitatissimum. — Oil seeds.
40,644	46,243	17,928	8,665	20,842	25,253	11. Sesamum indicum.
1,534	1,399	61,438	72,423	3,685	12,982	12 Others.
...	2,304	...	2,390	...	...	13. Condiments and Spices.
634	35	9,272	4,020	212	307	14. Saccharum officinarum. — Sugar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15. Others.
44,565	93,677	2,016	55,778	2,61,079	1,45,726	16. Gossipium, Sp. — Fibres.
...	...	...	...	...		17. Corchorus, Sp.
...	1,520	3,300	2,117	...	2,024	18. Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19. Indigofera tinctoria — Dyes.
...	342	...	224	...	156	20. Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Papaver somniferum.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22. Coffea arabica.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23. Camellia theifera.
2,460	452	1,508	1,007	1,666	1,739	24. Nicotiana Tabacum, and N. rustica. — Drugs and Narcotics.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25. Cinchona, Sp.
1,405	...	...	...	1,163	...	26. Cannabis sativa.
...	963	...	...	...	...	27. Others.
37,019	15,679	61,000	1,188	...	15,658	28. Fodder crops.
8,488	1,983	2,029	1,418	3,366	3,818	29. Orchards and Garden produce.
9,655	4,357	...	2,010	5,474	23,011	30. Miscellaneous Crops. — Food.
1,419	2,796	35	615	11,491	4,224	Non-food.
10,34,863	5,05,142	7,07,897	7,00,322	9,34,561	12,34,616	31. Total.
5,093	21,305	8,799	3,419	2,555	6,327	32. Area cropped more than once.
10,29,770	4,83,837	6,99,098	6,96,903	9,32,006	12,28,289	33. (31 *minus* 32) Net area cropped during the year.

Number of Live-stock, &c.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

A. 1.—Total Acreage.

	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Balaghat.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur	Chhattisgarh Feudatory States.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to Professional Survey ...	68,79,360	25,39,520	20,08,960	75,03,360	53,38,240	31,66,720	1,87,39,200	7,41,99,420
2. *Deduct* (*a*) Feudatory States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,39,200	1,88,38,400
(*b*) Area for which no return exists..	30,44,102	...	4,39,592	29,31,587	26,87,377	16,90,486	...	1,19,72,295
3. Net area by Professional Survey ...	38,35,258	25,39,520	15,69,368	45,71,773	26,50,863	14,76,234	...	4,33,88,725
4. Corresponding area by Village Papers ...	38,35,258	25,39,520	15,93,341	45,71,773	26,04,093	14,71,012	...	4,33,73,763

A. 2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A 1.

1. Forests ...	21,19,158	3,52,147	8,03,864	8,84,480	3,85,058	2,52,077	...	1,22,36,144
2. Not available for cultivation ...	1,88,382	3,06,272	92,992	2,87,908	1,36,798	98,319	...	39,24,407
3. Culturable waste, other than fallow ...	7,97,199	9,43,524	2,72,045	8,22,058	5,26,622	3,73,176	...	94,26,811
4. Current fallows ...	97,906	75,858	28,099	3,16,470	1,61,048	1,09,823	...	21,34,342
5. Net area cropped during the year ...	6,32,613	8,61,719	3,96,341	22,60,856	13,94,567	6,37,616	...	1,56,52,057
6. Irrigated during the year from. (*a*) Government canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Private canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks ...	1,28,772	2,51,618	88,741	21,065	18,797	34,150	...	5,85,611
(*d*) Wells ...	7,627	5,530	4,114	3,787	1,014	878	...	78,537
(*e*) Other sources ...	10,005	1,287	170	2,764	844	215	...	22,691
Total area irrigated ...	1,46,404	2,58,435	93,025	27,616	20,655	35,243	...	6,86,269
7. Crops Irrigated. (*a*) Wheat ...	30	10	2	50	237	18	...	16,191
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses ...	1,40,672	2,50,266	92,260	21,466	18,107	30,886	...	6,00,106
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ...	5,702	8,159	753	6,088	1,941	4,301	...	68,486
(*d*) Miscellaneous non-food crops. ...	...	...	5	12	70	38	...	1,487

A. 3.—Acreage under crops.

Cereals and Pulses. 1. Rice ...	1,83,795	5,57,791	2,83,952	13,35,747	8,70,520	4,98,888	...	42,92,480
2. Wheat ...	85,530	1,39,062	31,001	1,67,987	1,18,991	1,786	...	39,57,260
3. Barley ...	623	1,138	842	22	288	...	...	12,502
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet) ...	1,67,018	65,221	1,122	520	1,400	...	...	13,10,552
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet) ...	9	130	...	...	36	...	...	38,129
6. Ragi or Mandua ...	...	12	22,542	2,135	447	...	...	30,003
7. Maize ...	1,762	...	569	200	209	...	...	44,280
8. Gram (Pulse) ..	19,356	34,823	14,076	30,885	16,184	2,164	...	6,91,645
9. Other food grains including pulses...	85,255	1,42,455	94,391	4,98,271	3,90,169	73,953	...	28,84,863
Oil seeds... 10. Linseed ...	54,203	47,032	32,211	5,13,682	2,39,919	2,128	...	13,86,631
11. Til or Gingelly ...	32,330	3,448	1,507	38,930	23,061	29,694	...	4,56,091
12. Others ..	11,067	5,424	3,522	25,177	39,587	1,536	...	2,92,749
13. Condiments and spices ...	...	...	...	3,041	212	...	...	8,228
Sugar ... 14. Sugar-cane ...	3,244	6,285	1,856	1,444	7,679	3,029	...	44,570
15. Others. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Fibres ... 16. Cotton ...	14,293	18	12	13,609	16,212	20,932	...	7,60,678
17. Jute ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others ...	...	680	145	60	740	132	...	21,817
Dyes. ... 19. Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Others ...	...	87	45	526	59	...	...	1,696
Drugs and Narcotics. 21. Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tea ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
24. Tobacco ...	65	288	2,313	2,873	813	331	...	21,506
25. Cinchona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian Hemp ...	831	...	...	896	...	...	...	6,228
27. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	963
28. Fodder crops ...	1,522	...	1,174	1,795	1,110	...	...	2,48,399
29. Orchards and Garden produce ...	1,510	1,973	232	10,982	3,407	1,578	...	62,041
30. Miscellaneous crops { Food ...	7,300	21,116	6,503	2,36,500	4,676	7,036	...	5,23,934
Non-food ...	1,756	11,968	2,339	8,578	1,135	655	...	1,04,245
31. Total ...	6,72,074	10,39,067	5,00,354	28,93,860	17,36,864	6,43,842	...	1,72,00,995
32. Area cropped more than once ...	39,461	1,77,348	1,04,013	6,33,004	3,42,297	6,226	...	15,48,938
33. (31 *minus* 32) Net area cropped during the year.	6,32,613	8,61,719	3,96,341	22,60,856	13,94,567	6,37,616	...	1,56,52,057

A. 4.—Number of Live Stock.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Cows and Bullocks ...								
2. Buffaloes ...								
3. Horses and ponies ...								
4. Mules and donkeys ...								
5. Sheep and goats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Carts ...								
7. Ploughs ...								
8. Boats ...								

I.-A. 2—Character of the Surface.

For details of this table see Part II. of the Report or 1872-73 or Chapter I and III Introduction to "Central Provinces Gazetteer" Edition of 1870.

1. A. 3 Climate.

District head-quarters.	Rain-fall, inches.				Average temperature in shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.	
					May 1891.				July 1891.				December 1891.					
	January to May 1891.	June to September 1891.	October to December 1891.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to July 1891.	October to December 1891.
Vindhyan Districts.																		
Saugor	0·30	63·23	1·61	65·14	105·7	78·3	110·6	71·8	89·5	75·0	100·6	71·6	78·2	49·3	82·3	43·5	Information not available.	Information not available.
Damoh	0·03	71·94	1·80	73·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nerbudda Valley Districts.																		
Jubbulpore	1·21	73·93	0·15	75·29	104·8	77·4	109·8	72·0	87·4	75·2	97·8	71·4	76·1	42·9	79·3	37·0		
Narsinghpur	1·00	89·67	...	90·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hoshangabad	0·64	66·30	0·86	67·80	106·5	80·5	111·1	72·2	89·1	75·8	100·7	71·4	78·2	49·8	82·5	44·3		
Nimar	1·19	31·62	1·65	34·46	106·8	82·1	112·2	74·3	88·7	75·8	97·7	71·7	81·7	46·3	85·2	40·6		
Satpura Districts.																		
Mandla ...	4·35	46·09	0·10	50·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Seoni	4·75	73·33	0·41	78·49	103·3	77·0	108·0	70·4	84·9	73·3	95·7	69·9	77·1	56·0	81·1	43·0		
Chhindwara	1·38	48·97	0·30	50·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Betul	1·57	48·29	...	49·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Districts of the Wardha and Wainganga Valleys, (Nagpur Country.)																		
Nagpur	3·49	50·33	0·34	54·16	107·7	81·5	114·4	74·1	88·4	75·8	100·6	71·6	80·7	52·5	84·0	48·4		
Bhandara	5·70	54·45	0·23	60·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Balaghat	4·97	73·60	...	78·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chanda	6·44	60·14	1·64	68·22	110·1	82·1	115·0	75·6	87·5	76·2	98·3	71·6	82·1	49·8	85·5	43·0		
Wardha	2·72	45·19	0·44	48·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Districts of the Mahanadi Valley (Ghhattisgarh.)																		
Raipur	6·25	53·59	0·97	60·81	105·0	80·5	110·8	72·0	86·3	74·3	96·0	70·3	79·1	53·4	83·0	47·7		
Bilaspur	9·09	40·99	0·64	50·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sambalpur	12·04	68·64	0·51	81·19	103·6	80·6	109·7	73·5	87·6	77·8	95·0	74·4	80·9	55·1	85·1	46·5		

I-B. 1.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bastar ...	Feudatory.	17,200	3,10,840	1,94,330	See foot-note (3).	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, dammer, silk cocoons, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, horns, hides, wax and honey. There is a considerable traffic in teak timber, which is sent to the Coast.
2. Kanker ...	Do.	Nil.	82,449	62,835	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
3. Patna* ..	Do.	8,500	3,29,855	99,855	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron-ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
4. Kalahandi* ...	Do.	12,000	3,25,993	1,21,464	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures and no mines.
5. Sonpur ..	Do.	9,000	1,95,532	77,571	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron-ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Bamra ...	Do.	1,500	1,04,393	49,733	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron-ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
7. Rairakhol ...	Do.	800	20,334	10,847	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests; lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron-ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance. Agriculture backward.
8. Raigarh* ...	Do.	4,000	1,67,756	90,003	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked though iron is abundant.
9. Sarangarh* ...	Do.	3,500	83,230	57,753	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
10. Sakti* ...	Do.	1,300	25,369	24,200	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds and cotton; also some forest produce, but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum and mohwa fruit.
11. Kawardha* ...	Do.	32,000	91,783	91,922	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
12. Khairagarh ...	Do.	70,000	1,81,132	2,76,111	Ditto.	Do.	Cotton, rice, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron-ore.
13. Nandgaon ...	Do.	70,000	1,84,112	1,90,184	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, oilseeds, cotton and coarse cloth.
14. Chhuikhadan ...	Do.	15,000	36,131	30,649	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
15. Makrai* ...	Do.	Nil.	18,547	1,13,927	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c., gum, mohwa, chironji and achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. Iron-ore exists, but no mines are regularly worked.

NOTE—(1) States marked thus (*) are under British management.
(2) The population shown in column 4 is given according to the Census of 1891.
(3) All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no Military force in the real sense of the term.

Statement I. B. 2.—Feudatory Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

Name of State.	Name and age of Chief and family to which he belongs.	Caste or race and religion.	How educated.	By whom the State is at present administered.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Bastar ...	Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, 7.	Rajput.	Being educated at Jagdalpur by a private tutor.	Government.	Has sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Is a minor.
2. Kanker ...	Maharajadhiraj Narhar Deo, 42.	Chatri, Hindu, Vaishnawa.	Knows Hindi, Urdu, Uriya and Sanskrit.	Government, on account of Chief's unsoundness of mind.	Do.	Do.	Has no direct male issue, but has a brother and a nephew.
3. Patna ...	Maharaja Ramchandra Singh Deo, 20.	Chowhan Rajput.	Educated at the Rajkumar College at Jubbulpore.	Government.	Do.	Do.	Just married.
4. Kalahandi ...	Raja Raghu Keshari Deo, 21.	Kshatri Nagbansi.	Under training at Raipur.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Not married.
5. Sonpur ...	Raja Pratap Rudra Singh Deo, 37.	Chowhan Mahapatra.	Knows Uriya.	The Chief—assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government.	Do.	Do.	Has five sons.
6. Bamra ...	Raja Sudhal Deo, C. I. E., 43.	Gangabansi.	Knows Uriya, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit.	The Chief.	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
7. Rairakhol ...	Raja Bishnu Chandra Jenamani, 72.	Rajput.	Knows Uriya and Hindi.	The Chief—assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government.	Do.	Do.	Do.
8. Raigarh ...	Raja Bhup Deo Singh, 24.	Raj Gond.	Knows Hindi, Urdu and English.	Government.	Do.	Do.	Do.
9. Sarangarh ...	Raja Jawahar Singh, 4.	Raj Gond, Hindu.	A child.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Is a minor.
10. Sakti ...	Raja Ranjit Singh, 55.	Raj Gond ...	Knows Uriya and Urdu.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.
11. Kawardha ...	Thakur Kritpal Singh, 6.	Do.	A child.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Is a minor.
12. Khairagarh ...	Lal Kawal Narain Singh, 22. *	Rajput, Hindu.	Knows Hindi well and a little English.	The Chief—assisted by a Diwan appointed by Government.	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
13. Nandgaon ...	Raja Balram Das, 27.	Bairagi Hindu.	Knows Hindi and a little English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has no male heir.
14. Chhuikhadan ...	Mahant Sham Keshore Das, 52.	Do.	Knows Hindi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
15. Makrai ...	Raja Lachushah *alias* Bharatshah, 46.	Gond.	Was educated by private tutor in Hindi.	Government.	Do.	Do.	Has two sons aged 16 years and 7 years, respectively.

* This is a personal distinction (*vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 819-I, dated the 16th February 1887).

I. C.—Civil Divisions of British territory.

Districts.	Number of judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
												Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor ...	5	4,007	591,486	Saugor City 32,740 Saugor Cantonment 11,909 44,649 Garhakota 2,595 Deori 6,302 Rehli 4,913 Khurai 6,272 Banda 1,516	2,919	14	25	28	26	758	1,96,706	4,47,341	7,39,532
Damoh ...	2	2,836	325,613	Damoh 11,753 Hatta 5,861 Hindoria 3,843 Raneh 2,826	1,385	6	17	50	17	326	95,921	2,67,711	4,17,610
Jubbulpore ...	3	3,948	847,540	Jubbulpore and Garha 84,556 Sihora 5,797 Murwara 7,825 Panagarh 4,916	2,534	11	18	40	18	762	1,86,122	5,89,392	10,38,295
Mandla ...	2	5,047	3,39,487	Mandla 5,051 Maharajpur 1,626 Bamni 2,620 Pindrai 1,381 Shaipura 2,767	1,745	5	4	61	25	315	1,61,569	1,09,959	4,43,559

Seoni ...	2	3,207	3,70,832	Seoni	11,976	1,486	6	12	45	24	304	88,810	1,55,002	4,53,084
Narsinghpur ...	2	1,916	3,66,391	Narsinghpur and Kandeli	10,192	1,109	10	12	21	13	359	1,43,119	4,19,421	6,92,860
				Gadarwara	8,853									
Hoshangabad ...	4	4,594	5,28,103	Hoshangabad	14,246	1,480	16	28	55	14	579	2,59,509	4,39,413	9,62,401
				Harda	13,549									
				Sohagpur	7,299									
				Seoni	6,783									
Nimar ...	2	3,358	2,53,486	Burhanpur	32,252	750	15	21	45	15	414	1,62,466	1,79,998	5,29,144
				Khandwa	15,589									
				Asirgarh	...									
				Pandhana	...									
				Mandhata	...									
Betul ...	2	3,824	3,23,196	Badnur	5,014	1,318	6	10	52	22	347	1,39,230	1,98,753	5,06,816
				Betul	5,260									
				Multai	3,505									
Chhindwara ...	2	4,630	4,07,632	Chhindwara	8,953	1,851	6	6	75	29	321	72,628	2,20,115	6,10,489
				Mohgaon	5,609									
				Pandhurna	8,169									
				Lodhikhera	5,158									
Wardha ...	3	2,428	4,00,832	Hinganghat	10,677	1,372	14	24	26	19	427	2,93,101	5,17,367	11,66,487
				Arvi	8,614									
				Wardha	8,198									
				Deoli	5,451									
				Ashti	5,893									
				Sindhi	5,451									
Nagpur ...	4	3,843	7,56,911	Nagpur	117,908	2,205	22	36	38	21	1,060	2,66,330	8,47,734	17,86,406
				Kamptee	39,511									
				Umrer	15,168									
				Khapa	9,388									
				Ramtek	7,592									
				Narkher	8,255									
				Mohopa	5,639									
				Kalmeshwar	5,922									
				Saoner	5,558									
Carried over ...	33	43,638	55,11,509			20,154	131	213	536	243	5,972	20,65,511	43,92,206	93,46,883

I. C.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of village from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
												Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	33	43,638	55,11,509		20,154	131	213	536	243	5,972	20,65,511	43,92,206	93,46,683
Chanda ..	4	10,749	697,863	Chanda 16,079 Warora 9,802 Armori 5,395	2,762	14	17	130	20	586	1,29,249	2,89,837	7,80,178
Bhandara ...	3	3,968	742,887	Bhandara 13,389 Tumsar 7,567 Pauni 9,870	1,817	14	10	76	34	400	1,00,268	4,02,186	8,05,926
Balaghat ...	2	3,139	383,993	Burha 5,136 Waraseoni 3,972	1,211	6	5	65	30	239	1,05,547	1,55,717	4,36,968
Raipur ...	4	11,724	14,05,171	Raipur 24,948 Dhamtari 6,647	4,703	15	21	69	14	679	1,18,024	8,46,044	9,16,400
Bilaspur ...	3	8,341	11,64,158	Bilaspur 12,108 Ratanpur 6,381	3,841	19	16	56	10	426	1,20,707	5,25,192	8,19,141
Sambalpur ...	2	4,948	7,96,413	Sambalpur 14,571	2,720	10	17	66	25	458	1,30,024	1,54,879	4,30,278
GRAND TOTAL ..	51	86,507	1,07,01,994		37,208	209	299	998	376	8,760	27,69,330	67,66,061	135,35,574

I. D.—Population.

Districts.	Occupied houses.	Population.						Classification of Population.										Occupation.		Prevailing language.
		15 years and over.		Under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Portuguese.	Natives.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saugor ...	121,369	182,976	172,655	122,736	113,376	591,743	147·7	664	90	16	235	536,332	26,898	49	17,413	9,960	86	282,702	309,041	h
Damoh ...	70,301	97,693	94,389	69,636	63,895	325,613	115·0	7	1	...	10	293,818	10,231	...	7,167	14,375	4	179,920	145,693	h
Jubbulpore ...	158,979	217,644	221,217	158,320	150,965	748,146	189·5	1,256	376	49	556	603,997	38,269	105	6,036	97,358	144	414,549	333,597	h
Mandla ...	62,124	91,796	91,831	79,457	76,289	339,373	67·1	26	14	1	107	146,868	4,699	...	334	187,324	...	250,390	88,983	h a
Seoni ...	74,357	106,763	109,109	78,078	76,817	370,767	115·9	17	8	...	73	197,006	15,006	12	1,316	157,327	2	240,995	129,772	h a
Narsinghpur ...	80,791	108,466	112,213	75,591	70,756	367,026	191·6	36	5	10	77	306,784	13,528	5	2,370	44,198	13	169,106	197,920	h
Hoshangabad ...	106,045	165,198	160,172	105,425	99,150	529,945	115·4	265	145	118	388	430,234	24,290	96	2,061	72,345	3	262,711	267,234	h a
Nimar ...	50,985	81,154	73,969	50,072	48,291	253,486	75·5	220	104	104	137	223,230	27,501	98	1,455	601	36	150,731	102,755	h m a
Betul ...	62,400	93,837	92,187	68,825	68,347	323,196	84·5	21	11	...	34	197,774	5,122	...	1,146	1,19,088	...	219,533	103,663	a h m
Chhindwara ...	79,416	115,279	119,140	86,850	86,225	407,494	88·0	25	11	...	49	241,691	12,524	...	1,491	1,51,682	21	290,833	116,661	h a m
Wardha ...	85,175	128,827	123,630	74,459	73,938	400,854	165·1	33	4	17	33	347,448	15,003	22	2,557	35,735	2	269,801	131,053	m a
Nagpur ...	150,722	239,854	235,793	143,009	139,206	757,862	197·2	1,978	1,183	209	2,151	662,945	43,356	376	3,141	41,984	539	388,351	369,511	m h
Chanda ...	131,472	205,494	203,261	146,833	142,022	697,610	64·9	40	31	14	142	520,333	11,200	9	759	1,65,079	3	417,992	279,618	m a t
Bhandara ...	139,400	209,668	221,763	157,028	154,391	742,850	187·2	13	23	2	83	639,994	13,100	...	453	89,179	3	480,433	262,417	m h a
Balaghat ...	71,740	110,336	114,090	80,313	78,592	383,331	122·1	14	5	...	16	282,169	6,901	1	289	93,917	19	275,850	107,481	h m a
Raipur ...	300,432	425,623	466,426	350,113	342,265	1,584,427	135·1	61	22	6	1,005	1,374,851	15,324	3	616	1,92,518	21	1,167,402	417,025	h
Bilaspur ...	260,439	313,409	334,468	259,668	256,613	1,164,158	139·6	70	48	14	257	1,059,457	11,101	3	40	93,126	42	8,99,960	264,198	h
Sambalpur ...	152,521	219,760	226,191	177,114	173,348	796,413	161·0	36	24	18	161	766,268	3,551	2	...	26,353	...	5,45,396	251,017	u h
Total British Districts ...	2,158,668	3,113,777	3,172,504	2,283,527	2,214,486	10,784,294	124·7	4,782	2,105	578	5,514	8,831,199	297,604	781	48,644	1,592,149	938	69,06,655	3,877,639	...
Makrai ...	3,704	5,587	5,439	3,752	3,771	18,549	119·7	...	...	...	...	14,798	1,030	...	101	2,620	...	10,957	7,592	h a
Bastar ...	59,608	91,409	86,132	68,247	65,096	310,884	23·8	...	...	...	19	192,106	1,064	...	5	117,690	...	240,461	70,423	a h
6 Chhattisgarh States ...	115,692	165,706	173,516	132,551	129,131	600,904	139·0	44	88	5	142	485,137	6,920	...	460	108,106	2	445,394	155,510	h a
7 Uria States ...	230,092	334,126	329,272	287,633	279,143	1,230,174	103·4	7	14	...	20	966,102	2,861	...	2	261,156	12	829,039	401,135	u a h
Total Feudatory States ...	409,096	596,828	594,359	492,183	477,141	2,160,511	73·4	51	102	5	181	1,658,143	11,875	...	568	489,572	14	1,525,851	634,660	...
Grand Total, Central Provinces ...	2,567,764	3,710,605	3,766,863	2,775,710	2,691,627	12,944,805	111·7	4,833	2,207	583	5,695	10,489,342	309,479	781	49,212	2,081,721	952	8,432,506	4,512,299	...

Note.—In column 21, h denotes Hindi, m Marathi, u Uria, a Aboriginal dialects, t Telugu.
In Christians are included persons who returned themselves as Agnostics.

I-E. 1—Fiscal.

Survey and Settlement.

Area previously surveyed in square miles.					Cost per square mile.				Area surveyed during year in square miles.				Cost per square mile	
			Revenue				Revenue				Revenue			Revenue
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.		By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages (professional traverse).	By fields. (cadastral).	By villages (traverse).	By fields (cadastral).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7,633	28,024	On account of former Settlement (previous to 1868). ...	(a) 55,200	(b) 43,322	...	...	(a) 45	(b) 86	...	...	4,256	3,320	18	(e) 40
		On account of current Settlement (subsequent to 1884). ...	(c) 53,751	(d) 37,634	...	...	(c) 25	(d) 52						

(a) Malguzari survey with village boundaries.
(b) Old Settlement survey including assessment.
(c) Professional traverse survey.
(d) 28,641 square miles surveyed by the Settlement Department at Rs. 41 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment).
3,696 square miles surveyed professionally (in Raipur and Bilaspur) at Rs. 138 per square mile (including traverse).

32,337

(e) 3,320 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 40 per square mile (excluding traverse but (including assessment).

NOTE.—The figures are for survey year ending the 30th September 1892, but are only approximate as final accounts have not as yet been received.

Settlement.

Name of Settlement,	Area in Square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		
I. Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
II. For 30 years or upwards ...	10,326	12,70,981	Various dates between 1893 and 1898.	
III. For 10 years and under 30.	13,822	17,14,347	1894 to 1906.	
IV. In progress ...	21,020	37,29,944	1894 to 1913	
	45,168	67,15,272	...	Exclusive of Feudatories, Zamindaris and Government forests.

I-E. 2.—Fiscal.

Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in 1891-92.

Districts and class of Tenures.	Total area by survey, less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, incl ding estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue excluding cesses of district (col. 2).	Population of district (col. 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (cols. 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (col. 4).	Incidence of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								For total area.	For cultivated area only.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
Saugor—Malguzari	20,33,758	1,61,530	18,72,226	4,49,406	5,91,743	0 12 2	4,39,531	0 3 9	0 7 0	5,49,165	0 12 10	1	44,649
Thekadari	5,652	...	5,652				1,653	0 4 8	0 11 5				
Ryotwari	1,960	...	1,960				371	0 3 0	0 12 2				
Government Forests	4,81,469	4,81,469	...				...	...	...				
Damoh—Malguzari	12,67,412	1,15,332	11,52,080	2,67,644	3,25,613	0 13 2	2,63,921	0 3 8	0 7 4	3,01,334	0 14 0	1	11,755
Thekadari	3,465	...	3,465				40	0 0 2	0 2 11				
Government Forests	5,44,180	5,44,180	...				...	...	...				
Jubbulpore—Malguzari	22,92,365	3,29,573	19,62,792	5,89,606	7,48,146	0 12 7	5,72,609	0 4 8	0 7 10	6,23,455	0 14 8	1	84,556
Ryotwari	2,517	...	2,517				214	0 1 4	0 5 4				
Government Forests	2,36,993	2,36,993	...				...	...	...				
Mandla—Malguzari	13,63,058	5,081	13,57,977	1,49,353	3,39,373	0 7 0	1,04,736	0 1 3	0 3 4	3,37,398	0 7 1	...	...
Thekadari	8,946	...	8,946				371	0 0 8	0 2 3				
Ryotwari	77,525	...	77,525				44,240	0 9 2	0 9 2				
Government Forests	17,80,497	17,80,497	...				...	...	...				
Seoni—Malguzari	14,17,877	1,56,778	12,61,100	1,64,205	3,70,767	0 7 1	1,39,173	0 1 9	0 3 1	3,30,142	0 7 11	1	11,976
Thekadari	97,397	...	97,397				14,322	0 2 4	0 4 6				
Ryotwari	38,175	...	38,175				9,202	0 3 10	0 6 1				
Government Forests	4,99,082	4,99,082	..				...	...	...				
Narsinghpur—Malguzari	10,95,049	17,808	10,77,241	4,19,421	3,67,02[illegible]	1 2 4	4,15,226	0 6 2	0 9 11	3,54,026	1 2 9	1	10,192
Government Forests	1,27,621	1,27,621	...				...	...	...				
Hoshangabad—Zamindari	1,10,720	1,10,720	...	5,00,097	5,29,945	0 15 1	...	...	...	4,72,627	1 0 9	2	27,795
Malguzari	17,46,353	1,31,549	16,14,804				4,38,180	0 4 4	0 7 0				
Thekadari	19,368	...	19,368				1,149	0 0 11	0 5 6				
Ryotwari	1,23,711	...	1,23,711				55,669	0 7 2	1 7 5				
Government Forests	13,17,881	13,17,881	...				..	...	...				
Nimar—Malguzari	9,79,698	1,60,858	8,18,840	3,62,936	2,53,486	1 6 11	1,78,229	0 3 6	0 6 1	2,11,249	0 13 7	2	48,184
Thekadari	844	...	844				50	0 0 11	0 4 5				
Ryotwari	8,020	...	8,020				1,095	0 2 2	0 3 2				
Government Forests	11,60,296	11,60,296	...				...	...	...				

Districts and Class of Tenures.	Total area by survey less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue, excluding cesses of district (col. 2.)	Population of district (col. 2.)	Land Revenue per head of population (cols. 5 and 6)	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (col. 4).	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) of fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (cols. 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								For total area.	For cultivated area only.			Number of Towns.	Aggregate population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
Betul													
...Malguzari	16,63,918	23,653	16,40,265	1,98,753	3,23,196	0 9 10	1,89,468	0 1 10	0 3 8	3,00,463	0 10 3	...	...
Ryotwari	28,346	...	28,346				8,195	0 4 7	0 4 11				
Government Forests ...	7,55,096	7,55,096	...				...	...	...				
Chhindwara													
...Zamindari	10,22,080	10,22,080	...	2,20,338	4,07,494	0 8 8	...	...	...	3,27,298	0 10 8	...	...
Malguzari	14,42,916	65,230	13,77,685				2,13,227	0 2 6	0 4 5				
Thekadari	692	...	692				159	0 3 8	0 13 6				
Ryotwari	13,422	...	13,422				4,318	0 5 2	0 5 3				
Government Forests ...	4,61,425	4,61,425	...				...	...	...				
Wardha													
...Malguzari	14,22,261	76,340	13,45,921	5,17,367	4,00,854	1 4 8	4,97,824	0 5 11	0 8 2	3,75,764	1 5 2	1	10,677
Government Forests ...	1,28,034	1,28,034	...				...	...	...				
Nagpur													
...Malguzari	21,64,370	2,39,425	19,24,945	8,47,866	7,57,862	1 1 11	8,09,332	0 6 8	0 11 9	6,96,430	1 2 7	3	1,76,191
Thekadari	146	...	146				37	0 4 1	0 11 5				
Ryotwari	178	...	178				95	0 8 6	0 4 10				
Government Forests ...	2,94,826	2,94,826	...				...	...	...				
Chanda													
...Zamindari	30,44,102	30,44,102	...	2,95,304	6,97,610	0 6 9	...	...	...	5,12,420	0 8 7	1	16,079
Malguzari	16,93,157	1,95,771	14,97,386				2,68,181	0 2 10	0 6 6				
Ryotwari	22,943	...	22,943				5,881	0 4 1	0 9 5				
Government Forests ...	21,19,158	21,19,158	...				...	...	...				
Bhandara													
...Zamindari	9,46,277	9,46,277	...	4,02,186	7,42,850	0 8 8	...	...	...	4,87,854	0 10 8	1	13,389
Malguzari	12,41,096	93,464	11,47,632				3,24,467	0 4 6	0 8 4				
Government Forests ...	3,52,147	3,52,147	...				...	...	...				
Balaghat													
...Zamindari	6,29,885	6,29,885	...	1,60,634	3,83,331	0 6 8	...	...	...	2,52,101	0 7 11	...	...
Malguzari	5,53,356	3,543	5,49,813				1,24,488	0 3 8	0 6 9				
Thekadari	14,209	...	14,209				1,187	0 1 4	0 3 0				
Ryotwari	31,619	...	31,619				...	...	...				
Government Forests ...	8,03,864	8,03,864	...				...	...	...				

Raipur	...Zamindari	31,53,209	31,53,209	...				...	...	...							
	Malguzari	34,63,098	71,409	33,91,688				8,45,663	0 4 0	0 5 8							
	Thekadari	78	...	78	9,04,530	15,84,427	0 9 2	8	0 1 8	7 8 0	10,62,698	0 12 9	1	23,899			
	Ryotwari	2,496	...	2,496				396	0 2 6	0 5 3							
	Government Forests ...	8,84,480	8,84,480	...				...	...	...							
Bilaspur	...Zamindari	28,87,761	28,87,761	...				...	...	...							
	Malguzari	20,16,165	50,842	19,65,323				4,62,375	...	...							
	Ryotwari	2,486	...	2,486	5,09,373	11,64,158	0 7 0	468	0 3 9	0 5 5	8,00,214	0 9 3	1	12,108			
	Government Forests ...	3,85,058	3,85,058	...				...	0 3 0	0 7 1							
*Sambalpur	...Zamindari	18,97,049	18,97,049	...				...	...	...							
	Malguzari	1,95,183	1,92,971	2,212				382	0 2 9	0 4 11							
	Thekadari	8,17,076	...	8,17,076	1,52,744	7,96,413	0 3 1	1,26,143	0 2 6	0 4 2	2,98,703	0 6 9	1	14,540			
	Ryotwari	111	...	111				12	0 1 9	0 3 2							
	Government Forests ...	2,52,077	2,52,077	...				...	...	...							
Total of each class of Tenure.	Zamindari	1,36,91,083	1,36,91,083	...				...	...	...							
	Malguzari	2,80,51,090	20,91,157	2,59,59,930				62,87,012	0 3 11	0 6 8							
	Thekadari	9,67,873	...	9,67,873	71,11,763	1,07,84,294	0 10 7	145,303	0 2 5	0 4 3	83,02,341	0 12 8	18	5,05,990			
	Ryotwari	3,53,509	...	3,53,509				1,29,948	0 5 11	0 9 11							
	Government Forests ...	1,25,84,184	1,25,84,184	...				...	...	...							
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,56,47,739	2,83,66,424	2,72,81,312	71,11,763	1,07,84,294	0 10 7	65,62,263	0 3 10	0 6 5	83,02,341	0 12 8	18	5,05,990			

* The previous year's classification has been modified under the recent conferral of proprietary (malguzari) rights on certain muafidars in this district.

I-E. 3.—Fiscal.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government, in the Central Provinces, during the Agricultural year 1891-92, *ending* 31*st May* 1892.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (c) Village communities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	5	873	2	10,94,455	2,18,891	10,591
Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	9	581	14	6,35,579	70,620	13,671
Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (c) Village communities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	42	4,181	30	68,18,555	1,62,347	1,688
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	23,460	19,183	55,536	2,32,82,128	992	237
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (c) Village communities ...	(a) 1,589	5	1,643	14,904	9	1
4. Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture. ...	13	570	12	11,30,462	86,959	28
4. Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law ..	8,920	8,541	22,706	67,85,360	761	45
4. Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (c) Village communities ...	(a) 256	...	256	1,555	6	...
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately ...	79,478	1,145	17,696	10,32,617	13	7
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity ...	2,382	1,296	4,852	14,61,049	613	49
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. For life or lives ...	4,258	498	5,046	5,97,609	140	9
7. Land owners who have redeemed the revenue ...	299	1	356	6,433	21	1
8. Purchasers of wastelands ...	213	250	249	2,01,315	945	11
9. Others ...	2	4	3	1,542	771	89
Total ...	1,20,926	37,128	1,08,401	4,30,63,563	356	57

(a) Some doubt attaches to these figures which are sent up from one district only (Jubbulpore). A further report will follow.

I. E. 4.—Fiscal.

Register of Transfers of Landed property in the Central Provinces, during 1891-92.

District and Class of Tenure.	Number of Transfers		Total area Transferred.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	34	146	8,324	36,093
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	6	...	316
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Damoh ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	16	62	1,090	6,927
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	5
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	37	147	6,141	35,190
Wholly or partially revenue-free ..	1	16	15	216
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Mandla ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	6	47	3,219	20,085
Wholly or partially revenue-free ..	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Seoni ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	5	22	3,373	6,894
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	14	81	6,379	48,634
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ... Proprietors .. Revenue paying ...	15	36	12,862	22,365
Wholly or partially revenue-free	...	2	...	13
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Nimar ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	14	576	629	33,379
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	14	...	390
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Betul ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	4	41	3,168	18,145
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	11	63	4,205	23,109
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Wardha ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	24	60	3,356	14,210
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	...	190	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	17	206	3,564	26,815
Wholly or partially revenue-free ..	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Chanda ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	18	83	4,121	32,499
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	2	...	1,657
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	38	92	8,617	21,621
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	8	1	3,912	2
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	8	10	2,348	5,763
Wholly or partially revenue-free ..	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Raipur ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	13	70	8,686	46,135
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	14	35	2,992	11,869
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	...	10	...	10,018
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	8	...	5,457
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
*Grand Total ... Proprietors ... Revenue paying ...	288	1,787	83,074	4,19,751
Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	10	50	4,117	8,056
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer	...	...	...	...
	298	*1,837*	*87,191*	*4,27,807*

* Exclusive of transfers of tenant right.

I. E. 5—Fiscal.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Increase mainly due to revision of settlements now in progress.
I.—From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ...	70,33,235	70,30,882	72,26,880	72,22,493		...	4,387	...	...	In train of liquidation 3,168 Doubtful ... 81 Irrecoverable ... ... Nominal ... 1,138 Total ... 4,387
II.—Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	...	...	...	...						
III.—Settled estates taken off revenue roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
IV.—Collection from Government estates..	...	...	...	...	7,35,281					
V.—Income from sale of Government estates ...	...	...	...	...						
VI.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ..	1,56,816	1,47,138	1,94,126	1,85,438		...	8,688	...	...	
Total ...	71,90,051	71,78,020	74,21,006	74,07,931	7,35,281	66,72,650	13,075	...	...	

NOTE.—The above figures are for the year ending the 30th September 1890 and 30th September 1891, respectively.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

II-A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative authority of the Central Provinces for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.

Nil.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. I.—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1891 with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Province.	Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
						Judges of Chief Court of Provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.			
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Rs.	Rs.
Central Provinces. — Territory subject to the High Court ... Civil and Revenue	84,445	10,774,891	4	18	50	1	4	18	51	125	94,153	8,297	6,681	590	13,84,155	13,24,461
Territory subject to the High Court ... Criminal									51	254	25,578	1,325	3,372	199		
Ditto not subject to the High Court ... Civil and Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto not subject to the High Court ... Criminal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	84,445	10,774,891	4	18	50	1	4	18	57	325	1,19,731	9,622	10,053	789	13,84,155	13,24,461

NOTE.—Number of European and Native Judicial Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction.

The Civil Courts are those described in Act XVI of 1885. On the Criminal side District Officers are included with 1st Class Magistrates.

CIVIL.

Naib-Tahsildars.		*Munsiffs.*		*Judges of Small Cause Courts.*		*Registrars of Small Cause Courts.*		Courts of	*Tahsildars.*				*Assistant Commissioners.*						*Civil Judges.*	
									1st Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.			
Euro-	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Europeans.*	*Natives.*	*Europeans.*	*Natives.*		*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*
0	45	0	22	2	2	0	2		0	42	0	10	4	12	5	7	4	7	0	12

Deputy Commissioners.		*Commissioners.*		*Judicial Commissioners.*	
Euro.	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*
18	0	4	0	1	0

CRIMINAL.

High Court Judges.		Sessions Judges.		Magistrates.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Cantonment Magistrates.	
Euro.	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*		*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*
1	0	4	0		28	34	5	113	4	138	4	0

* The total columns 7 to 11 show the actual number of individuals as required. As same Officer has in some (but not in all) cases both Civil and Criminal powers, the figure totals of columns 10 and 11 are higher than totals.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(Criminal).

Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy Chapter VII ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquility do. VIII ...	139	120	122	856	439	401	1	15	
Do. by or relating to public servants do. IX ...	51	51	51	63	32	30	..	1	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do. X ...	343	333	337	627	220	369	4	34	
False evidence and offences against public justice do. XI ...	342	328	328	426	137	267	2	20	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps do. XII ...	52	50	53	61	18	43	...	...	
Do. relating to weights and measures do. XIII ...	68	67	67	99	36	63	...	...	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals do. XIV ...	194	190	191	261	58	199	...	4	
Do. relating to religion do. XV ...	19	18	18	29	15	12	...	2	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	299	297	297	410	111	237	1	61	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births	17	17	17	19	7	12	...	*1	* In the Lunatic Asylum.
Hurt	3,076	2,734	2,764	5,556	3,290	1,936	14	316	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	159	129	133	315	185	115	...	15	
Criminal force and assault	5,635	4,469	4,518	8,915	5,739	2,702	20	454	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor ...	36	34	34	60	34	22	...	4	
Rape	41	39	42	55	31	21	...	3	
Unnatural offences	13	13	13	14	7	7	...	...	
Offence against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	5,437	5,316	5,356	7,131	1,440	5,587	20	84	
Extortion	72	63	64	108	65	38	1	4	
Robbery and dacoity	113	102	104	387	142	166	40	39	
Criminal misappropriation of property	106	101	101	152	28	123	...	1	
Criminal breach of trust	285	265	269	298	106	176	4	12	
Receiving stolen property	256	256	257	335	79	250	3	3	
Cheating	152	121	125	181	100	67	4	10	
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property ...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Mischief	433	347	352	688	371	252	1	64	
Criminal trespass	3,011	2,765	2,809	4,727	1,711	2,824	34	158	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII ...	22	17	17	27	14	6	..	7	
Criminal breach of contracts of service do. XIX ...	2	2	2	3	...	3	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage do. XX ...	476	316	314	379	269	87	1	22	
Defamation do. XXI ...	478	315	322	557	426	93	...	38	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance do. XXII ...	470	379	374	638	456	147	...	35	
Offences under special and local laws	7,141	7,071	7,041	9,666	1,732	7,733	13	188	
Total ...	28,941	26,327	26,494	43,045	17,299	23,989	163	1,505	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3—(Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Central Provinces during the year 1891.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Pending at close of the year.	Remarks.
					Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C, and Section 485	5	5	...	5	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, to prevent breach of the peace ...	59	170	44	120	6	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	185	204	59	143	2	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X ...	298	348	65	220	63	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	10	28	6	22	...	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	262	264	...	264	...	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 323 ...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Contempts of Courts under Chapter XXXV ...	9	10	...	10	...	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	338	338	222	98	18	
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	113	153	55	96	2	
11. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act ...	148	300	196	67	37	
Total ...	1,427	1,820	647	1,045	128	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4—(Criminal).

Statement showing the general results of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Person whose cases were disposed of.				Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted						
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	3,835	5	1,854	1,754	...	62	160	2,102	14·3	7,485	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	27,977	55	10,091	14,494	2,047	466	824	16,773	13·3	71,112	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Benches of Magistrates	9,193	13	4,756	3,821	77	56	470	5,540	17·2	13,545	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 349, C. P. Code*	477	7	33	428	...	...	9	358	4·5	14	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,051	83	489	626	505	286	*63	1,163	10·1	5,859	*Includes one person in Lunatic Asylum.
Courts of Session	311	...	61	178	...	...	72	128	46·7	1,549	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	43,367	156	17,251	20,873	2,629	870	1,589	25,706	14·3	99,550	

* These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5—(Criminal).

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace; or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishments.																
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in reformatory schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	375	12	...	1,312	54	1	3	1,186	152	7	...	...	...	8,661	8,471	989	29	338	19	1	...	5	32	18	1
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. ...	...	...	...	6,286	130	278	8,627	1,437	119	88	7,771	1,625	61	24	...	...	85,696	77,160	5,374	202	5,058	1,151	5	...	103	874	537	18
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	236	3	...	3,659	...	...	...	3,489	183	1	3	...	...	15,074	14,800	1,728	27	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code* ...	...	...	...	97	8	...	16	263	...	...	19	5	...	...	...	...	155	170	...	10	58	34	3	...	12	131	125	1
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	512	17	29	394	123	90	6	337	101	17	6	1	...	7,284	5,780	162	26	213	160	130	...	17	54	62	4
Courts of Session	47	47	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—1	—2	...	...	...	250	103	...	...	2	25	40	18	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47	47	...	7,494	162	307	13,992	1,614	210	97	12,783	2,062	88	33	1	...	1,16,965	1,06,314	8,253	284	5,823	1,355	176	18	125	960	617	23

*NOTE.—These figures having been included in the total for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT 5-A—(Criminal).

(Prescribed by Government of India, Home Department, No. 13—1005 of 1882).

SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPING INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864).													
1. Theft as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	2	...	76	3	272	6	354	7	250	3	135	15	1,123
1. Theft as defined in Section 380 „	1	...	15	...	60	1	81	2	49	2	42	7	260
1. Theft as defined in Section 381 „	...	...	4	...	28	1	38	1	22	...	23	...	117
1. Theft as defined in Section 382 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion as defined in Section 388 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion as defined in Section 389 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 „	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	5	...	2	...	13
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 412 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Mischief by fire ... Section 436 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443 „	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	4	1	25
6. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „	...	...	1	...	25	...	41	...	29	3	17	...	116
7. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „	...	...	7	...	18	1	6	...	6	...	4	...	42
8. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „	...	...	5	1	27	2	29	1	29	...	18	1	113
9. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. „ „ „ 130, Act IX, 1890	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
11. Prisons Act, 26 of 1870, Section 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 376, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	...	110	5	438	11	561	12	396	8	245	24	1,813

NOTE.—Include juveniles punished under any of these heads.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART II.

Showing whippings in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(In addition to other punishments) (Sections 3 and 4).								
A.—SECTION.								
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C. ...	...	...	10	7	11	19	47	
1. Theft, as defined in Section 380 „ ...	...	1	2	1	2	8	14	
1. Theft, as defined in Section 381 „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
1. Theft, as defined in Section 382 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 389 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 412 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „ ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „ ...	...	...	1	2	3	5	11	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III of 1880 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—SECTION 4.								
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 194 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 195 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 466 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 467 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 468 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 469 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
6, Offences under Section 454 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Total ...	...	1	15	11	16	38	81	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offences.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rioting ...Sec. 147, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... „ 193 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it. ... „ 317 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... „ 249 „	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Attempt to commit suicide ... „ 309 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt ... „ 323 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto grievous hurt ... „ 304 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 324 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 352 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force or assault ... „ 354 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Section ... „ 326 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dishonest misappropriation of property ... „ 403 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... „ 406 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rape ... „ 376 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4
Ditto ... „ 381 „	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unnatural offence ... „ 377 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Theft as defined in ... „ 379 „	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
Ditto ... „ 380 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Ditto ... „ 511 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 454 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 457 „	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
... „ 461 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house ... „ 436 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... „ 429 „	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ditto ... „ 497 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass ... „ 441 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Section 44, Act IV of 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House trespass ... „ 448 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Act V of 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Section 47, Act XXVI of 1870.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Act 1879, Section 126 ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	...	...	11	...	7	...	5	...	6	...	1	...	30

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.— (Criminal).

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded* ...		
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	8,030	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded. (Total of headings 1 and 2).	9,954	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	1·93	

* Total of column 14, Parts I and III, and of Column 8, Part II.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6—(Criminal).

Statemnt showing the result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

Tribunal.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings squashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,826	...	389	734	...	280	366	4	6	7	40	13·6	
To Courts of Session	1,391	3	569	483	...	124	163	...	33	1	40	16·4	
Superior Courts ... { By persons convicted	342	...	75	206	...	39	22	...	...	...	...	23·6	
{ By Government from judgment of acquittal...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...		
Total ...	3,562	3	1,033	1,423	...	443	551	4	42	8	80	15·6	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	268	...	51	170	...	...	3	2	19	21	2	12·1	
By Court of Session	65	...	58	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	17·1	
By Superior Courts	954	...	373	437	12	45	48	27	...	...	12	15·5	242 cases involving 366 persons were called for by the High Court on review of returns.
Total ...	1,287	...	482	608	12	46	53	29	21	21	15	14·7	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,849	3	1,515	2,031	12	489	604	33	63	29	95	15·4	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7—(Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits between landlord and tenant.						Title and other suits.															
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Moveable property or the value thereof.	Damages.	Suits for ejectment.	Suits for recovery of possession.	Suits for arrears of rent.	Suits for recovery of a penalty for the levy of anything in excess of rent by a landlord.	Suits for recovering penalty from a landlord for refusing a receipt or giving a defective receipt.	All other suits between landlord and tenant not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the specific Relief Act	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowment.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partitions	Suits relating to succession.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act. X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills' Act.)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																			
I.—Civil Courts.																																			
Unpaid Tribunals ..	43	67	7	2	45	4	6	1	5	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	60	2	6	76	...	...	...	8	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	351
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	32,107	14,268	3,605	618	3,339	562	613	357	3,462	2,176	...	...	8,080	1	...	1	1,351	11	3	175	..	...	.	1	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	2	70,732
Small Cause Courts ...	4,894	1,301	725	49	2,156	181	33	170	187	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	9,846
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2,314	482	352	85	76	24	26	58	277	306	1,447	1,398	128	...	1	20	3,709	362	305	2,419	30	33	...	87	..	249	19	..	1	1	2	..	25	14,239
Chief Courts of Districts ..	18	7	3	..	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	2	3	15	4	1	...	2	2	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	81
Total ...	39,376	16,125	4,692	754	5,616	772	680	592	3,932	2,635	1,447	1,398	8,210	1	1	21	5,129	380	317	2,685	34	34	...	98	2	260	19	..	1	1	2	...	35	95,249
II.—Revenue Courts.																																			
Unpaid Local Tribunals ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	...
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																			
Presidency Small Cause Courts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	39,376	16,125	4,692	754	5,616	772	680	592	3,932	2,635	1,447	1,398	8,210	1	1	21	5,129	380	317	2,685	34	34	...	98	2	260	19	...	1	1	2	...	35	95,194

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8—(Civil.)

Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.										Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	110	72	50	113	...	...	...	...	6	36,416	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	15,074	38,006	11,318	6,329	...	...	...	...	5	29,21,132	
Small Cause Courts	2,775	4,766	1,237	1,024	44	...	...	...	...	4,23,984	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,936	3,567	1,879	4,733	1,122	738	42	25	179	46,93,926	
Chief Courts of Districts	1	6	...	6	3	33	19	28	3	4,63,582	
Total ...	19,896	46,417	14,484	12,205	1,169	771	61	53	193	85,39,040	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	19,896	46,417	14,484	12,205	1,169	771	61	53	193	85,39,040	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals ...	375	...	95	39	43	42	1	...	...	104	22	29	...	53·5	31·4	
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	76,901	...	15,292	7,788	13,640	12,814	709	16	2	14,832	4,964	6,862	281	57·9	37·4	
Small Cause Courts	10,553	...	1,557	984	2,363	2,677	90	5	2	1,636	471	775	60	34·8	25·4	
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts	16,620	...	2,388	929	1,968	1,418	126	12	2	4,829	2,251	2,711	648	100·2	55·9	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	95	...	8	5	15	10	...	...	1	32	11	14	5	100·5	52·7	
Total ...	1,04,544	...	19,340	9,745	18,029	16,961	926	33	7	21,433	7,719	10,391	994	66·5	37·9	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,04,544	...	19,340	9,745	18,029	16,961	926	33	7	21,433	7,719	10,391	994	66·5	37·9	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*	For plaintiff.	For defendant	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals ...	32	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	19	8	2	...	27·7	12·3	
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	6,282	...	1,685	190	632	604	245	16	13	1,508	921	468	8	39·4	28·3	
Small Cause Courts.	372	...	142	5	25	49	33	1	...	66	39	12	...	30·4	13·2	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2,075	...	470	34	181	209	89	5	13	506	372	196	19	59·2	29·5	
Chief Courts of Districts	238	...	41	6	18	68	13	...	...	56	12	24	...	26·9	21·4	
Total ...	8,999	...	2,338	235	857	930	382	22	26	2,155	1,352	702	27	43·7	27·5	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,999	...	2,338	235	857	930	382	22	26	2,155	1,352	702	27	43·7	27·5	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

PART I.—APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XVI of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	3,544	...	...	215	292	27	37	6	1,235	397	532	164	639	93	65·3	16
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	3,222	...	...	167	513	7	26	11	1,204	292	505	147	350	56	47·7	10
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	408	...	...	9	11	1	1	...	158	60	41	13	114	38	119·0	11
Total ...	7,174	...	...	391	816	35	64	17	2,597	749	1,078	324	1,103	187	59·6	37
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals from Appellate do. Civil ...	938	...	...	15	90	2	5	...	349	36	77	36	328	198	122·4	13
Appeals from Appellate do. Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	938	...	...	15	90	2	5	...	349	36	77	36	328	198	122·4	13
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,112	...	...	406	906	37	69	17	2,946	785	1,155	360	1,431	385	65·3	50

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS—(JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act. XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appelate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	264	...	16	24	25	4	8	5	72	6	38	32	34	...	56·4	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	233	...	26	22	38	...	15	3	55	3	46	9	16	...	35·4	..
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	95	...	2	6	8	...	2	1	42	1	20	2	11	1	62·3	1
Total ...	592	...	44	52	71	4	25	9	169	10	104	43	61	1	48·7	1
B.—REVENUE COURTS																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioner's Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals from Appellate do. ...	99	...	2	4	12	1	...	...	23	...	15	2	40	14	94.3	...
Total ...	99	...	2	4	12	1	...	...	23	...	15	2	40	14	94·3	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	691	...	46	56	83	5	25	9	192	10	119	45	101	15	53·3	1

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11—(Civil.)

Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amounts realized.		Number of applications.											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of processes	Without the issue of processes.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	80	2	29	17	26	6	..	1,738	7	...	3	11	7	4	1	3	...	5	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	64,280	1,363	11,972	10,886	32,125	7,934	604	6,38,955	8,459	74	499	3,115	4,959	2,573	595	3,446	29	436	...	...	2
Small Cause Courts ...	9,733	624	1,477	2,151	4,694	787	75	66,922	2,504	14	82	334	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	12,173	517	3,640	2,376	4,090	1,550	252	5,41,124	33,405	22	48	529	633	618	365	764	47	2,053	10	4	2
Chief Courts of Districts ...	133	14	34	26	44	15	1	26,971	1,602	...	..	8	16	3	7	9	...	16	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	86,399	2,520	17,152	15,456	40,979	10,292	932	12,75,710	45,977	110	632	3,997	5,956	3,198	963	4,222	76	2,510	10	4	4
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	86,399	2,520	17,152	15,456	40,979	10,292	932	12,75,710	45,977	110	632	3,997	5,956	3,198	968	4,222	76	2,510	10	4	4

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12—(Civil.)

Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882 in the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

Class of Courts.	Application for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amounts of insolvency assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number of hearings.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359, not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of District ...	144	37	17	37	21	...	...	32	20	6	20,059	8,264	20,420	24,100	
Chief Courts of District	12	5	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	721	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	156	42	18	39	24	...	...	33	20	7	20,780	8,264	20,420	24,100	

II-B—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed; distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870. — Assessors	Two Assessors in each. The prescribed qualifications are education and good character.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C. — Jurors		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session — Jurors		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session — Assessors		...	127	...	...	...	...	...	98	11	18	
High Courts, Original Criminal Jurisdiction — Jurors		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		...	127	...	...	...	...	...	98	11	18	

II-B—JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the general result of the trial of European

scription of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases										
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.							By Courts of Session.			
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, Section 191 (a) Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, Section 191 (b) of the Code	By Magistrate *suo motu*, Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 (*b*) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451 (*b*) of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 (*b*) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offence relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault ...	...	5	2	...	...	7	1	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade, or property marks, Chapter XVIII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX																				
Defamation, Chapter XXI ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws ...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	6	5	1	...	12	1	10	...	7	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...

No. 14—(Criminal).

British subjects in the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

were disposed of.							Number of Cases.						Subsidiary Table.									
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.																			
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5 number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	35						36			
													Of the total number of persons shown in						Of cases shown in column 30			
													Column 16.			Column 21.	Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Session Judges.	
													Number who claimed to be tried by mixed jury, Section 451 A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 451 (B) of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors Section 451 (2) of Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35							36			
													1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	7	4	11	...	9	9	...	...	...	...											

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Nagpur ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,063	50	1,113	644	56	700	1,707	106	1,813
		Under-trial ...	22	1	23	364	36	400	386	37	423
		Civil ...	4	...	4	27	...	27	31	...	31
2. Jubbulpore ..	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,108	63	1,171	1,135	129	1,264	2,243	192	2,435
		Under-trial ...	25	4	29	586	33	619	611	37	648
		Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15
3. Raipur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	569	32	601	937	89	1,026	1,506	121	1,627
		Under-trial ...	33	1	34	599	42	641	632	43	675
		Civil ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7
4. Saugor ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	255	43	298	619	100	719	874	143	1,017
		Under-trial ...	10	1	11	599	34	633	609	35	644
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
5. Bhandara ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	81	6	87	323	29	352	404	35	439
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	163	6	169	166	6	172
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
6. Chanda ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	56	8	64	214	19	233	270	27	297
		Under-trial ...	7	2	9	148	11	159	155	13	168
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
7. Wardha ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	45	4	49	183	25	208	228	29	257
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	215	23	238	225	23	248
		Civil ...	...	...	...	16	..	16	16	...	16
8. Balaghat ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	47	7	54	219	25	244	266	32	298
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	286	15	301	287	15	302
		Civil ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
9. Sironcha ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	..	10	52	2	54	62	2	64
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	47	23	70	47	23	70
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Damoh ..	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	66	12	78	231	50	281	297	62	359
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	171	15	186	172	15	187
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
11. Seoni ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	85	4	89	284	36	320	369	40	409
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	175	12	187	185	12	197
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
12. Mandla ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	67	3	70	220	18	238	287	21	308
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	139	6	145	145	6	151
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
13. Chhindwara ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	80	12	92	203	28	231	283	40	323
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	133	11	144	136	11	147
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Betul ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	31	5	36	213	24	237	244	29	273
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	104	18	122	105	19	124
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
15. Hoshangabad ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	141	13	154	411	31	442	552	44	596
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	171	9	180	175	9	184
		Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13
16. Narsinghpur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	111	18	129	669	71	740	780	89	869
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	506	36	542	513	37	550
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
17. Nimar ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	69	8	77	248	15	263	317	23	340
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	157	7	164	167	7	174
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12
18. Sambalpur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	150	19	169	434	50	484	584	69	653
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	384	32	416	391	32	423
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
19. Bilaspur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	81	10	91	427	35	462	508	45	553
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	398	25	423	410	25	435
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Convicts ...	4,115	317	4,432	7,666	832	8,498	11,781	1,149	12,930
		Under-trial ...	172	11	183	5,345	394	5,739	5,517	405	5,922
		Civil ...	9	...	9	149	...	149	158	...	158

Jails and Lock-ups of the Central Provinces during the year 1891.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
787	55	842	920	51	971	957·95	49·92	1,007·87			
367	36	403	19	1	20	15·64	1·06	16·70			
30	...	30	1	...	1	1·34	...	1·34			
									974·93	50·98	1,025·91
1,133	119	1,252	1,110	73	1,183	1090·56	74·41	1,164·97			
594	37	631	17	...	17	13·92	0·66	14·58			
15	...	15	...	...	...	0·81	...	0·81			
									1,105·29	75·07	1,180·36
727	85	812	779	36	815	666·31	35·43	701·74			
586	43	629	46	...	46	34·21	1·68	35·89			
7	...	7	...	...	...	1·01	...	1·01			
									701·53	37·11	738·64
707	120	827	167	23	190	235·75	32·91	268·66			
593	35	628	16	...	16	23·34	0·89	24·23			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·39			
									259·48	33·80	293·28
330	26	356	74	9	83	74·03	6·46	80·49			
160	6	166	6	...	6	5·77	0·25	6·02			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·18			
									79·98	6·71	86·69
170	19	189	100	8	108	76·42	7·11	83·53			
145	13	158	10	...	10	8·38	0·81	9·19			
7	...	7	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·14			
									184·94	7·92	92·86
173	27	200	55	2	57	44·28	4·60	48·88			
212	21	233	13	2	15	9·08	0·75	9·83			
15	...	15	1	...	1	1·19	...	1·19			
									54·55	5·35	59·90
207	22	229	59	10	69	50·63	6·78	57·41			
282	15	297	5	...	5	5·83	0·44	6·27			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·17			
									56·63	7·22	63·85
55	2	57	7	...	7	8·00	0·25	8·25			
44	23	67	3	...	3	1·00	0·06	1·06			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
									9·00	0·31	9·31
228	53	281	69	9	78	78·67	10·00	88·67			
163	15	178	9	...	9	5·63	0·39	6·02			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·09			
									84·39	10·39	94·78
257	33	290	112	7	119	90·68	5·86	96·54			
178	12	190	7	...	7	6·28	0·35	6·63			
7	...	7	1	...	1	0·39	...	0·39			
									97·35	6·21	103·56
222	16	238	65	5	70	69·76	4·08	73·84			
144	5	149	1	1	2	4·14	0·26	4·40			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·12			
									74·02	4·34	78·36
199	33	232	84	7	91	69·77	7·76	77·53			
133	11	144	3	...	3	4·02	0·58	4·60			
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...			
									73·79	8·34	82·13
174	23	197	70	6	76	50·46	3·81	54·27			
104	19	123	1	...	1	3·71	0·46	4·17			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·48	...	0·48			
									54·65	4·27	58·92
419	35	454	133	9	142	146·01	10·73	156·74			
164	9	173	11	...	11	7·64	0·45	8·09			
13	...	13	...	...	...	1·20	...	1·20			
									154·85	11·18	166·03
695	68	763	85	21	106	111·63	10·78	122·41			
494	36	530	19	1	20	22·56	0·80	23·36			
7	...	7	...	...	...	0·46	...	0·46			
									134·65	11·58	146·23
235	18	253	82	5	87	70·36	5·32	75·68			
163	7	170	4	...	4	4·66	0·04	4·70			
10	...	10	2	...	2	0·94	...	0·94			
									75·96	5·36	81·32
436	52	488	148	17	165	155·11	16·06	171·17			
376	31	407	15	1	16	12·78	0·74	13·52			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·11			
									168·00	16·80	184·80
380	37	417	128	8	136	104·72	7·71	112·43			
396	24	420	14	1	15	13·97	0·89	14·86			
11	...	11	1	...	1	0·49	...	0·49			
									119·18	8·60	127·78
7,534	843	8,377	4,247	306	4,553	4,151·10	299·98	4,451·08			
5,298	398	5,696	219	7	226	202·56	11·56	214·12			
152	...	152	6	...	6	9·51	...	9·51	4,363·17	311·54	4,674·71

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6										7			8			
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received by transfer.										Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.			
								A.						B.							A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.										
								From jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary jails to district jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.		From jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	1,063	50	492	48	1,555	98	143	5	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	1,707	106	1,813	90	2	7	1
2	Jubbulpore ..	1,108	63	758	104	1,866	167	295	18	...	...	6	...	76	7	...	...	2,243	192	2,435	85	..	39	7
3	Raipur ...	569	32	563	77	1,132	109	365	11	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	1,506	121	1,627	24	1	11	3
	Total ..	2,740	145	1,813	229	4,553	374	803	34	...	...	6	...	94	11	...	...	5,456	419	5,875	199	3	57	11
4	Saugor ...	255	43	597	100	852	143	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	874	143	1,017	135	...	40	...
5	Bhandara ...	81	6	318	29	399	35	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	35	439	68	3	1	1
6	Chanda ...	56	8	199	19	255	27	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	27	297	12	1	3	1
7	Wardha ...	45	4	175	24	220	28	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	29	257	25	5	1	...
8	Balaghat ...	47	7	215	25	262	32	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	32	298	15	...	5	...
9	Sironcha ...	10	...	51	2	61	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	2	64	22	...	...	...
10	Damoh ...	66	12	227	50	293	62	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	62	359	30	1	1	...
11	Seoni ...	85	4	281	36	366	40	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	40	409	2	...	1	...
12	Mandla ...	67	3	215	18	282	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	21	308	39	...	3	...
13	Chhindwara ...	80	12	199	28	279	40	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	40	323	12	...	...	1
14	Betul ...	31	5	133	24	164	29	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	29	273	5	...	1	...
15	Hoshangabad ...	141	13	386	31	527	44	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	44	596	72	...	4	1
16	Narsinghpur ...	111	18	650	71	761	89	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	89	869	271	17	19	2
17	Nimar ...	69	8	227	15	296	23	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	317	23	340	54	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur ...	150	19	428	49	578	68	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	69	653	46	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur ...	81	10	417	35	498	45	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	45	553	99	7	5	...
	Total ...	1,375	172	4,718	556	6,093	728	217	2	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6,325	730	7,055	907	34	84	6
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,115	317	6,531	785	10,646	1,102	1,020	36	14	...	7	...	94	11	...	...	11,781	1,149	12,930	1,106	37	141	17

1—(Judicial.)

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1891.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16			
Released during the year.																									
A.		B.		C.		D.																			
						By order of Government.																			
						a.		b.																	
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
59	5	461	38	143	9	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	..	..	...	2	...	21	...	920	51	957·95	49·92	1,007·87	1
52	3	765	103	168	6	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	...	3	...	20	...	1,110	73	1,090·56	74·41	1,164·97	2
22	2	572	77	77	2	1	...	...	...	...		..	.	..	...	5	...	15	...	779	36	666·31	35·43	701·74	3
133	10	1,798	218	388	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	1	...	10	...	56	...	2,809	160	2,714·82	159·76	2,874·58	
17	1	492	115	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	15	...	167	23	235·75	32·91	268·66	4
9	...	248	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	2	...	...	1	74	9	74·03	6·46	80·49	5
11	2	139	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	2	...	1	...	100	8	76·42	7·11	83·53	6
15	1	123	20	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	1	..	1	...	55	2	44·28	4·60	48·88	7
15	2	166	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	.	2	...	59	10	50·63	6·78	57·41	8
14	...	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	8·00	0·25	8·25	9
3	...	180	50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	11	2	69	9	78·67	10·00	88·67	10
10	...	235	33	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	112	7	90·68	5·86	96·54	11
15	...	162	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	5	69·76	4·08	73·84	12
14	...	168	29	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	84	7	69·77	7·76	77·53	13
22	4	137	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	70	6	50·46	3·81	54·27	14
20	...	296	30	13	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	12	2	133	9	146·01	10·73	156·74	15
23	...	363	49	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	85	21	111·63	10·78	122·41	16
17	2	160	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	...	1	...	1	1	82	5	70·36	5·32	75·68	17
48	1	316	48	10	2	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	5	..	2	...	9	1	148	17	155·11	16·06	171·17	18
16	...	245	30	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	3	...	6	...	128	8	104·72	7·71	112·43	19
269	13	3,448	510	62	10	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	13	.	24	1	73	8	1,438	146	1,436·28	140·22	1,576·50	
402	23	5,246	728	450	27	7	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	14	..	34	1	129	8	4,247	306	4,151·10	299·98	4,451·08	

Showing Religion, Age and previous Occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christains.																	
		A.		B.		C.													
Serial Number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	7	1	85	4	375	39	...	...	25	4	8	1	430	36
2	Jubbulpore ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	97	11	488	71	6	...	163	22	24	5	618	92
3	Raipur ...	1	...	1	...	4	...	29	1	499	68	...	...	29	8	6	4	492	63
	Total ...	3	...	2	...	12	1	211	16	1,362	178	6	...	217	34	38	10	1,540	191
4	Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	8	425	83	11	...	106	9	23	12	475	70
5	Bhandara ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	29	...	271	28	7	...	11	1	3	...	278	25
6	Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	1	110	14	...	...	73	4	6	2	157	13
7	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	141	13	...	1	18	8	3	1	136	17
8	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	146	19	...	...	47	5	6	1	173	17
9	Sironcha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	47	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2
10	Damoh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	167	39	4	...	27	7	12	3	169	36
11	Seoni ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	50	4	129	16	1	...	101	16	5	1	237	29
12	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	58	4	1	1	149	9	1	1	145	17
13	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	117	13	...	...	59	15	31	1	171	22
14	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	100	21	...	...	28	3	3	1	110	20
15	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	49	3	235	14	1	...	99	14	8	5	325	23
16	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	43	2	492	57	1	...	114	12	18	7	543	58
17	Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45	4	173	11	...	...	8	...	3	...	179	15
18	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	2	319	30	...	...	93	17	7	2	359	36
19	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	21	3	196	16	...	...	199	15	6	4	343	27
	TOTAL ...	...	...	1	...	5	1	428	38	3,126	380	26	2	1,132	135	107	41	3,825	427
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3	...	3	...	17	2	639	54	4,488	558	32	2	1,349	169	145	51	5,365	618

N. B.—Details of Religions included in column 3 E.—Gond, Purdhan, Bhils, Khond, Nut, Gandas, Binwar, Bhumia, Mang, Garodi, Parsi, Rajbhar, Aghori, Porka.

2—(Judicial.)

and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1891.

C.		D.		5											6			7
				Previous occupation.														
				Males.							Females.							
				A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K,				
40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.	
53	10	1	1	25	...	61	147	64	70	125	31	1	15	1	492	48	540	1
105	6	11	1	16	...	85	201	72	75	309	61	3	38	2	758	104	862	2
54	9	11	1	21	...	67	437	8	8	22	53	4	20	...	563	77	640	3
212	25	23	3	62	...	213	785	144	153	456	145	8	73	3	1,813	229	2,042	
81	16	18	2	15	...	84	195	4	74	225	59	5	36	...	597	100	697	4
35	4	2	...	13	...	11	244	9	33	8	26	3	...	...	318	29	347	5
34	4	2	...	8	...	3	57	9	69	53	13	...	6	...	199	19	218	6
34	6	2	...	3	...	24	59	15	9	65	19	1	4	...	175	24	199	7
36	7	...	...	11	2	17	121	8	26	30	19	...	6	...	215	25	240	8
25	...	1	...	1	...	4	39	2	1	4	2	...	...	...	51	2	53	9
38	10	8	1	4	...	10	50	6	19	138	38	5	7	...	227	50	277	10
38	6	1	...	8	...	7	78	25	23	140	26	1	9	...	281	36	317	11
69	...	...	...	7	...	6	156	3	7	36	13	...	5	...	215	18	233	12
24	5	1	...	13	2	16	96	4	38	30	14	1	13	...	199	28	227	13
18	3	2	...	5	...	13	56	1	11	47	19	3	2	...	133	24	157	14
47	3	6	...	16	...	45	150	29	13	133	20	2	9	...	386	31	417	15
78	6	11	...	30	1	36	288	19	75	201	67	...	4	...	650	71	721	16
43	...	2	...	9	1	18	73	34	20	72	6	...	8	1	227	15	242	17
51	9	11	2	13	...	99	176	23	95	22	27	3	18	1	428	49	477	18
66	4	2	...	15	...	6	284	3	29	80	26	2	7	...	417	35	452	19
717	83	69	5	171	6	399	2,122	194	542	1,284	394	26	134	2	4,718	556	5,274	
929	108	92	8	233	6	612	2,907	338	695	1,740	539	34	207	5	631	785	7,316	

Kurku, Byga, Satnami, Kanjar, Behelia, Domas, Tonia, Bharia, Dahat, Pathari, Bhanjaras, Sours, Kole, Kolhabhuti, Badak, Bhat, Baldar, Kunva, Chamars.

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1891

1	2	3	4									
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Numbers according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	A	4	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		B	86	4	99	13	131	13	75	11	38	...
		C	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	4	1
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
	* Total admissions ...		90	6	101	13	139	13	78	11	44	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		4	...	18	3	60	6	101	12	138	5
2	Jubbulpore ...	A	19	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
		B	101	25	199	45	266	21	88	4	23	3
		C	...	...	2	...	9	...	9	...	10	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
	* Total admissions ...		120	27	202	48	277	21	100	4	33	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		14	1	44	10	176	13	145	8	157	14
3	Raipur ...	A	6	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	60	13	111	28	117	17	60	6	46	4
		C	...	1	9	1	5	1	19	...	34	...
		D	...	...	3	...	3	...	7	...	6	...
	* Total admissions ...		66	16	124	29	126	18	86	6	86	4
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		15	...	30	5	60	8	156	7	204	7
	Grand Total admissions		276	49	427	90	542	52	264	21	163	8
	Grand total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		33	1	92	18	296	27	402	27	499	26
4	Saugor ...	A	8	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	59	28	193	54	152	7	45	3	28	4
		C	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	12	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	* Total admissions ...		67	29	197	55	156	7	49	3	42	4
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		10	7	42	2	29	2	40	6	26	1
5	Bhandara ...	A	12	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
		B	74	8	97	13	69	4	16	1	16	1
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	13	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	* Total admissions ..		86	9	97	13	70	4	23	1	29	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		6	...	18	5	30	2	10	1	6	...
6	Chanda ...	A	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	22	2	55	7	48	6	26	2	22	1
		C	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	* Total admissions ...		24	2	57	8	51	6	29	2	24	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		...	...	12	1	27	5	21	1	32	...

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
* Classes A, B, C, D.

and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

length of sentence.												5		
F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
						A.		B.						
						For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
16	2	16	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	...	468	45	513
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
16	2	17	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	...	492	48	540
191	8	145	11	44	1	137	5	82	...	...	...	920	51	971
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	5	27
12	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	697	99	796
5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
18	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	758	104	862
248	13	134	10	41	...	83	4	67	...	1	...	1,110	73	1,183
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
29	2	14	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	5	1	448	72	520
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	3	81
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
50	2	14	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	5	1	563	77	640
178	6	60	2	28	1	6	...	42	...	...	...	779	36	815
84	4	32	1	...	...	13	2	2	1	10	1	1,813	229	2,042
617	27	339	23	113	2	226	9	191	...	1	...	2,809	160	2,969
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	3	15
33	1	13	...	...	...	9	...	23	...	...	...	555	97	652
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
41	1	13	...	...	...	9	...	23	...	...	1	597	100	697
14	3	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	167	23	190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	16
7	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	283	28	311
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	1	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	2	...	318	29	347
2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	9	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	1	5
6	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	187	18	205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1
6	...	3	...	...	...	2	..	1	...	2	...	199	19	218
6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	8	108

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4									
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Numbers according to									
			A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Wardha ...	A	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	42	7	35	9	39	1	15	3	6	...
		C	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	1
		D	..	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		46	10	38	9	46	1	16	3	8	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		1	1	11	1	23	...	9	...	3	...
8	Balaghat ...	A	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	40	5	66	10	49	5	31	1	11	1
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		49	6	67	11	50	5	31	1	11	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		...	1	12	2	20	3	14	1	10	1
9	Sironcha ...	A	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	6	...	17	1	17	...	6	...	4	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		6	1	17	1	17	...	7	...	4	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		...	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	1	...
10	Damoh ...	A	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		B	47	23	81	17	28	4	22	4	10	...
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	12	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	*Total admissions ...		49	24	82	17	30	4	29	4	23	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		1	1	15	4	17	2	20	2	10	...
11	Seoni ...	A	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	52	15	95	9	67	8	22	2	14	...
		C	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	...
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		55	16	99	10	73	8	23	2	16	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		3	...	16	3	38	2	23	2	14	...
12	Mandla. ...	A	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	37	3	38	12	102	3	17	...	2	...
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		37	3	38	12	104	3	18	...	4	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		...	...	30	...	28	4	3	...	...	1
13	Chhindwara ...	A	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	26	8	84	13	52	2	19	1	3	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		D	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		28	10	86	13	54	2	19	1	3	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		4	...	22	5	24	...	18	1	3	1

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
*4. Classes A. B. C. D.

3—(Judicial).—(Continued).

length of sentences.

F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
						A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
7	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	150	20	170
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
15	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	2	...	175	24	199
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	2	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	202	23	225
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	215	25	240
2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	10	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2	53
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	198	49	247
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	227	50	277
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	9	78
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
6	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	263	34	297
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
7	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	(a)	2	...	281	36	317
13	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	112	7	119
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	..	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	203	18	221
4	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
8	...	3	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	215	18	233
4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	65	5	70
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	192	25	217
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	199	28	227
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	7	91

(a) to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4									
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	Betul ...	A	2	...	3	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
		B	35	11	34	10	31	1	9	1	3	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
		D	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
	* Total admissions ...		37	11	39	11	31	1	10	1	9	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		2	3	8	1	14	...	11	1	24	1
15	Hoshangabad ..	A	8	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	74	6	110	9	98	6	25	2	39	1
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	* Total admissions ...		82	9	111	11	99	6	26	2	43	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		2	...	13	2	44	3	27	3	30	1
16	Narsinghpur ...	A	8	6	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
		B	91	19	171	23	177	12	64	5	23	1
		C	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	1	...
		D	1	...	4	...	8	...	5	...	5	...
	* Total admissions ...		100	25	178	24	191	13	75	5	29	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		3	7	30	10	20	4	14	...	8	...
17	Nimar ...	A	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	30	4	52	6	59	4	12	...	21	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	10	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	* Total admissions ...		32	4	53	6	60	4	28	...	31	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		4	2	22	2	26	1	14	...	13	...
18	Sambalpur ...	A	11	3	13	3	2	1	2	...	...	...
		B	51	5	95	15	136	17	29	3	12	...
		C	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	18	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
	* Total admissions ...		62	8	103	18	146	18	43	3	33	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		3	...	19	5	51	6	29	3	21	1
19	Bilaspur ...	A	7	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
		B	61	11	102	8	138	12	57	3	20	...
		C	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...
		D	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	* Total admissions ...		68	11	104	8	144	12	66	3	21	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		8	...	24	2	67	5	16	1	10	...
Total District Jails.	* Total admissions ...		828	178	1,371	227	1,322	94	492	31	330	11
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		47	22	294	45	463	39	269	22	211	7
Grand Total.	* Total admissions ...		1,104	227	1,798	317	1,864	146	756	52	493	19
	Total remaining on 31st December 1891 ...		80	23	386	63	759	66	671	49	710	33

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
* Classes A. B. C. D.

3 Judicial—(for Convicts only)—(Concluded).

												5		
length of sentence.														
F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
						A.		B.						
						For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	117	23	140
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	133	24	157
8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	6	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14
10	1	9	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	369	26	395
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
12	1	9	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	386	31	417
12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	133	9	142
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	21
37	2	8	...	1	...	7	1	16	...	6	...	601	63	664
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
39	2	8	...	1	...	7	1	16	...	6	...	650	71	721
8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	21	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	185	15	200
5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	227	15	242
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	82	5	87
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	7	36
16	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	346	41	387
5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	49	1	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
22	1	8	..	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	428	49	477
16	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	148	17	165
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
1	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	387	35	422
2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
3	...	5	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	417	35	452
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	128	8	136
194	7	73	1	3	...	35	4	44	1	26	2	4,718	556	5,274
113	8	35	2	3	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1,438	146	1,584
278	11	105	2	3	...	48	6	46	2	36	3	6,531	785	7,316
730	35	374	25	116	2	228	9	191	1	2	...	4,247	306	4,553

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

II-C.—Prisons 4.—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1891, who had been previously convicted.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio of column 4 D. to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						Serial Number.
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.			
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Nagpur ...	492	48	540	58	2	18	1	9	3	85	6	91	17·27	12·50	16·85	8	1	9	1	...	1	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	758	104	862	86	8	23	1	21	1	130	10	140	17·15	9·61	16·24	24	5	29	6	1	7	2
3	Raipur ...	563	77	640	82	3	21	2	16	3	119	8	127	21·13	10·39	19·84	6	4	10	...	...	...	3
	Total ..	1,813	229	2,042	226	13	62	4	46	7	334	24	358	18·42	10·48	17·53	38	10	48	7	1	8	
4	Saugor ...	597	100	697	70	3	28	2	15	2	113	7	120	18·93	7·00	17·22	23	12	35	4	...	4	4
5	Bhandara ...	318	29	347	31	1	8	1	3	...	42	2	44	13·20	6·89	12·68	3	...	3	...	...	...	5
6	Chanda ...	199	19	218	20	1	9	...	5	...	34	1	35	17·08	5·26	16·05	6	2	8	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha ...	175	24	199	14	1	6	2	4	...	24	3	27	13·71	12·50	13·57	3	1	4	1	...	1	7
8	Balaghat ...	215	25	240	26	...	12	1	2	...	40	1	41	18·60	4·00	17·09	6	1	7	2	...	2	8
9	Sironcha ...	51	2	53	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	5	9·80	...	9·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	227	50	277	28	4	13	...	4	...	45	4	49	19·82	8·00	17·69	12	3	15	3	...	3	10
11	Seoni ...	281	36	317	26	3	5	...	7	...	38	3	41	13·52	8·33	12·93	5	1	6	...	...	...	11
12	Mandla ...	215	18	233	10	2	2	...	8	...	20	2	22	9·30	11·11	9·44	1	1	2	...	...	...	12
13	Chhindwara ...	199	28	227	16	4	3	...	1	...	20	4	24	10·05	14·29	10·57	3	1	4	1	...	1	13
14	Betul ...	133	24	157	10	2	4	1	5	...	19	3	22	14·29	12·50	14·01	3	1	4	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	386	31	417	25	...	8	...	4	...	37	...	37	9·58	...	8·87	8	5	13	1	...	1	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	650	71	721	77	3	21	1	16	1	114	5	119	17·54	7·04	16·50	18	7	25	3	...	3	16
17	Nimar ...	227	15	242	14	2	1	...	1	...	16	2	18	7·05	13·33	7·44	3	...	3	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur ...	428	49	477	47	5	23	1	22	3	92	9	101	21·49	18·36	21·17	7	2	9	4	1	5	18
19	Bilaspur ...	417	35	452	28	2	5	...	5	1	38	3	41	9·11	8·57	9·07	6	4	10	...	...	...	19
	Total ...	4,718	556	5,274	443	33	152	9	102	7	697	49	746	14·77	8·81	14·14	107	41	148	19	1	20	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,531	785	7,316	669	46	214	13	148	14	1,031	73	1,104	15·79	9·30	15·09	145	51	196	26	2	28	

II-C.—Prisons 6.—Judicial—(for Convicts only.)

Showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1891.

1	2	3		4		5						6											7	8	
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.													
												A.		B.—By Jail Officers.								C.			
														a.		b.		c.		d.	e.				
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of columns 6 C. to column 3.	Ratio of column 6 d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Serial Number.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
1	Nagpur ...	957·95	49·92	26	1	266	7	369	2	690	11	26	1	67	5	95	...	417	11	59	686	5	1,372	136·03	4·66	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,090·56	74·41	18	...	113	1	289	32	205	37	18	...	32	4	22	39	156	5	21	376	22	695	59·66	3·58	2
3	Raipur ...	666·31	35·43	16	...	24	...	262	...	200	4	16	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	64	416	2	506	72·10	15·16	3
	Total ...	2,714·82	159·76	60	1	403	8	920	34	1,095	52	60	1	100	11	122	39	573	16	144	1,478	29	2,573	89·51	6·33	
4	Saugor ...	235·75	32·91	...	...	13	2	45	...	37	...	...	...	4	...	17	...	29	...	4	41	2	97	36·10	4·39	4
5	Bhandara ...	74·03	6·46	3	...	...	...	100	...	25	1	3	...	...	...	26	...	1	...	11	87	1	129	160·26	9·65	5
6	Chanda ...	76·42	7·11	...	...	9	...	34	...	22	10	...	...	23	3	25	7	1	...	5	11	...	75	89·78	8·33	6
7	Wardha ...	44·28	4·60	1	...	...	...	83	2	...	4	1	...	9	...	12	1	...	...	3	59	5	90	184·12	3·75	7
8	Balaghat ...	50·63	6·78	1	...	15	...	64	2	19	2	1	...	17	...	15	...	3	...	4	59	4	103	179·41	4·25	8
9	Sironcha ...	8·00	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	78·67	10·00	1	...	7	...	41	1	18	13	1	...	3	...	9	5	5	...	4	45	9	81	91·35	6·45	10
11	Seoni ...	90·68	5·86	1	...	3	...	9	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	4	6	...	20	20·72	28·57	11
12	Mandla ...	69·76	4·08	...	...	8	...	49	...	16	2	...	...	3	...	22	1	1	...	...	47	1	75	1·01	...	12
13	Chhindwara ...	69·77	7·76	3	...	3	...	92	...	6	5	3	...	13	...	15	3	2	...	7	64	2	109	140·59	10·03	13
14	Betul ...	50·46	3·81	4	...	4	...	71	1	30	5	4	...	2	...	18	...	28	3	8	49	3	115	211·90	8·25	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	146·01	10·73	...	...	4	...	91	...	30	6	...	...	3	...	40	...	27	2	4	51	4	131	83·58	3·30	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	111·63	10·78	...	...	1	...	69	...	17	1	...	...	1	...	29	1	3	...	11	43	...	88	71·89	14·47	16
17	Nimar ...	70·36	5·32	...	...	1	...	50	4	5	...	...	...	2	...	19	2	...	...	2	33	2	60	79·28	3·70	17
18	Sambalpur ...	155·11	16·06	1	1	4	...	31	11	22	10	1	1	3	8	10	2	12	6	5	27	5	80	46·73	9·61	18
19	Bilaspur ...	104·72	7·71	...	...	...	...	31	4	5	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	3	23	4	41	36·47	9·09	19
	Total ...	1,436·28	140·22	15	1	72	2	860	25	258	61	15	1	93	12	258	23	119	11	75	645	42	1,294	82·08	6·27	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,151·10	299·98	75	2	475	10	1,780	59	1,353	113	75	2	193	23	380	62	692	27	219	2,123	71	3,867	86·88	6·46	

II C.-Prisons 7.—Judicial—(for Convicts only.)

Showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1891.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						10
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were.						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail.						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail.						Serial Number.
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Nagpur ...	492	48	426	48	35	...	31	...	957·95	49·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Jubbulpore ...	758	104	685	104	28	...	45	...	1,090·56	74·41	13·41	...	21	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	1	...	1
3	Raipur ...	563	77	540	77	13	...	10	...	666·31	35·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ..	1,813	229	1,651	229	76	...	86	...	2,714·82	159·76	13·41	...	21	..	20	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	1	...	3
4	Saugor ...	597	100	521	100	72	...	4	...	235·75	32·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Bhandara ...	318	29	291	29	21	...	6	...	74·03	6·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
6	Chanda ...	199	19	185	19	4	...	10	...	76·42	7·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
7	Wardha ...	175	24	147	24	19	...	9	...	44·28	4·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
8	Balaghat ...	215	25	201	25	9	...	5	...	50·63	6·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
9	Sironcha ...	51	2	46	2	4	...	1	...	8·00	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
10	Damoh ...	227	50	207	50	15	...	5	...	78·67	10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
11	Seoni ...	281	36	266	36	12	...	3	...	90·68	5·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
12	Mandla ...	215	18	212	18	2	...	1	..	69·76	4·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
13	Chhindwara ...	199	28	177	23	17	...	5	...	69·77	7·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
14	Betul ...	133	24	120	24	10	...	3	...	50·46	3·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
15	Hoshangabad ...	386	31	371	31	7	...	8	...	146·01	10·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
16	Narsinghpur ...	650	71	608	71	28	...	14	...	111·63	10·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
17	Nimar ...	227	15	179	15	24	...	24	...	70·36	5·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
18	Sambalpur ...	428	49	422	49	4	...	2	...	155·11	16·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
19	Bilaspur ...	417	35	399	35	12	...	6	...	104·72	7·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
																												19
	Total ...	4,718	556	4,352	556	260	...	106	...	1,436·28	140·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,531	785	6,003	785	336	...	192	...	4,151·01	299·98	13·41	...	21	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	1	...	

II-C.—Prisons 10.—(Financial.)

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1891, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11	12
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.				Rations. A. Total cost.	Rations. B. Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.	Establishment. A. Total cost.	Establishment. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Police Guard. A. Total cost.	Police Guard. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Hospital charges. A. Total cost.	Hospital charges. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Hospital charges. C. Cost per head of average number sick.	Clothing. A. Total cost.	Clothing. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Contingencies. A. Total cost.	Contingencies. B. Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial Number.
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Nagpur ...	1,007·87	16·70	1·34	1025·91	29,375	28 10 1	(a)28,806	28 1 3	...	...	2,404	2 5 6	70 1 5	6,656	6 9 8	4,303	4 3 1	71,544 0 0	69 11 9	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,164·97	14·58	0·81	1180·36	37,778	32 0 5	(b)13,404	11 5 8	...	...	1,142	0 15 5	60 12 5	4,710	4 0 8	6,117	5 2 11	68,151 0 0	53 8 0	2
3	Raipur ...	70·74	35·89	1·01	738·64	17,680	23 15 6	10,384	14 0 11	...	...	583	0 12 7	32 1 11	4,117	5 13 10	2,524	3 6 8	35,288 0 0	47 12 4	3
	Total ...	2,874·58	67·17	3·16	2,944·91	84,833	28 13 4	52,594	17 13 8	...	...	4,129	1 6 5	57 15 4	15,483	5 6 2	12,944	4 6 4	1,69,983 0 0	57 11 6	
4	Saugor ...	268·66	24·23	0·39	293.28	7,001	23 14 5	4,019	13 11 3	...	...	910	3 1 8	105 5 2	2,336	8 11 1	2,355	8 0 5	16,621 0 0	56 10 9	4
5	Bhandara ...	80·49	6·02	0·18	86·69	1,878	21 11 4	2,271	26 3 1	...	...	88	1 0 2	214 10 2	651	8 1 4	634	7 5 0	5,522 0 0	63 11 2	5
6	Chanda ...	83·53	9·19	0·14	92·86	2,145	23 2 1	3,304	35 9 3	...	...	177	1 14 5	50 0 0	439	5 4 1	744	8 0 2	6,809 0 0	73 5 2	6
7	Wardha ...	48·88	9·83	1·19	59·90	878	14 15 3	2,359	39 6 1	...	...	20	0 5 4	10 2 5	211	4 5 0	411	6 13 9	3,879 0 0	64 12 1	7
8	Balaghat ...	57·41	6·27	0·17	63·85	953	14 15 5	2,290	35 13 10	...	...	9	0 2 3	6 11 5	371	6 7 4	313	4 14 5	3,936 0 0	61 10 8	8
9	Sironcha ...	8·25	1·06	...	9·31	162	17 6 5	816	87 10 4	...	...	40	4 4 9	266 10 8	98	11 14 1	134	14 6 3	1,250 0 0	134 4 3	9
10	Damoh ...	88 67	6·02	0·09	94·78	1,634	17 4 1	2,858	30 2 6	...	...	87	0 14 8	47 8 8	530	5 15 7	467	4 14 10	5,576 0 0	58 13 8	10
11	Seoni ...	96 54	6·63	0·39	103·56	560	5 6 10	2,914	28 2 2	...	...	49	0 7 6	19 4 7	389	4 0 5	546	5 4 4	4,458 0 0	43 0 9	11
12	Mandla ...	73 84	4·40	0·12	78·36	1,673	21 6 1	2,618	33 6 7	...	...	46	0 9 5	21 1 7	518	7 0 3	458	5 13 6	5,313 0 0	67 12 10	12
13	Chhindwara ...	77·53	4·60	...	82·13	1,068	13 0 0	2,832	34 7 8	...	...	136	1 10 5	183 12 6	489	6 4 10	437	5 5 1	4,962 0 0	60 6 7	13
14	Betul ...	54·27	4·17	0·48	58·92	1,216	20 12 11	2,965	50 5 2	...	...	105	1 12 6	62 13 11	460	8 7 7	520	8 13 2	5,266 0 0	89 6 0	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	156·74	8·09	1·20	166·03	3,712	22 9 10	4,198	25 4 6	...	...	158	0 15 2	17 9 6	1,050	6 11 2	1,140	6 13 10	10,258 0 0	61 12 6	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	122·41	23 36	0·46	146·23	2,688	18 7 0	3,176	21 11 6	...	...	50	0 5 6	19 7 3	820	6 11 2	1,368	9 5 8	8,102 0 0	55 6 5	16
17	Nimar ...	75·68	4·70	0·94	81·32	1,176	14 10 1	2,628	32 5 1	...	...	8	0 1 6	4 4 5	332	4 6 2	332	4 1 3	4,476 0 0	55 0 8	17
18	Sambalur ...	171·17	13·52	0·11	184·80	3,312	18 1 0	4,089	22 2 0	...	...	460	2 7 9	45 7 3	1,009	5 14 8	1,061	5 11 10	9,961 0 0	53 14 5	18
19	Bilaspur ...	112·43	14·86	0·49	127·78	1,964	15 6 10	2,369	18 8 7	...	...	155	1 3 5	16 15 0	326	2 14 4	471	3 10 11	5,285 0 0	41 5 9	19
	Total ...	1,576·50	146·95	6·35	1,729 80	32,050	18 9 0	45,706	26 6 9	...	...	2,498	1 7 1	43 4 8	10,029	6 5 9	11,391	6 9 4	1,01,674 0 0	58 12 5	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,451·08	214·12	9·51	4,674·71	1,16,883	25 0 10	98,300	21 0 5	...	...	6,627	1 6 8	51 6 4	25,512	5 11 8	24,335	5 3 3	2,71,657 0 0	58 1 9	

(a) Inclusive of full pay of Superintendent.
(b) Exclusive of the pay of the Superintendent which is charged to the School of Industry.

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and

1	2	3	4	5
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement No. X.)	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11 Statement X.)	Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement XIII.)
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Nagpur	71,544 0	69 11	31,436 10
2	Jubbulpore	63,151 0	53 8	25,933 13
6	Raipur	35,288 0	47 12	17,260 4
	Total ...	1,69,983 0	57 11	74,630 11
4	Sanger	16,621 0	56 10	2,074 8
5	Bhandara	5,522 0	63 11	1,464 10
6	Chanda	6,809 0	73 5	...
7	Wardha	3,879 0	64 12	1,463 9
8	Balaghat	3,936 0	61 10	920 3
9	Sironcha	1,250 0	134 4	...
10	Damoh	5,576 0	58 13	700 0
11	Seoni	4,458 0	43 0	2,727 11
12	Mandla	5,313 0	67 12	1,133 10
13	Chhindwara	4,962 0	60 6	2,492 7
14	Betul	5,266 0	89 6	541 11
15	Hoshangabad	10,253 0	61 12	877 7
16	Narsinghpur	8,102 0	55 6	299 12
17	Nimar	4,476 0	55 0	1,397 3
18	Sambalpur	9,961 0	53 14	3,355 4
19	Bilaspur	5,285 0	41 5	2,246 15
	Total ...	1,01,674 0	58 12	21,696 14 —80 4 21,616 10
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,71,657 0	58 1	96,327 9 —80 4 96,247 5

To calculate the "Average cash earnings per head" for column 6 of this Statement, the "Total cash

14.—(Financial).

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1891.

6*	7	8	9	
Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5.)	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6.)	Remarks.	Serial Number.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
31 6	40,107 6	38 5		
21 15	37,217 3	31 9		2
23 5	18,027 12	24 7		3
25 5	95,352 5	32 6		
7 1	14,546 8	49 9		4
16 14	4,057 6	46 13		5
.....	6,809 0	73 5		6
24 . 7	2,415 7	40 5		7
14 6	3,015 13	47 4		8
.....	1,250 0	134 4		9
7 6	4,874 0	51 7		10
26 5	1,730 5	16 11		11
14 7	4,179 6	53 5		12
30 5	2,469 9	30 1		13
9 3	4,724 5	80 3		14
5 4	9,380 9	56 8		15
2 0	7,802 4	53 6		16
17 2	3,078 13	37 14		17
18 2	6,605 12	35 12		18
17 9	3,038 1	23 12		19
12 7	80,057 6	46 5	Loss at Chanda.	
20 9	1,75,409 11	37 8		

earnings" in column 5 should be divided by the total of column 3, Statement No. X.

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and Civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and observation Cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	884	50	934	957·95	49·92	1,007·87
		Under-trial	20	...	20	15·64	1·06	16·70
		Civil	18	...	18	1·34	...	1·34
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	1,057	100	1,157	1,090·56	74·41	1,164·97
		Under-trial	16	...	16	13·92	0·66	14·58
		Civil	16	...	16	0 81	...	0·81
3	Raipur	Convicts	732	45	777	666·31	35·43	701·74
		Under-trial	29	...	29	34·21	1·68	35·89
		Civil	13	...	13	1·01	...	1·01
	Total	Convicts	2,673	195	2,868	2,714·82	159·76	2,874·58
		Under-trial	65	...	65	63·77	3·40	67·17
		Civil	47	...	47	3·16	...	3·16
4	Saugor	Convicts	218	32	250	235·75	32·91	268·66
		Under-trial	21	...	21	23·34	0·89	24·23
		Civil	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·39
5	Bhandara	Convicts	66	26	92	74·03	6·46	80·49
		Under-trial	11	...	11	5·77	0·25	6·02
		Civil	3	...	3	0·18	...	0·18
6	Chanda	Convicts	80	10	90	76·42	7·11	83·53
		Under-trial	15	...	15	8·38	0·81	9·19
		Civil	5	...	5	0·14	...	0·14
7	Wardha	Convicts	60	8	68	44·28	4·60	48·88
		Under-trial	8	...	8	9·08	0·75	9·83
		Civil	6	...	6	1·19	...	1·19
8	Balaghat	Convicts	48	7	55	50·63	6·78	57·41
		Under-trial	7	...	7	5·83	0·44	6·27
		Civil	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·17
9	Sironcha	Convicts	34	6	40	8·00	0·25	8·25
		Under-trial	11	...	11	1·00	0·06	1·06
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	61	16	77	78·67	10·00	88·67
		Under-trial	10	...	10	5·63	0·39	6·02
		Civil	2	...	2	0 09	...	0·09
11	Seoni	Convicts	112	16	128	90·68	5·86	96·54
		Under-trial	16	...	16	6 28	0·35	6·63
		Civil	4	...	4	0·39	...	0·39
12	Mandla	Convicts	54	8	62	69·76	4·08	73·84
		Under-trial	8	...	8	4·14	0·26	4·40
		Civil	4	4	8	0·12	...	0·12
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	101	11	112	69·77	7·76	77·53
		Under-trial	19	...	19	4·02	0·58	4·60
		Civil	4	...	4	...	...	...
14	Betul	Convicts	102	12	114	50·46	3·81	54·27
		Under-trial	15	...	15	3·71	0·46	4·17
		Civil	3	...	3	0·48	...	0·48
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	139	16	155	146 01	10·73	156·74
		Under-trial	8	...	8	7·64	0.45	8·09
		Civil	8	...	8	1·20	...	1·20
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	67	13	80	111·63	10·78	122·41
		Under-trial	18	...	18	22·56	0·80	23·36
		Civil	2	...	2	0·46	...	0·46
17	Nimar	Convicts	80	15	95	70·36	5·32	75·68
		Under-trial	18	...	18	4·66	0·04	4·70
		Civil	2	...	2	0·94	...	0·94
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	151	27	178	155·11	16·06	171·17
		Under-trial	11	...	11	12·78	0·74	13·52
		Civil	5	...	5	0·11	...	0·11
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	74	18	92	104·72	7·71	112·43
		Under-trial	15	...	15	13·97	0·89	14·86
		Civil	4	...	4	0·49	...	0·49
	Total	Convicts	1,447	241	1,688	1,436·28	140·22	1,576·50
		Under-trial	211	...	211	138·79	8·16	146·95
		Civil	52	4	56	6·35	...	6·35
	GRAND TOTAL	Convicts	4,120	436	4,556	4,151·10	299·98	4,451·08
		Under-trial	276	...	276	202·56	11·56	214·12
		Civil	99	4	103	9·51	...	9·51

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1891.

5			6			7			8			9			Serial Number.
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,073	50	1,123	1,106	24	1,130	32·93	1·12	34·05	21	...	21	2	...	2	
32	4	36	4	...	4	0·25	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,134	79	1,213	475	24	499	17·33	1·25	18·58	20	...	20	...	...	...	
25	4	29	3	...	3	0·21	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
788	49	837	522	21	543	17·24	0·58	17·82	15	...	15	2	...	2	
66	6	72	15	1	16	0·28	0·05	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,995	178	3,173	2,108	69	2,172	67·50	2·95	70·45	56	...	56	4	...	4	
123	14	137	22	1	23	0·74	0·05	0·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
274	45	319	161	11	172	7·63	0·77	8·40	15	...	15	2	..	2	
50	1	51	6	...	6	0·24	...	0 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
2	...	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
95	10	105	12	1	13	0·31	0·06	0·37	...	1	1	...	...	...	
16	1	17	2	...	2	0·04	...	0·04	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
100	10	110	81	15	96	2·91	0·49	3·40	1	...	1	...	...	...	
23	2	25	4	1	5	0·13	0·01	0·14	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53	10	63	91	12	103	1·75	0·21	1·96	1	...	1	...	...	...	
20	...	20	2	...	2	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
63	11	74	73	8	81	1·14	0.14	1·28	2	...	2	...	...	...	
22	4	26	...	2	2	...	0·06	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	2	20	1	1	2	0·01	0 07	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	21	35	2	...	2	0·07	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
98	13	111	43	4	47	1·60	0·19	1·79	11	2	13	1	...	1	
16	2	18	1	...	1	0 04	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
113	10	123	81	2	83	2·52	0·02	2·54	5	...	5	...	...	...	
23	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
75	5	80	70	5	75	1·99	0·19	2·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84	13	97	15	5	20	0·57	0·17	0·74	3	1	4	1	...	1	
19	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70	7	77	43	1	44	1·55	0·02	1·57	3	...	3	...	...	...	
12	4	16	3	1	4	0·07	0·03	0·10	1	...	1	...	...	...	14
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
170	14	184	160	5	165	8·54	0·44	8·98	12	2	14	...	...	...	
10	1	11	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	
154	22	176	83	8	91	1·85	0·26	2·11	4	...	4	...	...	...	
68	5	73	20	1	21	0·44	0·02	0·46	2	...	2	...	...	...	16
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
88	9	97	50	1	51	1·85	0·02	1·87	1	1	2	1	...	1	
18	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
198	24	222	225	13	238	9·32	0·66	9·98	9	1	10	1	...	1	
32	5	37	7	...	7	0·12	0·02	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
136	14	150	162	6	168	8 61	0·27	8·88	6	...	6	...	...	...	
32	1	33	6	...	6	0·27	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,789	219	2,008	1,351	98	1,449	52·15	3·98	56·13	73	8	81	6	...	6	
383	54	437	53	5	58	1·43	0·14	1·57	5	..	5	...	...	...	
29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,784	397	5,181	3,454	167	3,621	119 65	6·93	126·58	129	8	137	10	...	10	
506	68	574	75	6	81	2·17	0·19	2·36	5	...	5	...	...	...	
39	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Serial Number.	Jails.		10			11			A.		
			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	6	...	6	...	...	...	1,154·55	480·77	1,121·18
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	255·75	...	239·52
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	6	...	6	...	...	...	435·56	322·54	428·34
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	215·52	...	205·76
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Raipur	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	783·42	592·71	773·79
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	438·46	595·23	445·80
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	14	...	14	...	...	...	774·64	431·89	755·59
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	344·99	294·11	342·41
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Saugor	Convicts	3	...	3	...	...	...	682·93	334·24	640·21
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	257·07	...	247·62
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhandara	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	162·09	154·79	161·51
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	346·62	...	332·23
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chanda	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059·92	2,109·70	1,149·29
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·73	1,209·87	544·07
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Wardha	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,055·10	2,608·69	2,107·20
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	220·26	...	203·46
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Balaghat	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,441·83	1,179·95	1,410·91
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,545·45	318·98
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	125·00	4,000·00	242·42
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000·00	...	1,886·79
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...	546·59	400·00	530·06
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	177·62	...	166·11
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Seoni	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	893·25	341·30	859·74
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mandla	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003·44	1,225·49	1,015·70
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	214·99	644·32	257·96
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Betul	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	852·16	262·47	810·76
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	808·63	2,173·91	959·23
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	12	...	12	...	...	...	1,095·82	465·98	1,052·70
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	743·53	742·11	743·40
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	886·53	1,250·00	898·97
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nimar	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	710·63	187·97	673·89
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...	1,450·58	869·46	1,390·43
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	547·73	...	517·75
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	6	...	6	...	...	...	1,546·98	778·21	1,494·26
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	429·49	...	403·76
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	32	1	33	...	...	...	940·62	698·30	919·13
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	381·87	612·74	394·69
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	Convicts	46	1	47	...	...	...	832·06	556·70	813·51
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	370·26	519·03	378·29
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

15—(Vital)—(Concluded).

12

Ratio per *mille* of average strength.

B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from other causes.			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
34·38	22·44	33 78	...	...	...	21·92	...	20·84	21·92	...	20·84	
15·78	...	14·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·89	16 79	15·95	...	...	...	18·34	...	17·17	18·34	...	17·17	
15·09	...	14·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25·87	16·37	25·39	...	...	...	22·51	...	21·37	22·51	...	21·37	
8·18	29·76	9·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24·86	18·46	24·51	...	...	..	20·63	...	19·48	20·63	...	19·48	
11·60	14·70	11·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32·36	23·39	31·26	...	...	...	63·62	...	55·83	63·62	...	55·83	
10·28	...	9·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.18	9·28	4·59	...	...	...	...	154·79	12·42	...	154·79	12·42	
6 93	...	6·64	...	...	...	173·31	...	166·11	173·31	...	166·11	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38·08	68·92	40·70	...	...	...	13·09	...	11·97	13·09	...	11·97	
15·51	12·34	15·23	...	...	...	119·33	...	108·81	119·33	...	108·81	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39·52	45·65	40·09	...	...	...	...	22·58	...	20·45	22·58	20·45	
1·10	...	1·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22·51	20·65	22·29	...	...	...	39·51	...	34·84	39·51	...	34·84	
...	136·36	9·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1·25	280·30	9·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70·00	...	66·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20·34	19·00	20·19	...	...	...	139·82	200·00	146·61	139·82	200·00	146·61	
7·10	...	6·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27·79	3·41	26.31	...	...	...	55·13	...	51·79	55·13	...	51·79	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28·51	46·56	29·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8·17	21·90	9·54	...	...	...	42·99	128·86	51·59	42·99	128·86	51·59	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30·72	5·25	28·93	...	...	...	59·45	...	55·28	59·45	...	55·28	
18·87	65·22	23·90	...	...	...	269·54	...	239·80	269·54	...	239·80	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
58·49	41·00	57·29	...	...	...	82·18	186·39	89·32	82·18	186·39	89·32	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·57	24·12	17·24	...	...	...	35·83	...	32·68	35·83	...	32·68	
19·50	25·00	19·69	...	...	...	88·65	...	85·61	88·65	...	85·61	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26·29	3·76	24·71	...	...	...	14·21	187·97	26·43	14·21	187·97	26·43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60·08	41·09	58·30	...	...	...	58·02	62·26	58·42	58·02	62·26	58·42	
9·38	27·02	10·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82·22	35·02	78·98	...	...	...	57.29	...	53·36	57·29	...	53·36	
19·32	...	18·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36·31	28·38	35·60	...	...	...	50·82	57·05	51·38	50·82	57·05	51·38	
10·30	17·16	10·68	...	...	...	36·02	...	34·25	36·02	...	34·25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28·82	23·10	28·44	...	...	...	31·07	26 66	30·78	31·07	26·66	30·78	
10·71	16·42	11·02	...	...	...	24·68	...	23·35	24·68	...	23·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of Cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7, decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7, ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police, to cases reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	1	...	...	...	1	...	100
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118,119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	...	...	1	...	100
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	65	...	...	1	56	38	100
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	3	...	...	1	4	1	100
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	90	1	4	7	82	73	95
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	74	...	1	1	68	43	66
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	20	...	...	1	19	15	95
		Total	252	1	5	11	229	170	88
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	3	...	...	2	3	3	100
10		Murder „ robbers	22	...	1	2	16	16	100
11		Murder „ poison	4	...	1	3	6	2	100
12		Other murders	94	...	...	22	70	51	101
13	307	Attempts at murder	19	...	2	3	17	14	100
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	22	...	...	4	21	19	100
15	376	Rape	44	2	1	4	36	15	95
16	377	Unnatural offences	26	4	...	1	14	6	84
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	23	...	1	1	19	18	96
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	152	4	2	...	134	104	96
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property, or confession, or deterring public servant	2	...	...	...	2	2	100
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	319	...	6	23	291	214	96
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	11	...	1	1	8	8	88
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property, or confession, or deterring public servant	16	...	1	...	17	17	100
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	230	5	2	5	191	128	87
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	25	...	1	...	17	12	107
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	10	1	...	1	9	8	50
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	2	...	...	...	2	...	150
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant, or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine	238	3	1	7	203	140	83
29	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death ar grievous hurt	11	...	...	...	8	5	100
		Total	1,273	19	20	79	1,084	767	92
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against property only.							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	25	...	2	6	16	15	118
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	3	...	2	...	3	2	100
		Robbery with hurt by other means	26	...	...	1	17	16	96
33	392, 393	Robbery in a dwelling house	13	...	...	...	8	5	100
		Robbery on the high-way between sunset and sunrise	24	...	...	...	10	8	91
		Robbery other robberies	34	...	1	1	23	17	103
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Seriour mischief and cognate offences	161	...	1	2	54	26	95
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	123	12	...	1	82	58	80
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	4,806	1,011	98	51	1,772	1,494	78
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	84	8	...	1	63	39	77
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually	5	...	...	2	7	4	100
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	1	...	...	...	1	...	100
		Total	5,305	1,031	104	65	2,056	1,684	79

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for the year 1891.

ses.													Persons.							
Percentage of cases ending in conviction, to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in col. 7			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C,		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate, to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
	Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c.* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a.* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b.* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.					
11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18	A.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	65	...	...	38	18	...	58	68	4	...	...	2	...	65	2	69	1	7	1	61
25	3	...	...	1	3	...	33	25	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	5
89	90	...	...	71	9	...	79	88	...	...	...	7	2	82	2	93	2	...	...	90
63	49	1	...	32	11	1	64	74	2	...	...	17	...	423	178	618	...	21	5	592
79	19	...	...	14	4	1	73	77	...	...	...	2	...	22	1	25	...	...	...	25
74	226	1	...	156	45	2	68	77	6	...	...	30	2	595	183	810	3	28	4	773
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	3	...	...	3	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	9	...	17	...	26	...	...	...	26
62	23	...	...	10	6	4	43	62	1	...	...	5	...	29	...	34	1	3	10	30
33	5	...	...	2	4	1	40	33	1	...	...	11	...	4	1	16	...	2	50	14
73	95	...	...	51	19	30	53	73	4	...	...	29	1	141	1	172	3	12	8	154
82	21	...	...	14	3	2	66	82	...	...	...	4	...	22	5	31	1	1	4	29
90	22	...	...	19	2	4	86	90	2	...	...	6	...	48	...	54	...	1	2	53
41	43	...	...	15	21	1	35	41	10	1	...	5	...	46	...	51	...	4	8	47
43	22	...	..	6	8	...	27	43	1	...	...	1	...	16	...	17	...	3	18	14
68	23	...	...	13	5	...	56	72	3	...	...	1	...	23	2	26	...	6	26	20
77	148	...	..	103	29	3	69	78	4	...	...	2	...	138	2	142	3	2	1	137
100	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15
73	314	...	...	211	71	13	67	75	11	...	...	64	1	482	20	517	1	11	2	501
100	10	...	...	7	...	1	70	100	1	...	...	2	...	10	2	14	1	...	...	13
100	17	...	...	17	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	...	2	4	43
67	202	...	...	118	49	10	58	70	3	...	...	10	...	287	55	352	2	5	1	344
70	28	...	...	12	6	3	43	66	3	...	...	1	2	36	4	43	...	2	5	41
33	5	...	...	3	2	...	60	60	1	...	...	4	...	14	17	35	...	...	...	35
...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	196	4	...	119	51	5	59	70	4	...	...	19	..	282	82	383	...	6	2	365
62	11	...	..	5	3	2	45	62	...	..	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	1	7	12
71	1,192	4	...	730	282	80	61	72	49	1	...	173	4	1,622	191	1,990	12	61	4	1,897
93	32	...	...	15	1	2	47	93	3	...	...	40	1	139	...	180	44	4	3	132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	5	...	...	2	1	1	40	66	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	5
94	25	...	...	15	1	2	60	93	3	...	...	2	...	36	1	39	...	...	...	39
62	13	...	...	5	3	1	38	62	...	...	...	—	...	20	...	20	...	1	5	18
80	22	...	...	8	...	1	36	100	2	...	...	...	...	29	8	37	1	7	24	29
74	35	...	1	17	7	...	47	71	7	...	...	3	...	46	1	50	...	3	6	47
48	154	...	...	23	26	3	15	47	6	...	...	3	...	77	10	90	...	7	9	83
70	99	...	...	50	20	...	50	71	5	...	...	2	...	82	16	100	...	6	7	94
84	3,828	...	...	1,482	276	41	38	84	67	....	..	77	1	2,572	27	2,677	35	79	3	2,552
62	65	...	...	34	19	1	52	64	2	...	...	1	...	107	21	129	...	3	3	126
57	5	...	...	4	3	...	80	57	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	7
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12
82	4,284	...	1	1,655	358	52	38	82	95	...	...	131	2	3,129	84	3,346	80	110	3	3,144

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.		Per
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	
1	2	3	28	29	30	31	
1	115	... Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	1	...	...	
	117	... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*					
2	131 to 136, 138	... Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	... Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes ...	17	...	44	...	
4	212 to 216	... Harbouring an offender	3	...	2	...	
5	224 to 226	... Other offences against public justice	11	...	79	...	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	... Rioting or unlawful assembly	290	...	297	...	
7	140, 170, 171	... Personating public servant, or soldier	4	...	20	...	
		Total ...	325	...	442	...	
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*					
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	
9		„ dacoits ...	...	2	...		12
10		„ robbers ...	7	6	...		10
11		„ poison ...	...	11	...		2
12		Other murders	20	24	...		62
13	307	... Attempts at murder	3	1	4		13
14	304, 308	... Culpable homicide...	4	6	8		27
15	376	... Rape	28	1	17	...	
16	377	... Unnatural offences...	6	2	5		1
17	317, 318	... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	7	...	13	...	
18	305, 306, 309	... Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	30	...	104	...	
19	329, 331, 333	... Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	...	...	15	...	
20	325, 326, 335	... Grievous hurt	168	1	307		5
21	328	... Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	...	10		1
22	327, 330, 332	... Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	4	...	39	...	
23	324	... Hurt by dangerous weapon	129	...	204	...	
24	363 to 369	... Kidnapping or abduction	16	2	18	...	
25	346 to 348	... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purpose of extortion	25	...	10	...	
26	372, 373	... Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	4	...	...	...	
27	371	... Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	
28	353, 354, 356, 357	... Criminal force to public servant, or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	118	...	232	...	
29	304 A., 338	... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	4	...	6	...	
		Total ...	574	56	992	133	
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398	... Dacoity	17	10	63	31	
31	399, 402	... Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	
32	394, 397, 398	... Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	1	...	...		3
		by other means	4	...	26		4
33	392, 393	... Robbery ... in a dwelling house ...	7	...	11	...	
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	8	2	17	...	
		other robberies	16	...	31	...	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435, to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	42	...	38	...	
35	428, 429	... Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	28	...	66	...	
36	454, 455, 457, to 460	... Lurking, house trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	482	1	2,004		2
37	449, to 452	... House trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	58	...	67	...	
38	412, 413	.. Receiving stolen property by dacoity, or habitually ...	2	1	2		2
39	311, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	...	12	...	...	
		Total ...	665	26	2,325	42	

lice 1—(Continued.)

for the year 1891.—(Contd).

sons.—(Contd.)								Property.						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31, who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases, to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases, to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered, to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered, to value of property lost.	Remarks.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of Police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	65	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	66	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
77	96	87	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
234	55	56	1	.	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	86	79	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
374	63	63	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	70	46	...	...	...	...	12	3	2	66	4,129	386	9	
10	35	33	...	...	...	1	6	21	11	52	1,413	286	20	
2	50	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
62	45	40	2	3	...	11	35	3	2	66	69	55	79	
17	81	71	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	73	66		...	...	8	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	
17	37	36	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	37	43	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	56	72	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
103	76	76	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
306	71	63	1	...	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	100	82	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	86	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
181	63	62	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	44	43	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	5	...	...	
10	71	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
188	66	66	1	4	8	14	...	1	1	100	16	16	100	
6	46	50	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
1,047	65	68	4	7	13	75	63	30	16	53	5,647	743	13	
94	99	71	2	...	...	6	3	22	13	59	8,004	523	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	75	60	...	...	..	1	...	3	2	66	1,223	169	14	
25	80	76	...	...	...	5	...	21	11	52	1,232	259	21	
11	55	61	...	1	...	...	...	13	7	54	3,448	235	7	
17	60	81	...	...	...	2	...	20	8	40	5,743	189	3	
31	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	24	18	75	1,074	494	46	
33	43	45	...	..	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55	67	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,985	78	78	4	11	...	55	4	3,518	1,899	54	2,65,207	76,132	28	
63	59	60	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	100	93	93	100	
4	80	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	60	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,325	76	76	6	12	...	73	7	3,625	1,963	54	2,86,024	78,154	27	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157 Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7, decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7, ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police, to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction, to cases decided.	Ca... Inves... *Suo motu.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*									
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	103	2	1	1	94	53	44·	56·	46
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	13	...	...	...	11	8	77·	72·	10
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	100·	100·	1
		Total ...	117	2	1	1	106	62	48·	58·	57
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*									
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	278	100	...	2	157	117	63	74·	174
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	984	27	5	19	780	692	102·	88·	1,015
		{ ordinary ...	9,684	2,751	123	64	4,262	3,567	69·	83·	6,830
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	252	11	4	4	194	124	7·	64·	198
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	254	...	2	4	252	199	102·	79·	262
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house trespass ...	696	57	4	4	599	315	33·	52·	235
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	56	50	...	...	5	4	9·	80·	5
		Total ...	12,204	2,996	138	97	6,249	5,018	70·	80·	8,719
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*									
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	10	1	...	...	7	4	80·	57·	8
50	Chapter VIII, (B), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874 ...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	213	...	4	2	198	143	100·	72·	217
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	46	...	1	4	44	32	89·	72·	42
52		„ Excise Laws ...	607	21	3	9	576	505	87·	87·	535
53		„ Opium Act ...	396	...	2	8	390	327	98·	84·	393
54		„ Railway Laws ...	26	...	...	...	23	19	88·	82·	23
55		„ Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		„ Arms Act ...	285	17	...	4	269	244	91·	90·	260
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 84 of Act V, of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...	2,453	8	7	16	2,385	2,190	98·	92·	2,425
		Total ...	4,036	47	17	43	3,892	3,464	96·	89·	3,903
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	Forest Act, VII of 1878 ...	93	...	...	1	94	80	24·	85·	23
		Section 54 Act X of 1882 ...	8	...	...	...	2	1	100	50·	8
		Do. 57 Act X of 1882 ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	100·	...	3
		Cantonment Act III of 1880 ...	13	...	...	...	13	13	100·	100·	13
		Section XX Criminal Tribes Act XXVII of 1871 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Prisons Act XXVI of 1870 ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	100·	...
		Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Registration Act III of 1877 ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Detail	Post office Act XIV of 1866 ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	50·	100·	1
		Total ...	122	...	...	1	113	96	39·	85	48
		GRAND TOTAL ...	23,310	4,096	285	297	13,730	11,261	78·	82·	18,431

lice 1.—(Continued.)

for the year 1891.—(Contd.)

ses.											Persons.						
tigated by Police.		Number of cases in cols. 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in col. 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction, to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction, to (police) cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of *last* year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested, or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate, to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate. *a*	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate. *b*			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.					
13	14	15			16	17	18	18A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	27	11	.	58·	71·	4	...	...	6	1	80	114	201	...	2	2·	195
...	...	6	2	...	60	75·	1	...	...	...	..	10	4	14	...	...	...	14
...	...	1	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	34	13	...	59·	72·	5	...	..	6	1	91	118	216	...	2	2·	210
2	...	116	39	2	66·	75·	3	...	...	2	..	158	4	164	...	...	...	164
...	...	710	92	23	70·	88·	4	...	...	43	4	1,213	9	1,269	42	28	2·	1,191
1	1	3,535	662	81	51·	84·	110	...	...	88	1	5,749	115	5,953	27	121	2·	5,795
1	...	113	35	5	56·	76·	4	...	...	4	2	178	49	233	4	1	0·56	228
...	...	200	52	6	76·	79·	...	...	...	8	1	321	9	339	3	7	2·	328
...	...	139	56	6	59·	71·	1	3	...	11	...	336	1,001	1,348	...	13	4·	1,335
...	...	4	...	...	80·	100·	...	...	...	...	..	5	2	7	...	...	...	7
4	1	4,817	936	123	55·	83·	122	3	...	156	8	7,960	1,189	9,313	76	170	2·	9,048
...	...	4	2	1	50·	66·	...	...	...	...	..	12	6	18	...	...	...	18
...	...	143	55	10	66·	72·	1	...	...	6	...	222	...	228	5	15	6·	207
...	...	27	12	3	64·	69·	...	...	...	80	..	204	20	304	...	11	5·	293
...	...	460	67	9	86·	87·	3	...	...	14	.	665	73	752	...	14	2.	738
...	...	323	62	9	82·	84·	...	...	...	15	...	486	8	509	...	11	2.	497
...	...	17	3	2	74·	85·	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	30	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	237	24	1	91·	91·	...	...	...	5	..	275	8	288	1	2	0·72	285
...	...	2,166	193	50	89·	92·	12	...	...	24	..	2,534	33	2,591	4	17	0·67	2,564
...	...	3,377	418	85	86·	89·	16	...	...	144	...	4,425	151	4,720	10	70	1·	4,632
...	...	21	3	...	91·	87·	...	...	...	1	...	57	195	253	1	...	...	252
...	...	1	1	1	12·	50·	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	1	4	26·	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	100·	...
...	...	13	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	4	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12	12	...	...	...	12
...	...	1	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2
...	...	36	4	1	75·	90·	...	...	...	1	...	93	210	304	6	7	7·	291
9	2	10,805	2,057	343	58·	84·	293	4	...	641	17	17,916	2,126	20,700	187	448	2·	19,996

PART I—Return of cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Per			
			Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	28	29	30	31
	CLASS IV.—	*Minor offences against the Person.*				
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	84	...	111	...
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt, or endangering life	3	...	11	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ..		...	1	...
		Total ...	87	...	123	...
	CLASS. V—	*Minor offences against property.*				
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking, house trespass, or house-breaking	42	...	120	...
44	379 to 382 ..	Theft ... { of cattle ...	178	...	983	...
		{ ordinary ...	1,123	...	4,564	5
	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	81	...	139	...
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	77	3	240	2
46						
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house trespass ...	776	...	547	...
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	...	5	...
		Total ...	2,279	3	6,598	7
	CLASS VI.—	*Other offences not specified above.*				
49	296 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	9	...	8	...
50	Chapter VIII, (B.) C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874 ...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	54	...	143	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	88	...	185	...
52		„ Excise Laws ...	115	...	613	...
53		„ Opium Act ...	98	...	388	2
54		„ Railway Laws ...	5	...	23	...
55		„ Salt and custom Laws ..	...	...	...	...
56		„ Arms Act ...	30	...	253	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws ...	Public and Local nuisances ...	255	...	2,257	...
		Total ...	654	...	3,870	2
58	Other special and local laws, cognizable by police	Forest Act VII of 1878 ...	67	...	185	...
		Section 54 Act X of 1882 ...	1	...	8	...
		Do. 57 Act X of 1882 ..	...	...	...	...
		Cantonment Act III of 1880 ...	...	...	13	...
		Section XX Criminal Tribes Act XXVII of 1871 ...	...	...	...	...
		Prisons Act XXVI of 1870 ...	...	...	1	...
	Detail	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	1	...	....	....
		Registration Act III of 1877 ...	12	..	...	...
		Post Office Act XIV of 1866 ...	...	...	2	...
		Total ...	81	...	209	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,665	86	14,559	184

lice 1.—Continued.)

for the year 1891.—(Concluded.)

sons.—(Concld.)				Number pending at end of year.				Property.						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31, who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases, to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases, to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of *e, g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before appearance before a Magistrate		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered, to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
				In custody of Police.	On bail.									
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
54	67	66	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
63	69	68	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119	75	74	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
978	83	82	1	8	...	29	...	949	875	92	24,997	23,707	95	
4,516	79	79	5	10	...	91	7	9,140	4,997	54	1,47,320	52,789	36	
128	73	71	1	...	...	7	...	192	122	63	15,130	5,345	35	
236	74	74	...	1	...	6	...	4	13	325	126	882	700	
203	60	61	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,185	78	78	8	19	...	146	7	10,285	6,007	58	1,87,573	82,723	44	
8	66	66	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
143	66	69	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
168	82	61	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
550	82	82	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
385	79	78	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
21	77	77	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
246	90	89	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,228	88	88	...	...	6	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,749	85	83	2	1	7	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	73	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	57	80	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
63	72	77	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,806	78	77	21	40	29	404	77	13,940	7,986	57	4,79,244	1,61,620	34	

II-D.—Police 1.—(Concluded.)

Part II.—Return of Non-cognizable crime for the year 1891.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 & 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High, or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High, or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115 ... Abetment of offence not committed 117 ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. 118, 119 ... Concealing design to commit offence		2 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215 227, 228 ...	Offences against public justice	241	288	...	288	22	282	433	438	29	129	...	278	...	...	1 Died. 1 Escaped.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	53	34	...	34	5	31	51	55	6	15	1	33	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and dispossesion of property ..	98	125	4	129	3	126	164	160	18	45	...	90	...	7	
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	12	13	2	15	...	15	29	2[illegible]	...	10	...	15	...	...	
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	54	55	...	55	1	55	63	6[illegible]	2	7	...	54	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-mark ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	31	22	...	22	1	20	75	80	3	34	...	43	...	...	
		Total ..	496	537	6	543	32	529	815	821	58	240	1	513	...	7	2
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ..	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389 ...Extortion	...	51	55	...	55	4	52	83	88	26	34	...	28	...	...	
		Total ...	51	55	...	55	4	52	83	88	26	34	...	28	...	...	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	4,188	3,692	8	3,700	13	3,575	6,780	6,536	1,149	3,189	...	2,110	...	...	88
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	13	7	...	7	3	4	6	12	...	3	...	9	...	...	
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,685	1,730	14	1,744	70	1,614	3,410	3,244	830	1,289	...	1,099	1	25	
		Total ...	5,887	5,430	22	5,452	86	5,193	10,196	9,792	1,979	4,481	...	3,218	1	113	

		Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																		
18	417 to 420	...Cheating	..	117	90	...	90	9	82	118	119	19	55	...	43	...	...		2 Escaped.
19	403, 404	...Criminal misappropriation of property	...	93	76	6	82	41	45	78	131	12	18	...	101	...	...		
20	409	...Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	44	41	...	41	4	36	57	57	20	12	...	25	...	...		
21	426, 427, 443	...Mischief (simple)	...	176	135	...	135	19	120	276	278	28	157	...	77	...	...	16	
		Total	...	430	342	6	348	73	283	529	585	79	242	...	246	...		16	2
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
22	298	...Offences against religion	..	5	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	...		
23	490 to 492	...Criminal breach of contract of service	..	25	3	...	3	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	..		
24	493 to 498	...Offences relating to marriage	..	277	217	...	217	1	195	246	238	74	108	...	56	...	...		
25	500 to 502	...Defamation	..	302	265	...	265	...	221	381	369	105	200	..	63	...		1	
26	504, 506 to 510	..Intimidation and insult	..	298	283	3	286	3	271	489	479	80	295	...	104	...	...		
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	...Public local nuisances	...	46	35	4	39	...	39	69	70	7	14	...	48	...	...		
28	291-A	...Keeping a lottery office	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
29	Offences under Chapter VIII A., C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.		21	23	...	23	5	23	38	38	5	3	...	30	...	...		
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances	...	43	4	...	4	...	4	8	8	1	1	...	6	...	...		
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immoveable property	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	114	139	..	139	...	113	151	151	33	17	...	98	...		3	
		Total	...	1,155	972	7	979	9	871	1,388	1,359	307	638	...	410	...		4	
		Special Laws—offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																		
		(Detail.)																		
		Municipal Act, XI of 1873	...	1,517	1,919	...	1,919	5	1,917	2,285	2,269	29	209	...	2,030	...		1	
		Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871	...	188	221	1	222	1	217	533	529	61	236	5	226	...		1	
		Stamp Act, I of 1879	...	47	37	...	37	...	37	59	58	...	13	...	45	...	...		
		Forest Act, VII of 1878	...	168	94	...	94	...	94	265	248	3	87	...	158	...	...		
		Arms Act, XI of 1878	...	28	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...		
		Police Act, V of 1861	...	10	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		
		Northern Indian Ferries Act, XVII of 1878	...	2	1	..	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		
		The Legal Practitioners Act, XVIII of 1879	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	..		
		Census Act, XVII of 1890	...	4	14	1	15	...	15	15	15	...	9	...	6	...	...		
		Prisons Act, XXVI of 1870	..	38	56	...	56	...	56	63	62	...	12	...	50	...	...		
		Railway Act, IV of 1879	..	20	19	...	19	1	19	23	23	...	1	...	22	...	...		
		Cantonment Act, III of 1880	...	37	28	26	54	...	28	32	58	...	4	...	54	...	...		
		Gambling Act, III of 1867	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	8	8	...	...	...	8	...	...		
		Excise Act, XXII of 1881	...	10	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...		
		Post Office Act, XIV of 1866	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		
		Land Revenue Act	...	6	86	...	86	...	86	110	110	...	15	...	95	...	...		
		Cruelty to animals Act, II of 1890	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...		3	
		Total	...	2,084	2,485	29	2,514	12	2,477	3,402	3,395	93	587	5	2,705	...		5	
		GRAND TOTAL	...	10,108	9,822	70	9,892	217	9,405	16,413	16,041	2,542	6,222	6	7,121	1		145	4

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns, 2 and 3.	Arrested	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large, at the close of t e year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee — By strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee — By poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land	...	18	7	11	14	428	(a) 77	(b) 66	40	14	6	351
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—											
(a) with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
(b) without murder	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Other professional crimes, viz:—											
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft	...	6	13	12	7	82	70	70	67	3	...	12

criminal purposes and other professional crimes, for the year 1891.

Comparative Return.															
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.
1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	
13			14			15			16			17			18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	104	77	33	95	66	15	61	40	12,501	15,472	476	639	2,940	285	(a) 11 persons released without trial. (b) 4 otherwise disposed of. 2 approvers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	1	70	28	1	70	21	1	67	307	...	868	307	90	2,198	

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment

Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.									
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...
Saugor	...	3	3	94	6	575	...	681	5	35
Damoh	...	1	2	60	4	287	...	354	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	3	3	117	6	629	...	758	...	...
Mandla	...	1	2	54	3	249	...	309	...	...
Seoni	...	1	2	46	4	249	...	302	...	...
Nimar	...	2	1	69	6	310	...	388	...	...
Narsinghpur	...	1	2	56	3	279	...	341	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	1	2	89	6	473	...	571	...	...
Betul	...	1	2	56	3	283	...	345	...	...
Chhindwara	...	1	2	45	3	271	...	322	...	...
Nagpur	...	3	2	129	25	723	...	882	16	87
Wardha	...	1	2	68	4	332	...	407	...	...
Chanda	...	2	2	84	6	483	...	577	...	...
Bhandara	...	1	2	61	4	338	...	406	...	...
Balaghat	...	1	2	40	3	192	...	238	...	...
Raipur	...	2	2	93	6	531	...	634	...	...
Bilaspur	...	2	2	59	4	315	...	382	...	...
Sambalpur	...	1	2	77	6	372	...	458	...	...
Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police Officers...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of Arms and Accoutrements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	29	37	1,297	102	6,891	...	8,357	21	122
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	3	15	...	146	...	164	...	...
Do. do. Warora Branch ...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	13	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	17	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police	...	...	1	15	...	(a)164	...	180	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1	29	41	1,333	102	7,225	...	8,731	21	122

(a) Includes 21 Chowkidars at Rs. 7, and
11 Do. at Rs. 6.

lice 3.

of the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1891.

Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. 11) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III.)	Cost of Police.									
		Other expenses of Column III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. IV and V).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI, VII and VIII).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XII, XIV & XV.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses, other than included in Cols. XII to XVIII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
41,012	...	...	...	...	...	...			3,974	44,986	44,986	...
...	18,600	1,500	...	25,044	46,857	3,144			12,653	1,07,798	1,04,030	3,768
...	6,000	900	...	14,556	22,161	1,968			6,163	51,748	51,748	...
...	13,200	1,500	...	28,650	48,468	3,240			12,418	1,07,476	1,07,476	...
...	6,000	900	...	12,558	19,266	1,512			5,558	45,794	45,794	...
...	7,200	900	...	14,049	19,359	1,776			8,482	51,766	51,766	...
...	10,200	1,600	...	15,684	24,354	2,328			8,116	62,282	62,282	...
...	6,000	1,000	...	14,430	21,468	1,704			8,207	52,809	52,809	...
...	6,000	1,600	...	22,287	36,801	2,784	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	10,576	80,048	80,048	...
...	9,600	1,200	...	13,440	21,792	1,608	21 12 0	6 5 8	5,841	53,481	53,481	...
...	8,400	900	...	12,405	20,928	1,704			6,117	50,454	50,454	...
...	18,000	1,200	...	30,780	63,912	6,432			16,845	1,37,169	1,25,673	11,496
...	9,600	900	...	16,551	25,686	2,064			8,543	63,344	63,344	...
...	10,200	1,100	...	19,194	37,494	2,784			9,193	79,965	79,965	...
...	6,000	900	...	15,753	26,100	1,872			7,535	58,160	58,160	...
...	7,200	900	...	11,280	14,970	1,416			5,287	41,053	41,053	...
...	12,000	1,200	...	23,892	41,046	2,976			13,001	94,118	94,118	...
...	11,400	900	...	15,714	24,513	2,064			8,544	63,135	63,135	...
...	6,000	900	...	16,728	28,824	2,400			7,385	62,237	62,237	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,536	...	...	...	16,536	16,536	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	9,000	9,000	...
41,012	1,71,600	20,000	...	3,22,995	5,43,999	60,312	...	...	1,73,441	13,33,359	13,18,095	15,264
...	...	...	...	10,446	13,578	...	...		5,686	29,710	8,913	20,797
...	...	...	...	996	930	...	...		212	2,138	642	1,496
...	...	...	...	996	1,302	...	...	Rs. a. p. 7 12 0	576	2,874	862	2,012
...	...	...	...	5,082	(b) 14,832	...	...		5,439	25,353	7,606	17,747
41,012	1,71,600	20,000	...	3,40,515	5,74,641	60,312	...	...	1,85,354	13,93,434	13,36,118	57,316

(b) Includes Rs. 2,556,—pay of Chowkidars.

Districts.	Distribution of force.—(Concld.)									
	In District.								On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.
	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Offices.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor ...	...	...	80	447	4	40	84	487	107	40
Damoh ...	...	...	50	202	11	74	61	276	16	...
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	69	307	33	198	102	505	118	30
Mandla ...	...	...	46	180	10	65	56	245	7	...
Seoni ...	...	...	29	147	19	90	48	237	16	...
Nimar ...	...	...	49	218	21	98	70	316	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	...	...	39	187	19	93	58	280	2	...
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	74	377	17	102	91	479	...	...
Betul ...	...	...	48	185	10	98	58	283	3	...
Chhindwara ...	...	...	34	189	11	80	45	269	...	...
Nagpur ...	...	...	62	324	33	213	95	537	247	99
Wardha ...	...	...	52	230	16	104	68	334	...	...
Chanda ...	...	...	63	328	23	135	86	463	26	...
Bhandara ...	...	...	43	254	20	88	63	342	...	...
Balaghat ...	...	...	29	129	13	62	42	191	...	...
Raipur ...	...	...	76	406	16	91	92	497	42	...
Bilaspur ...	...	...	43	223	18	96	61	319	...	...
Sambalpur ...	...	...	58	238	18	111	76	349	24	...
Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police Officers ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of Arms and Accoutrements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	944	4,571	312	1,838	1,256	6,409	608	169
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Do. Warora Branch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	944	4,571	312	1,838	1,256	6,409	608	169

lice 3.—(Concld.)

Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).						Proportion of the police on station duties (officers and men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28.)
		To area.			To population.			To area.			To population.				
		Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.		
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,005	5,91,743	5·55	5·5	·02	820	719	99	7·60	7·5	·03	1,123	986	135	2,085	3·95
2,799	3,25,613	7·90	8·25	1·60	920	910	1,097	11·10	11·38	1·60	1,292	1,256	1,097	727	2·88
3,918	7,48,146	5·17	...	...	987	784	118	10·42	...	...	1,989	1,563	236	3,032	8·06
4,719	3,39,373	15·27	...	...	1,098	964	16	20·88	...	...	1,501	1,277	20	573	2·53
3,247	3,70,767	10·75	10·12	·25	1,227	1,246	748	18·45	19·89	·25	2,106	2,229	748	799	4·54
3,340	2,53,486	8·61	...	...	653	...	...	12·51	...	...	949	...	...	660	2·47
1,916	3,67,026	5·62	5·66	·4	1,076	988	654	8·48	8·1	4·	1,624	1,488	654	1,829	8·09
4,437	5,29,945	7·77	...	...	928	...	..	9·84	...	...	1,175	...	...	1,349	2·99
3,905	3,23,196	11·32	10·8	...	937	849	...	16·76	15·3	...	1,387	1,195	...	1,081	4·64
3,915	4,07,494	12·16	·12	·06	1,265	1,082	...	17·55	·18	·09	1,827	1,587	116	723	3·24
3,786	7,57,862	3·84	5·10	·10	769	699	79	9·81	...	...	1,963	...	...	1,371	3·55
2,401	4,00,854	5·90	...	..	985	871	512	8·51	...	...	1,421	1,239	181	1,461	5·18
10,785	6,97,610	18·69	18·36	·01	1,209	1,078	137	27·58	25·12	0·16	1,784	1,475	620	805	2·06
3,922	7,42,850	9·66	9·10	3·	1,829	1,564	27	13·20	...	...	2,501	2,032	560	1,005	3·38
3,146	3,83,331	13·22	...	...	1,610	...	560	19·91	...	...	2,426	...	...	671	4·24
11,885	15,84,427	18·74	18·12	2·12	2,499	2,141	...	24·65	23·37	20·	3,287	2,808	89	1,675	3·47
7,798	11,64,158	20·41	20·49	3·	3,047	2,042	68	29·31	30·71	35·6	4,376	2,918	485	1,217	4·57
4,521	7,96,413	9·87	9·90	...	1,739	1,714	485	15·27	15·	...	2,690	2,642	47	2,537	8·57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,445	10,784,294	9·93	...	...	1,268	...	...	15·31	...	...	1,955	...	...	23,595	4·28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,445	10,784,294	9·93	...	...	1,268	...	...	15·31	...	...	1,955	...	...	23,595	4·28

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and general internal management

Districts.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishment by their own					
						Dismissed.		Fined.		Degraded.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saugor	108	641	388	33	328	...	9	28	5	6	5
Damoh	62	289	153	28	170	...	1	11	8	2	...
Jubbulpore	123	649	241	32	499	1	8	4	6	8	...
Mandla	56	250	152	12	142	...	1	3	8	6	2
Seoni	48	251	82	16	201	...	6	14	23	2	1
Nimar	75	347	198	24	200	...	8	9	1	2	10
Narsinghpur	60	297	157	18	182	...	3	23	...	6	3
Hoshangabad	99	545	221	27	396	1	10	27	14	2	3
Betul	58	284	178	16	148	...	1	11	1	4	7
Chhindwara	47	272	119	16	184	...	3	...	...	2	2
Nagpur	163	918	366	54	661	1	4	57	4	3	2
Wardha	72	349	140	10	271	...	7	15	2	14	8
Chanda	88	491	326	26	227	...	4	11	32	3	12
Bhandara	66	363	136	17	276	1	6	5	6	4	5
Balaghat	42	194	113	13	110	1	13	15	3	2	4
Raipur	102	581	248	24	411	...	14	...	10	3	3
Bilaspur	71	382	172	21	260	...	1	25	7	5	4
Sambalpur	82	395	212	21	244	1	8	18	5	8	3
Total ...	1,422	7,498	3,602	408	4,910	6	107	276	135	82	74

Mounted Police ...
District Foot Police ...
Temporary Police ...
Railway Police ...
Cantonment Police ...
Ferry Police ...
Extra Police ...

Total ...

lice 4.

of the force in each district of the Central Provinces, for the year 1891.

Punishments.										
Departmental Officers.					Punished judicially by a Magistrate.					
Suspended.		Total.		Amount of Fines.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX Indian Penal Code.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	4	34	23	134 10 0	...	1	...	2	...	...
...	2	13	11	62 0 8	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	6	13	20	21 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	9	13	12 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	16	32	120 15 10	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	11	21	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	29	6	55 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	30	27	102 9 3	...	2	...	...	1	10
...	3	15	12	33 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	61	13	133 4 0	1	1	2	3	...	...
...	...	29	16	50 8 0	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	15	14	63	94 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	10	20	23 15 2	...	1	1	3	...	...
...	1	18	21	21 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	27	30 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	30	14	43 0 3	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	7	27	23	81 4 4	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	51	364	367	1,040 1 3	1	10	3	8	1	11

Officers.	*Men.*
2	100
1,334	6,848
6	28
40	302
19	120
2	2
19	98
1,422	7,498

Districts.	Other offences.		Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one years' service and under ten years.	Of ten year's service and upwards.
			Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.				
	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money reward.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Saugor ...	...	9	74	224	106	372	2	86	73	442	231
Damoh ...	...	1	66	87	62	65	...	3	25	162	164
Jubbulpore ...	...	4	53	62	109	352	...	86	83	331	351
Mandla ...	..	2	28	54	49	43	7	207	42	178	86
Seoni ...	...	6	17	48	48	105	...	...	149	47	92
Nimar ...	...	2	31	110	76	74	6	48	48	184	190
Narsinghpur ...	...	6	38	30	59	105	...	39	40	170	147
Hoshangabad ...	...	1	51	321	99	152	...	54	54	249	339
Betul ...	...	1	26	24	59	58	...	37	31	180	124
Chhindwara ...	...	...	6	14	46	70	...	1	12	158	146
Nagpur ...	1	16	89	39	163	340	...	52	177	398	506
Wardha ...	...	4	57	19	67	36	...	26	38	213	166
Chanda ...	...	6	42	43	86	83	...	140	56	358	165
Bhandara ...	1	1	43	4	66	101	5	49	35	207	182
Balaghat ...	...	...	3	9	40	64	...	...	26	106	98
Raipur ...	...	10	31	52	103	263	...	317	55	408	220
Bilaspur ...	1	3	49	5	61	110	...	76	42	257	154
Sambalpur ...	1	6	64	80	76	67	5	93	72	242	163
Total ...	4	78	768	1,225	1,375	2,460	25	1,314	1,058	4,290	3,524

lice 4—(Concluded).

Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year, to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year, to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally, to the strength in each District.	Remarks.
On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals, (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.				
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
13	1	23	9	9	...	16	37·45	2·18	7·61	
2	...	6	1	1	...	4	27·35	1·14	6·83	
15	...	13	9	17	5	16	89·	2·07	4·27	
4	...	16	1	13	1	7	66·33	2·2	7·19	
5	1	18	6	85	7	6	63·	2·	16·05	
7	...	29	8	...	...	5	35·9	1·18	7·58	
3	1	7	3	6	1	8	52·51	2·24	9·80	
10	1	10	11	2	14	6	78·	0·93	8·85	
5	...	9	1	...	...	10	46·94	2·92	7·89	
2	...	1	3	1	...	3	42·6	0·94	2·19	
15	1	36	5	16	48	22	51·	2·03	6·04	
11	...	17	7	...	1	7	5·5	1·66	10·69	
5	1	3	4	5	3	13	200·07	2·24	13·30	
5	...	10	7	5	3	8	50·1	1·86	6·99	
5	...	6	14	...	...	4	69·	1·69	16·52	
5	1	15	14	8	5	10	16·37	1·46	4·39	
4	...	6	1	...	3	11	41·3	2·43	9·71	
1	...	9	9	18	5	4	50·	0·84	10·48	
117	7	234	113	186	96	160	56·83	1·79	8·19	

II-D.—Police 5.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1891.

Districts.	RACE.									RELIGION OR CASTE.									
										OFFICERS.									
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.				Hindus.							
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.																		
	Military or Covenanted, Civil.	Uncovenanted.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District, or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District, or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Kaiths.	Mahrattas.	Ahirs.	Hindus of all other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saugor ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	107	635	3	51	24	11	...	1	9	1	...	12
Damoh ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	61	289	2	24	16	5	...	...	9	1	...	6
Jubbulpore ...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	113	632	6	50	33	8	...	...	14	...	3	5
Mandla ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	55	250	2	21	10	2	...	...	4	...	3	15
Seoni ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	47	246	2	15	17	5	...	1	1	...	1	7
Nimar ...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	71	347	5	29	27	10	...	1	1	2	...	1
Narsinghpur ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	58	297	3	26	12	7	...	...	5	...	2	6
Hoshangabad ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	94	545	6	46	14	15	...	...	7	4	4	3
Betul ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	273	2	21	12	11	...	...	3	2	...	7
Chhindwara ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	45	269	4	21	15	1	...	...	4	1	...	3
Nagpur ...	...	3	2	2	...	2	1	1	155	907	10	66	48	9	...	...	1	5	3	22
Wardha ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	71	343	3	21	28	5	...	1	2	6	...	8
Chanda ...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	83	490	8	28	18	12	...	1	2	7	1	13
Bhandara ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	356	2	36	11	9	...	2	5	3	...	...
Balaghat ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	41	189	2	10	11	8	1	...	1	...	1	9
Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	100	581	3	48	18	14	...	1	2	10	1	7
Bilaspur ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	67	371	4	12	25	8	...	1	16	1	...	4
Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	76	366	2	4	7	10	...	...	1	...	...	54
TOTAL ...	...	24	11	6	1	15	10	4	1,367	7,386	69	529	346	150	1	9	87	43	19	182

II-D.—Police 5.—(Concluded).

Districts.	RELIGION OR CASTE.—(Contd.)														
	MEN.														
	Other Religions.		Hindus.										Other Religions.		Grand Total of officers and men.
	Parsees.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Kaiths.	Sikhs.	Ahirs.	Gonds.	Mahrattas.	Hindus of all other castes.			
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Saugor	...	...	1	222	199	81	23	1	15	...	5	88	...	...	747
Damoh	...	...	...	115	76	25	...	...	16	2	3	52	...	...	352
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	245	194	59	...	...	26	1	5	102	...	...	751
Mandla	...	...	...	75	71	26	6	...	4	21	1	46	...	...	307
Seoni	...	...	...	51	87	22	...	1	17	13	...	55	...	...	295
Nimar	...	...	...	66	77	56	...	3	29	1	10	105	...	...	423
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	66	99	31	...	...	14	6	2	79	...	...	358
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	195	172	54	5	...	33	7	2	57	...	...	644
Betul	...	...	...	85	71	31	...	...	6	44	8	28	...	...	331
Chhindwara	...	...	...	87	74	30	...	...	11	12	26	29	...	...	318
Nagpur	2	...	4	213	210	85	...	...	55	8	38	294	...	...	1,073
Wardha	...	...	...	87	109	39	1	...	21	2	21	63	...	...	417
Chanda	1	...	...	219	46	37	2	1	8	19	19	139	...	...	581
Bhandara	...	...	...	148	55	42	...	...	1	2	10	98	...	...	424
Balaghat	...	...	1	42	30	31	...	2	11	6	5	61	...	...	232
Raipur	...	...	...	215	108	73	6	2	34	16	58	69	...	...	685
Bilaspur	...	...	3	81	148	53	12	...	10	3	9	52	...	...	442
Sambalpur	...	...	...	13	24	21	1	...	28	19	...	260	...	...	444
TOTAL ..	3	...	9	2,225	1,850	796	56	10	359	182	222	1,677	...	...	8,824

II-E.—Registration.

Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Central Provinces for the year 1891-92.

Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book No. 1.																	
		Compulsory.									Optional.								
		Instruments of gifts, Section 17, clause (a)	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses (b) and (c) or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease, Section 17, clause (d.)	All instruments of leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause (d.)	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of mortgage of value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of leases for one year or less (Section 18, clause (c), and instruments of lease exempted under the provisions in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, clause 1).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
1	2	3	4 a	4 b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										Rs. a. p.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector-General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	7	165	1,173	1,067	1,730	137	47	242	4,561	9,948 12 0	696	42	24	...	...	4	766	771 8 0	20,85,070 3 10
Bhandara ...	6	25	199	131	430	20	18	42	865	1,949 12 0	156	4	9	...	...	2	171	168 8 0	3,13,878 14 9
Wardha ...	6	80	490	272	917	90	55	445	2,349	5,128 2 0	229	31	79	...	19	2	360	321 0 0	11,26,780 10 7
Chanda ...	7	30	93	85	286	8	6	58	566	1,119 0 0	94	5	3	...	...	...	102	103 8 0	1,59,688 9 8
Balaghat ...	3	8	43	15	91	1	2	31	191	477 4 0	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	15 8 0	87,868 12 0
Jubbulpore ...	4	65	413	216	784	54	15	226	1,773	5,354 8 0	102	30	11	2	9	2	156	186 8 0	10,96,975 5 0
Saugor ...	7	57	209	213	463	38	11	182	1,173	2,688 12 0	149	24	6	...	2	...	181	180 0 0	4,52,298 9 9
Narsinghpur ...	4	49	214	161	892	88	14	537	1,955	5,486 0 0	238	7	23	2	6	1	277	266 12 0	23,87,272 2 7
Hoshangabad ...	5	42	386	108	970	175	56	323	2,069	7,015 14 0	108	10	48	5	7	2	180	171 0 0	15,89,819 4 8
Seoni ...	3	21	77	42	224	44	2	108	518	1,659 12 0	16	13	2	...	...	...	31	30 0 0	3,26,813 4 10
Betul ...	4	15	182	78	311	16	17	48	667	1,557 0 0	62	3	2	...	1	...	68	67 0 0	2,73,709 9 7
Damoh ...	3	38	96	85	189	18	10	64	500	1,340 4 0	53	9	1	1	...	...	64	64 8 0	2,54,796 7 5
Mandla ...	3	4	23	9	44	2	...	4	86	270 8 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0 0	45,642 1 7
Chhindwara ...	6	27	278	116	508	34	85	103	1,151	2,857 8 0	99	12	22	...	...	...	133	122 12 0	4,85,370 13 6
Nimar ...	4	32	625	237	997	39	63	337	2,330	4,433 4 0	134	3	107	...	2	...	246	193 8 0	6,58,789 10 0
Raipur ...	5	39	306	192	317	87	1	58	1,000	3,587 6 0	134	11	8	...	...	...	153	148 8 0	8,08,074 0 0
Bilaspur ...	4	14	102	71	143	13	12	228	583	1,534 0 0	20	3	...	1	...	...	24	24 0 0	2,83,214 3 7
Sambalpur ...	3	19	59	24	99	30	7	25	263	655 4 0	24	6	2	...	...	...	32	32 0 0	1,04,076 15 8
TOTAL ...	84	730	4,968	3,122	9,395	894	421	3,061	22,591	57,062 14 0	2,331	213	347	11	46	13	2,961	2,867 8 0	1,25,40,149 11 0

II-E.—Registration.—(Concluded).

Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.					Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III, (Section 18, clause (e)).	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney authenticated.	Number of searches and applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 18 and 25 and the total fees paid for registration, under Columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	Compulsory.	Optional.														
	Instruments of gifts of moveable property (Section 123, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, (Section 18, clause d).	Obligation for the payment of money (Section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under (Section 18, clause f).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.										
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
						Rs. a. p.									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	11,824 9 8
Nagpur ...	7	128	19	500	654	1,041 0 0	2	63	...	13	34	75	287	811	11,887 4 0	9,127 11 0	6,363 3 11
Bhandara ...	1	18	3	177	199	397 0 0	1	16	...	2	5	10	135	155	2,547 4 0	2,116 14 0	1,276 2 0
Wardha ...	2	52	20	183	257	422 0 0	...	31	...	5	15	33	106	430	5,933 2 0	4,282 4 0	3,034 14 8
Chanda ...	6	28	...	110	144	250 0 0	...	14	...	3	7	6	75	112	1,500 8 0	1,105 8 6	1,084 4 8
Balaghat ...	2	2	12	88	104	211 8 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	84	47	704 4 0	661 15 6	369 13 10
Jubbulpore ...	3	7	22	237	269	487 8 0	...	22	...	2	13	10	147	308	6,072 8 0	3,406 7 0	2,987 10 3
Saugor ...	2	16	19	124	161	265 0 0	...	24	...	9	9	21	74	167	3,181 12 0	2,004 0 6	1,733 10 8
Narsinghpur ...	1	27	34	210	272	470 8 0	...	11	...	2	9	30	106	311	6,245 4 0	3,070 7 6	2,255 9 1
Hoshangabad ...	1	114	38	398	551	824 12 0	...	21	1	13	10	22	123	582	8,055 10 0	4,124 9 0	2,263 11 4
Seoni ...	1	3	7	106	117	218 4 0	...	15	...	2	...	...	58	66	1,938 0 0	1,022 11 0	1,031 15 3
Betul ...	...	32	3	105	140	252 8 0	...	10	...	...	...	1	90	165	1,896 8 0	1,518 13 6	1,220 14 8
Damoh ...	...	4	6	62	72	133 0 0	...	4	...	8	9	22	49	105	1,545 12 0	1,079 3 6	750 10 5
Mandla ...	...	1	...	50	51	110 12 0	...	2	...	...	...	1	21	28	386 4 0	277 8 0	342 10 0
Chhindwara ...	2	19	8	181	210	408 12 0	...	13	1	3	8	22	92	243	3,417 0 0	2,109 7 6	1,827 12 8
Nimar ...	1	49	8	139	197	310 12 0	...	10	...	6	8	13	65	169	4,957 8 0	2,621 4 0	1,979 1 9
Raipur ...	2	7	9	253	271	514 0 0	...	14	1	3	1	29	139	153	4,279 14 0	2,482 7 0	1,759 7 6
Bilaspur ...	...	1	7	223	231	454 8 0	...	1	1	11	2	...	80	80	2,016 8 0	1,311 5 0	1,008 5 6
Sambalpur ...	...	...	4	54	58	132 8 0	...	5	...	2	3	18	44	44	829 12 0	766 9 0	627 11 9
TOTAL ...	31	508	219	3,200	3,958	6,994 4 0	3	276	4	84	132	314	1,775	3,976	67,394 10 0	43,592 1 6	42,842 3 7

II F.—Military 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each					Total cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid Camp followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.							
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
European — Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
European — Sappers	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European — Artillery	...	484	207	...	5	5	9	*172	505	3 Batteries ..	24	15	...	79	411	224	4,809	...	636	359	83	1,80,352
European — Infantry	..	1,965	†1,272	...	33	33	47	‡1,141	2,016	1 Regiment & 1 Battalion ...	...	55	..	169	1,792	120	4,724	...	705	276	83	7,99,633
European — Total	...	2,449	†1,479	...	38	38	56	*†‡ 1,313	2,521	3 Batteries 1 Regiment & 1 Battalion ...	24	70	...	248	2,203	344	4,742	...	683	291	83	9,79,985
Native — Cavalry	..	634	35	...	2	2	18	25	624	1 Regiment ..	...	9	17	64	534	42	5,389	1,532	525	382	63	3,55,248
Native — Sappers	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	... ..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Native — Artillery	...	25	...	...	...	...	1	1	23	¶ .	...	...	...	1	22	97	...	...	137	109	77	11,578
Native — Infantry	..	2,646	§191	...	31	31	30	151	2,625	3 Regiments & 1 Detachment ..	...	29	49	247	2,300	156	10,775	1,461	306	190	146	2,80,032
Native — Total	...	3,305	226	...	33	33	49	177	3,272	4 Regiments & 1 Detachment ..	...	38	66	312	2,856	295	9,499	1,479	350	225	111	6,46,858
Grand Total.	5,754	1,705	...	71	71	105	1,490	5,793	3 Batteries, 5 Regiments, 1 Battalion & 1 Detachment ...	24	108	66	560	5,059	639	6,416	1,479	497	253	96	16,26,843

* Includes 127 men of the 78th Field Battery, R. A., who proceeded to England.
† do. 929 do. 2nd Scottish Rifles, who joined the Battalion in December 1891.
‡ do. 422 do. 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, who left do.
¶ Native Drivers (fighting men) attached to the 20th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.
§ Includes one man added from the Regimental Head-quarters.

II F.—Military 2.

STATEMENT showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1891.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
European — Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European — Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European — Artillery	...	...	3	...	58	110	...	...	...	82	266	17	54	553	50
European — Infantry	...	...	3	2	317	483	208	...	...	163	198	4	34	502	117
Native — Cavalry	...	...	3	...	18	606	...	...	...	70	262	33	15	45	105
Native — Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native — Artillery	...	...	1	...	21	2	...	...	...	73	288	4	2	12	...
Native — Infantry	...	...	6	2	48	552	56	...	...	74	248	43	34	649	106

II-F.—Military 3.

STATEMENT showing religion, races and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1891.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average.			General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Age.	Height.	Weight.	
		Yrs. ms.	Ft. ins.	lbs.	
According to religion.	Mohamedans	28 2	5 8⅛	138⅓	
	Hindus	27 7	5 8½	131⅓	
	Sikhs	25 1	5 8	139	
	Christians	26 5	5 6½	122½	
	Parsis	...	...	...	
	Others	28 3	5 6	124	
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis	29 1	5 7	133½	
	Punjabis	24 7	5 7½	135	
	Afghans	27 3	5 7⅞	143½	
	Biluchis	24 4	5 8⅛	141½	
	From Western Himalayas	...	...	...	
	„ Eastern „	...	...	...	
	Bengalis	35 0	5 7	118	
	From Maratha countries	28 6	5 8⅛	134	
	Telingas	...	...	...	
	Canarese	...	...	...	
	Tamils	...	...	...	
	Malabars	...	...	...	
	Others	26 4	5 7⅝	138½	
Hindus according to caste.	Brahmins	30 8	5 8⅙	144½	
	Rajputs	25 11	5 8¾	140½	
	Other castes	26 2	5 7	134⅔	

II-G—Marine 1.

Nil.

II-G—Marine 2.

Nil.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

III-A.—Finance I.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1891-92.

Heads of Revenue.	Gross receipts.	Charges against income.				Total charges.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
		Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges for collecting, including cost of opium and maintaining productive works.	Assignments and Compensations, including Territorial and Political Pensions payable under Treaties and Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village officers and charitable grants.			
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue (Imperial share)	27,70,984	...	...	3,28,451	...	3,28,451	24,42,533	
Forest (do.)	6,79,950	392	4,01,618	...	...	4,02,010	2,77,940	
Tributes from Native States	2,30,478	...	...	...	...	...	2,30,478	
TOTAL TERRITORIAL ...	36,81,412	392	4,01,618	3,28,451	...	7,30,461	29,50,951	
Opium	2,34,914	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,914	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stamps	4,23,756	2,802	10,029	...	...	12,831	4,10,925	
Excise	20,80,642	2,741	39,547	...	...	42,288	20,38,354	
Assessed Taxes	2,21,870	947	316	...	...	1,263	2,20,607	
Registration	55,580	24	...	...	...	24	55,556	
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Receipts in Aid of Superannuation, &c.	34,136	...	...	...	...	...	34,136	
Stationery and Printing	429	...	...	...	...	...	429	
Miscellaneous	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	67,33,747	6,906	4,51,510	3,28,451	...	7,86,867	59,46,880	
PROVINCIAL.								
Land Revenue	42,44,089	6,591	7,35,281	3,013	...	7,44,885	34,99,204	
Stamps	12,71,269	8,407	30,086	...	...	38,493	12,32,776	
Excise	6,93,547	913	13,182	...	...	14,095	6,79,452	

Provincial Rates	2,12,437	92	...	...	...	92	2,12,345
Assessed Taxes	2,21,869	947	316	...	...	1,263	2,20,606
Forest	6,79,950	391	4,01,618	...	...	4,02,009	2,77,941
Registration	55,579	24	...	...	...	24	55,555
Interest	38,311	...	...	...	...	...	38,311
Post Office	9,445	...	...	...	...	...	9,445
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,36,310	...	...	...	...	...	1,36,310
Law and Justice—Jails	2,86,968	...	...	...	...	...	2,86,968
Police	28,849	...	...	...	...	...	28,849
Education	1,34,012	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,012
Medical	4,262	...	...	...	...	...	4,262
Scientific and Other Minor Departments	12,398	...	...	...	...	...	12,398
Receipts in Aid of Superannuation, &c.	9,086	...	...	...	...	...	9,086
Stationery and Printing	39,545	...	...	...	...	...	69,545
Miscellaneous	43,943	...	...	...	...	...	43,943
Civil Works	13,780	...	...	...	...	...	13,780
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	81,35,649	17,365	11,80,483	3,013	...	12,00,861	69,34,788
LOCAL.							
Provincial Rates	7,87,561	72	...	...	4,12,757	4,12,829	3,74,732
Interest	387	...	...	...	...	...	387
Police	1,70,390	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,390
Education	6,586	...	...	...	...	...	6,586
Medical	9,929	...	...	...	...	...	9,929
Scientific and Other Minor Departments	6,786	...	...	...	...	...	6,786
Miscellaneous	49,813	...	...	...	...	...	49,813
Civil Works	82,699	...	...	...	...	...	82,699
TOTAL LOCAL	11,14,151	72	...	...	4,12,757	4,12,829	7,01,322
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.							
Cantonment Funds	1,84,368	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,368
Town and Bazar Funds	2,372	...	...	...	...	...	2,372
Police Remount Fund	2,203	...	...	...	...	...	2,203
Police Butchut Fund	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
Education Fund	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	1,248
Museum Fund	2,360	...	...	...	...	...	2,360
TOATL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS	1,92,578	...	...	...	...	...	1,92,578
GROSS RECEIPTS	1,61,76,125	24,343	16,31,993	3,31,464	4,12,757	24,00,557	1,37,75,568

III.-A.—Finance II.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Provinces for the year 1891-92.

Head of Expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of Increase or Decrease.
	Last year.	Present year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
IMPERIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishments ...	97,460	95,075	
Civil Contingencies	32,966	(a) 83,023	(a) Includes Rs. 75,715 on account of Census establishment and Contingencies, the details for which are not maintained in this office.
Registration	21,341	21,491	
Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	83	28	
Interest on Other Obligations ...	3,083	2,863	
Police	4,878	2,889	
Miscellaneous	4,492	4,142	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	1,64,303	2,09,511	
PROVINCIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishments ...	6,80,973	6,65,345	
Civil Contingencies	2,00,911	2,10,084	
Judicial charges—Courts, &c. ...	7,36,203	7,54,152	
Registration	21,341	21,492	
Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	22,312	28,205	
Post Office	58,688	60,544	
Law and Justice—Jails	5,58,337	5,63,798	
Police	12,78,528	12,98,000	
Education	4,46,459	4,35,374	
Medical	2,66,108	2,65,354	
Superannuation, &c.	2,27,105	2,28,270	
Stationery and Printing	1,60,476	1,78,155	
Miscellaneous	39,597	41,930	
Civil Works	403	350	
TOTAL PROVINCIAL ...	46,97,441	47,51,053	
LOCAL.			
Administration	27,489	27,554	
Police	54,755	59,333	
Education	1,94,772	2,03,802	
Medical	49,411	50,150	
Scientific and Other Minor Departments ...	8,380	6,149	
Superannuation, &c.	1,379	850	
Stationery and Printing	721	2,236	
Miscellaneous	7,930	7,798	
Famine Relief	...	...	
Civil Works	1,69,671	1,81,579	
TOTAL LOCAL ...	5,14,508	5,39,451	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.			
Cantonment Funds	1,68,311	1,93,578	
Town and Bazar Funds	626	1,293	
Police Remount Fund	1,133	1,342	
Police Butchut Fund	30	25	
Education Fund	950	903	
Museum Funds	1,448	2,355	
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ...	1,72,498	1,99,496	
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,48,750	56,99,511	
SURPLUS ...	...	80,76,057	
DEFICIT ...	...	...	

III-A.—Finance III.

Amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries in the Central Provinces for the year 1891-92.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year ...	64,49,114		
IMPERIAL.		IMPERIAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I	59,46,880	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	2,09,511
PROVINCIAL.		PROVINCIAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I	69,34,788	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	47,51,053
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I	7,01,322	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	5,39,451
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.		EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	
Revenues as per Statement No. I	1,92,578	Expenditure as per Statement No. II	1,99,496
Civil Deposits	43,32,641	Civil Deposits ...	42,82,690
Municipal Funds	16,17,364	Municipal Funds	12,95,515
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	38,69,659	Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	38,88,854
Account with Native States	12,000	Account with Native States	...
Departmental Accounts	1,829	Departmental Accounts	1,390
PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT.		PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT.	
Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	11,372	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	2,05,000
Loans to Land-holders and other Notabilities	16,911	Loans to Land-holders and other Notabilities	...
Advances to Cultivators	1,10,116	Advances to Cultivators	97,665
Cash Remittances and Adjustments, &c.	79,47,211	Cash Remittances and Adjustments, &c.	79,45,683
Remittances of Bills ... Local	10,38,396	Remittances by Bills ... Local	10,55,649
Remittances of Bills ... Foreign	27,04,646	Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	27,21,161
Remittances of Bills ... Other Governments	12,95,222	Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments	27,21,672
Civil ... Service Funds...	36,431	Civil—Miscellaneous	11,95,277
Civil ... Miscellaneous	5,57,325	Foreign Remittances	55,78,999
Foreign Remittances	18,20,000	Post Office Department	3,21,813
Post Office Department	45,89,891	Telegraph Department	1,16,973
Telegraph Department	33,943	Account between Central Provinces and Marine	136
Account between Central Provinces and Marine	...	Military Department...	31,87,235
Military Department	1,37,538	Public Works Department ... Ordinary Branches	26,50,114
Public Works Department... Ordinary Branches	4,30,720	Public Works Department ... Railway Branches	50,56,692
Public Works Department... Railway Branches	45,79,015	Remittance Account between England and India	23
Remittance Account between England and India	629		
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,53,67,541	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,80,22,052
Disbursements ...	4,80,22,052		
Cash at end of the year ...	73,45,489		

III-B.—Public Works 1.

Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department, during the official year 1891-92.

Class of Works.	Total expenditure including Establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yeilding income.	Maintenance of works yeilding income.	Capital spent on works not yeilding income.	Maintenance of works not yeilding income.	Total.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
Military Works	...	...	...	2,681	2,681	616
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	29,175	2,708	31,883	9,475
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	969	...	969	...
Total ...	...	...	30,144	2,708	32,852	9,475
Total Imperial ...	...	...	30,144	5,389	35,533	10,091
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	4,93,076	58,022	5,51,098	1,19,548
Communications	...	...	5,71,791	4,11,356	9,83,147	2,13,271
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	73,495	49	73,544	15,954
Total Provincial ...	...	...	11,38,362	4,69,427	16,07,789	3,48,773
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	1,648	...	1,648	...
Communications	...	...	1,22,844	28,564	1,51,408	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	...	...	82	329	411	...
EXCLUDED LOCAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	1,24,574	28,893	1,53,467	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	12,93,080	5,03,709	17,96,789	3,58,864

III-B.—Pulic Works 2.—(State Railways.)

Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in the Central Provinces for the year 1891-92.

Name of Railway, &c.	Total outlay on Construction to end of 1891-92.	Total Income realized during 1891-92.	*Deduct* charges 1891-92.			Net surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
			Working expenses including establishment.	Interest on Capital at 4 per cent.	Total charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Warora Colliery	15,54,426	5,44,246	4,36,690	61,924	4,98,614	45,632	
Umaria Colliery	10,00,103	2,80,632	2,63,435	38,566	3,02,001	—*21,369*	

III-C.—Railways.

Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in the Central Provinces for the year 1891-92.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandize.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profit.	No. of European staff.	No. of Native staff.	Total Capital Expenditure.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Coolie Class.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Warora Colliery ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,44,246	5,44,246	4,36,690	1,07,556	19	712	15,54,426
Umaria Colliery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,80,632	2,80,632	2,63,435	17,197	10	363	10,00,103

III-F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE.

Wholesale prices of produce, &c., in the Central Provinces for the Agricultural year 1891-92, ending 31st March 1892.

District.	Prices of agricultural produce per maund of 80 lbs.																						
	Rice (husked.)	Wheat.	Barley	Cholum or Jowar.	Cumbu or Bajra.	Maize (seed.)	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or Gingelly.	Sugar (Goor) or Jaggery.	Cotton, (cleaned.)	Jute.	Ghi, (clarified butter.)	Fodder.			Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks. each.	Sheep each.	Fish, per seer.
														Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and Bajra.						
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Saugor ...	3 4 1	2 13 0	...	2 9 7	...	...	2 6 1	3 12 2	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 7	...	25 0 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 0	0 4 5	4 5 2	4 0 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 6
Damoh ...	2 14 10	2 4 5	..	2 3 1	...	...	1 15 1	3 11 11	4 3 0	4 7 0	17 2 8	...	24 10 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	2 3 6	0 4 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	38 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0
Jubbulpore ...	2 14 11 (a).	2 14 6 (a).	...	2 4 1 (a).	...	...	1 15 2 (a).	3 15 3 (a).	4 0 10 (a).	5 8 0	18 14 11 (a).	...	26 0 0	0 3 7	0 5 4	2 3 7	0 5 10	4 5 2	5 0 0	17 8 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
Mandla ...	2 8 0	2 2 7	...	2 1 8	....	...	1 11 11	3 5 4 (x).	3 5 4 (a).	5 8 11	20 0 0 (a).	...	25 0 0	0 3 0	0 2 8	(b)	0 3 2	4 3 0	5 3 9	19 0 0	1 10 8	0 1 10
Seoni ...	2 13 9	2 14 11	....	(b).	...	...	2 2 1	3 11 1	4 0 0	7 0 0	16 1 0	...	28 0 0	0 11 9	0 6 0	(b)	0 3 4	4 6 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0
Narsinghpur ...	3 9 9	3 0 8	...	(b).	...	...	2 3 4	4 13 5	5 6 0	6 0 0	16 0 0 (a).	...	30 0 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 5 4	4 6 0	8 0 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
Hoshangabad ...	4 1 4	3 2 0	...	2 7 8	...	...	3 2 9	4 2 6	5 10 1	4 8 0	16 0 0	...	29 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	(b)	0 4 7	4 3 0	9 0 0	32 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0
Nimar ...	3 6 0	3 1 10	...	2 0 8	...	...	2 2 5	3 12 11 (a).	5 4 7	5 0 0	16 0 0	...	30 7 7	0 12 10	0 10 0	(b)	0 5 4	3 8 5	7 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6
Betul ...	4 4 2	3 1 7	...	2 2 5	...	...	2 9 5	2 3 7	4 8 10	5 8 0	(b).	...	31 0 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	4 11 0	7 0 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0
Chhindwara ...	3 9 7	3 2 6	...	2 8 10	...	...	2 4 7	4 0 0	4 13 11	6 4 0	16 5 2	...	26 0 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0
Wardha ...	3 3 2	3 1 6	...	2 0 0	...	...	2 4 8	2 15 1	4 8 4	9 0 0	15 5 3	...	31 12 8	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 6 5	0 5 4	3 12 0	6 4 0	50 0 0	2 8 0	0 4 0
Nagpur ..	3 6 10	3 5 1	...	1 14 4	...	...	2 2 9	4 7 11	5 13 4	8 8 0	13 5 4	...	33 10 8	0 8 0	0 1 5	0 10 0	0 6 9	3 11 2	5 0 0	50 0 0	5 0 0	0 6 0
Chanda ...	2 10 3	2 14 7	...	2 1 6	...	...	2 5 5	3 14 9	5 8 8	8 0 0	18 3 7	...	30 14 6	0 2 0	0 6 5	0 3 3	0 2 0	3 12 0	4 12 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 0
Bhandara ...	2 10 7	3 0 4 (a).	...	(b).	...	...	1 14 7 (a).	3 0 4	4 0 0	9 0 0	(b).	...	40 0 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 3 4	4 7 1	6 0 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0
Balaghat ...	2 9 9	3 6 2	...	(b).	...	...	2 6 1	(b).	(b).	8 0 0	(b).	...	37 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 9	4 7 1	5 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6
Raipur ...	2 9 7	2 12 4	...	(b).	...	...	2 8 10	4 1 9 (a).	4 12 11 (a)	6 0 0	16 0 0	...	32 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	(b)	0 8 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	16 0 0	1 8 0	0 3 0
Bilaspur ...	2 0 6	2 9 3	...	(b).	...	...	1 14 10	3 0 8	5 3 11	5 12 0	16 1 0	...	32 0 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	(b)	0 8 0	4 3 6	11 8 0	15 0 0	1 12 0	0 4 0
Sambalpur ...	2 1 3	3 4 3	...	(b).	...	...	3 7 1	(b)	5 1 3	6 1 8	20 0 0	...	35 8 10	0 2 6	(b)	0 4 0	0 5 4	4 5 9	13 0 0	12 8 0	2 8 0	(b)
Average ...	2 14 9	2 14 9	...	2 3 11	...	...	2 2 5	3 14 9	4 13 10	6 6 3	16 2 1	...	30 7 2	0 6 9	0 6 1	0 12 1	0 4 9	4 3 7	6 13 11	27 15 1	2 13 1	0 3 2

(a). No wholesale rates reported, retail rates given.
(b). No sales reported.

Total External Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending the 31st March 1892.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns.)							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Sindh.	Into Bengal.	Into North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Into Panjab.	Into Berar.	Into Rajputana and Central India.	Into Nizam's territory.	Into Mysore.	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Karachi.	Into Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Coal and coke.	...	2,123	...	5,50,310	3,74,610	...	2,491	7,17,381	...	...	...	1,96,553	...	...	18,43,468	8,85,428
Cotton, raw	...	9,404	...	14	597	..	26,469	2,392	342	...	...	73	...	...	39,291	6,03,355
Cotton manufactured (1) Twist and yarn, European	...	109	...	3	660	3	23	32	...	...	1	62,459	...	2,919	66,209	35,42,508
(2) Do. Indian	...	10,470	...	5,531	2,244	1	11,640	151	...	...	...	9,035	...	7,126	46,198	14,16,424
(3) Piece-goods, European	...	55	...	30	1,055	67	7	254	...	...	171	1,05,567	...	18,625	1,25,831	57,28,526
(4) Do. Indian	404	2,226	...	43	5,084	103	10,909	1,533	10	3	29	3,768	...	888	25,000	9,98,749
Total Cotton, manufactured	404	12,860	...	5,607	9,043	174	22,579	1,970	10	3	201	1,80,829	...	29,558	2,63,238	1,16,86,207
Drugs and Chemicals. (1) Intoxicating other than opium.	...	2	...	...	44	12	...	14	...	...	...	169	...	...	241	27,344
(2) Non-Intoxicating— (a) Cinchona bark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Others	...	221	...	13	969	76	223	725	...	...	...	14,535	...	705	17,467	2,91,359
Total Drugs and Chemicals	...	223	...	13	1,013	88	223	739	...	...	...	14,704	...	705	17,708	3,18,703
Dyes and Tans. (1) Indigo	...	26	...	133	1,565	93	45	53	...	...	...	202	...	5	2,122	3,51,885
(2) Myrabolams	..	5	..	556	274	...	36	22,397	...	..	...	8	...	2	23,278	63,698
(3) Cutch	...	4	...	189	908	...	166	725	...	...	...	48	...	4	2,134	33,990
(4) Turmeric	137	1,037	...	441	1,221	...	397	230	...	...	...	2,274	...	1,953	7,690	64,464
(5) Aniline Dyes	...	...	...	...	..	...	8	...	...	...	...	3,513	...	...	3,521	2,17,828
(6) Others	...	620	...	922	649	39	1,535	740	...	...	...	7,176	...	178	11,859	2,29,565
Total Dyes and Tans	137	1,692	...	2,241	4,707	132	2,187	24,145	...	...	...	13,221	...	2,142	50,604	9,61,430
Grain and Pulse. (1) Wheat	...	1,194	...	23	3,464	...	47,584	1,38,421	...	...	...	3	...	...	1,90,689	5,80,000
(2) Rice in the husk	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	2,319	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,375	4,438
(3) Rice not in the husk	..	776	...	3,201	1,141	42	831	10,992	1	...	2	82	...	36	17,104	59,521
(4) Juar and Bajra	...	38,206	...	5	2,088	...	4,71,147	4,207	...	...	...	282	...	...	5,15,935	10,76,931
(5) Gram and Pulse	....	1,431	...	175	13,772	2,600	19,860	18,771	...	2	1	40	...	...	56,652	1,60,256
(6) Others	2	289	...	42	1,655	407	176	7,465	...	2	...	261	...	68	10,367	18,362
Total Grain and Pulse	2	41,896	...	3,498	22,120	3,049	5,39,598	1,82,175	1	4	3	668	...	108	7,93,122	18,99,508
Hides and Skins (1) Hides of Cattle— (a) Dressed or tanned	...	67	...	...	42	...	49	35	...	...	...	71	...	5	269	10,030
(b) Raw	...	79	...	..	187	...	1,250	477	...	...	...	12	...	...	2,005	29,383
(2) Skins of Sheep, &c.— (a) Dressed or tanned	...	...	...	...	15	13	...	68	...	...	...	6	...	...	102	3,773
(b) Raw	1	300	...	10	453	...	10	753	...	...	...	3	...	...	1,530	29,710
Total Hides and Skins	1	446	...	10	697	13	1,309	1,333	...	...	...	92	...	5	3,906	72,896

Horns	...	...	...	...	1	214	4	17	334	...	...	...	7	...	...	577	11,945
Jute ... (1) Raw ...	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	18	...	28	245	1,171
(2) Gunny bags and Cloth.	...	14	8,582	...	25,480	7,963	160	5,269	8,044	116	...	...	66,539	...	1,10,048	2,32,215	23,51,262
Total Jute	...	14	8,582	...	25,626	7,963	160	5,269	8,097	116	...	...	66,557	...	1,10,076	2,32,460	23,52,433
Lac ... (1) Stick	...	...	8	...	72	367	19	108	1,033	...	...	...	2	...	8	1,617	27,592
(2) Shell	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	5,872
Total Lac	...	...	8	...	72	369	19	124	1,162	...	...	...	2	...	8	1,764	33,464
Leather manufactured	...	..	124	...	22	747	37	30	178	1	2	46	772	...	17	1,976	3,55,057
Liquors ... (1) Beer	...	...	1,447	...	42	9,628	...	...	108	...	...	...	13,268	...	321	24,814	5,01,979
(2) Spirits	...	...	26	...	...	430	8	...	7	...	...	2	3,607	...	60	4,140	3,31,113
(3) Wine	...	...	12	...	34	24	3	...	45	...	...	4	1,601	...	166	1,889	1,29,710
Total Liquors	...	...	1,485	...	76	10,082	11	...	160	...	...	6	18,476	...	547	30,843	10,12,802
Metals ... (1) Copper unwrought	...	...	114	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	938	...	108	1,164	34,563
(2) Brass do.	...	...	80	...	6	6	...	28	8	...	...	...	16,040	...	1	16,169	4,47,658
(3) Copper wrought	...	4	1,349	...	1	379	4	211	167	12	...	1	880	...	24	3,032	1,01,089
(4) Brass do.	...	12	1,570	...	94	9,616	69	349	661	11	...	4	524	...	62	12,972	4,42,980
(5) Iron	...	2	6,664	...	32,016	7,543	158	1,637	9,323	90	...	102	2,07,571	...	21,877	2,86,985	13,12,910
(6) Others	...	...	531	...	73	2,826	23	467	226	...	...	...	6,622	...	1,784	12,552	2,71,009
Total Metals	...	18	10,308	...	32,190	20,375	254	2,693	10,385	113	...	107	2,32,575	...	23,856	3,32,874	26,10,209
Oils ... (1) Kerosine	...	...	551	...	32,094	79	...	67	...	...	...	...	90,778	...	60,788	1,84,360	7,66,502
(2) Castor	...	...	2,771	...	9	2,755	...	...	15	..	...	...	1,075	...	2	6,627	80,801
(3) Cocoanut	...	...	1,964	...	2	18	...	4	1	...	...	...	3,022	...	1,199	6,210	87,890
(4) Others	...	...	1,039	..	2	3,107	...	2,071	285	...	..	...	2,932	...	5	9,438	1,32,445
Total Oils	...	...	6,325	...	32,107	5,959	...	2,142	301	...	...	...	97,807	...	61,994	2,06,635	10,67,638
Oilseeds ... (1) Linseed	...	...	...	...	12	223	...	46	7,049	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,334	27,575
(2) Rape and Mustard	...	...	1	...	16	139	...	62	10,581	...	...	...	2	...	3	10,804	45,905
(3) Til or Jinjili	...	...	69	...	79	269	...	2,154	18,800	...	...	...	20	...	...	21,391	85,551
(4) Poppy	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	159	2,045	...	...	...	15	...	...	2,465	13,979
(5) Earth nuts	...	...	2,629	...	8	...	...	238	131	...	...	...	23	...	...	3,029	15,481
(6) Castor	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	286
(7) Others	...	1	22	...	5	14	...	328	2,437	...	...	...	4	...	...	2,940	8,433
Total Oilseeds	...	1	2,721	...	136	1,021	...	3,080	41,043	...	...	...	64	...	7	48,072	1,97,210
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	884	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	2,56,670
Paper and Pasteboard ...	...	...	807	...	50	1,357	31	30	405	2	...	...	6,182	..	169	9,033	1,47,101
Provisions ... (1) Ghi	...																
(2) Dried fruits and nuts	...	...	426	...	46	2,715	3	1,021	969	...	..	...	...	...	...	5,180	1,47,904
(3) Others	...	13	122	...	291	3,028	320	471	718	...	...	...	1,95,714	...	11,291	2,11,968	30,09,049
Total Provisions	...	5	20,116	...	1,983	12,359	399	726	4,533	...	12	9	12,093	...	935	53,170	5,23,359
		18	20,664	...	2,320	18,102	722	2,218	6,220	...	12	9	2,07,807	...	12,226	2,70,318	36,80,312
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock (1) Locomotive engines and Tenders.	...	...	...	4,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,482	98,044
(2) Carriages and Trucks	...	...	...	7,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,466	90,525
(3) Materials for construction—																	
(a) Wooden sleepers	...	...	57	...	11,129	4,407	2,019	...	10,795	...	...	...	398	...	...	28,805	61,738
(b) Other sorts	...	...	2,593	...	36,309	15,509	...	...	54,438	...	...	...	5,482	...	28	1,14,359	5,22,952
Total Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	...	...	2,650	...	59,386	19,916	2,019	...	65,233	...	...	...	5,880	...	28	1,55,112	7,73,259

IMPORTS.—(Concluded.)

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaports Towns.)							Native States.			Chief Seaport towns.				Total.	
	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Sindh.	Into Bengal.	Into N. W. P. and Oudh.	Into Panjab.	Into Berár.	Into Rájputana and Central India.	Into Nizam's territory.	Into Mysore.	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Karachi.	Into Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Salt	...	13,79.035	...	87	2,130	176	1,112	1,10,045	...	...	...	2,159	...	642	15,05,386	51,35,806
Saltpetre ... (1) Saltpetre ...	...	4	...	...	2,709	192	12	235	...	...	...	54	...	5	3,205	21,213
(2) Other saline substances ...	...	96	...	3,840	7,938	171	48	1.768	...	...	...	1,292	...	66	15,219	68,521
Total Saltpetre ...	...	100	...	3,840	10,641	363	60	2,003	...	...	...	1,346	...	71	18,424	89,734
Silk, raw ... (1) Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	103	...	2	108	39,404
(2) Indian ...	...	19	...	334	308	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	664	2,32,121
Total Silk, raw ...	...	19	...	334	308	...	5	...	...	...	...	103	...	3	772	2,71,525
Silk, piece-goods. (1) Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1,118
(2) Indian ...	...	18	...	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	39	24,642
Total Silk, Piece-goods ...	...	18	...	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	41	25,760
Spices ... (1) Betel-nuts ...	375	1,019	...	111	5,890	...	811	346	...	...	...	19,884	...	19,702	48,138	5,26,418
(2) Pepper ...	...	1	...	...	97	...	4	...	...	...	...	1,082	...	334	1,518	29,769
(3) Ginger ...	...	...	...	17	699	37	13	13	...	...	...	1,287	...	28	2,094	21,969
(4) Chillies ...	445	303	...	11,758	889	32	1,118	7,464	4	...	481	1,701	...	11,901	36,096	2,99,190
(5) Cardamoms ...	...	1	...	24	66	...	3	1	..	...	...	242	...	31	368	54,080
(6) Others ...	...	577	...	185	2,430	116	914	4,291	...	...	...	5,151	...	64	13,728	2,47,324
Total Spices ...	820	1,901	...	12,095	10,071	185	2,863	12,115	4	...	481	29,347	...	32,060	1,01,942	11,78,750
Stone and Lime ...	...	357	...	339	10,219	...	961	13,267	...	...	...	2,588	...	69	27,800	14,155
Sugar ... (1) Refined or crystalized including sugar-candy. ...	34	26	...	251	30,761	7	751	1,394	2	5	...	1,23,991	...	2,202	1,59,424	14,67,744
(2) Unrefined, *viz*, molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce ...	906	17,170	...	1,50,641	2,92,341	1,099	594	2,109	...	3,188	...	42	...	379	4,68,469	23,15,539
Total Sugar ...	940	17,196	...	1,50,892	3,23,102	1,106	1,345	3,503	2	3,193	...	1,24,033	...	2,581	6,27,893	37,83,283
Tea ... (1) Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	2	32	1,869
(2) Indian ...	71	...	...	7	84	170	1	2	...	...	...	873	...	150	1,358	77,955
Total Tea ...	71	...	...	7	84	170	1	2	...	..	...	903	...	152	1,390	79,824
Tobacco ... (1) Unmanufactured ...	227	12,152	...	35,573	12,137	53	5,936	781	138	...	...	35	...	7	67,039	6,90,802
(2) Manufactured— ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Cigars ...	403	192	...	4	2	...	3	3	1	...	17	38	..	1	664	27,297
(*b*) Other sorts ...	7	104	..	46	1,027	2	130	73	...	...	...	219	...	52	1,660	26,062
Total Tobacco ...	637	12,448	...	35,623	16613,	55	6,069	857	139	...	17	292	...	60	69,363	7,44,161

Wool, raw		...	...	750	...	...	45	16	204	65	...	...	...	110	...	...	1,190	23,796
Wool, manufactured.	(1) Piece-goods, European	...	...	4	...	...	6	1	...	7	...	...	...	582	...	48	648	61,391
	(2) Do. Indian	...	213	90	...	6	566	221	69	387	3	3	...	453	...	9	2,020	1,06,801
	(3) Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total wool, Manufactured	...	213	94	...	6	572	222	69	394	3	3	...	1,035	...	57	2,668	1,68,192
	All other articles of merchandise	...	94	19,734	1	9,847	50,507	821	20,832	58,489	159	30	204	1,04.955	4	15,447	2,81,124	9,83,930
	GRAND TOTAL	...	3,370	15,53,970	1	9,26,755	9,30,633	9,827	6,43,981	12,64,393	892	3,247	1,074	13,09,143	4	2,92,589	69,39,879	4,14,24,543
Animals	(1) Horned cattle	...	...	5	...	...	4	4	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	22	801
	(2) Sheep and goat	...	...	73	...	...	9	...	6	14,720	...	...	...	2	...	...	14,810	44,427
	(3) Horses, Ponies and Mules	...	...	89	...	4	85	219	25	58	...	...	4	93	...	35	612	67,937
	(4) Other kinds	...	...	144	...	14	87	27	68	53	6	...	1	71	1	16	488	11,776
	Total animals	...	...	311	...	18	185	250	104	14,833	6	2	5	166	1	51	15,932	1,24,941

III, G—2.

Total External Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1892.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces (Excluding Chief Seaport Towns.)							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Sindh.	To Bengal.	To North Western Provinces and Oudh.	To Panjab.	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's territory.	To Mysore	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Coal and coke	...	10,90,808	...	13,687	...	...	8,46,195	12,025	...	...	...	272	...	...	19,62,927	4,90,732
Cotton raw	...	30,482	...	6,102	23,580	1,730	1,070	4,483	...	...	...	67,796	...	6,296	1,41,539	19,28,469
Cotton manufactured ... (1) Twist and yarn, European.	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,680
(2) Ditto Indian ...	...	237	...	110	112	...	4,301	784	...	...	...	60	...	39	5,643	1,69,290
(3) Piece goods, European ...	6	25	...	...	4	14	14	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	16,730
(4) Ditto Indian ...	8	5,618	...	158	4,319	4,000	16,422	1,605	18	...	2	1,232	1	1,645	35,028	14,02,400
Total cotton manufactured ...	14	5,880	...	268	4,456	4,014	20,737	2,658	18	...	2	1,292	1	1,684	41,024	15,90,100
Drugs and Chemicals. (1) Intoxicating other than opium.	...	121	...	1	2,540	...	632	5,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,763	14,02,080
(2) Non-Intoxicating— (a) Cinchona bark ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	900
(b) Others ...	...	331	...	21	439	105	1,160	121	...	...	...	1,035	...	5	3,217	16,085
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	...	452	...	24	2,979	105	1,792	5,597	...	...	...	1,035	...	5	11,989	14,19,065
Dyes and Tans ... (1) Indigo ...	...	44	...	...	4	...	46	8	...	...	...	484	...	21	607	97,120
(2) Myrabolams ...	...	837	...	9	13,108	...	4,078	2,981	...	...	...	3,84,788	...	4,138	4,09,939	11,27,332
(3) Catch ...	...	247	...	14	284	...	690	951	...	...	...	30	...	...	2,216	35,456
(4) Turmeric ...	...	172	...	139	445	51	1,157	987	...	...	...	5	...	345	3,301	41,262
(5) Anyline Dyes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	1,040
(6) Others ...	...	311	...	314	688	8	76	193	2	...	...	2,062	...	101	3,755	37,550
Total Dyes and Tans ...	...	1,611	...	476	14,529	59	6,047	5,125	2	...	...	3,87,372	...	4,605	4,19,826	13,39,769
Grain and Pulse ... (1) Wheat ...	2,253	21,030	...	12,521	31,902	11	10,414	30,304	8,189	6	618	85,21,636	...	58,887	86,92,771	2,39,05,129
(2) Rice in the husk ...	...	860	...	25,594	862	...	208	2,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,026	56,299
(3) Rice not in the husk ...	53,162	3,75,876	...	77,303	3,62,635	75,966	3,93,112	1,28,620	89,575	5,440	374	8,88,381	...	2,96,905	27,47,352	92,72,313
(4) Juar and Bajra ...	1,552	19,899	...	...	11,731	1,402	15	1,23,445	...	...	...	47,323	...	...	2,05,367	4,36,404
(5) Gram and Pulse ...	5,084	1,41,239	...	44,783	82,435	23,056	1,12,667	39,276	1,057	...	1	8,64,667	...	2,70,644	15,84,909	35,66,045
(6) Others ...	325	298	...	499	768	5,844	1,700	5,755	...	...	...	7,604	...	20,095	42,888	64,332
Total Grain and Pulse ...	62,376	5,59,202	...	1,60,700	4,90,333	1,06,279	5,18,116	3,29,902	93,821	5,446	993	1,03,29,614	...	6,46,531	1,33,03,313	3,73,00,513
Hides and skins ... (1) Hides of cattle— (a) Dressed or tanned.	196	144	...	689	151	...	102	38	...	...	12,806	3,471	...	3,304	20,901	6,27,030
(b) Raw ...	...	5,969	...	201	1,740	20	426	197	...	...	695	751	...	178	10,177	1,19,579
(2) Skins of sheep, &c.— (a) Dressed or tanned.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	273	30	...	138	529	17,192
(b) Raw ...	...	809	...	...	104	...	477	61	...	...	9,216	138	...	2	10,807	2,01,280
Total Hides and Skins ...	196	6,922	...	890	1,995	20	1,005	384	...	...	22,990	4,390	...	3,622	42,414	9,65,081

Horns	...	...	...	...	22	...	75	218	...	193	2	...	...	20	9,141	...	110	9,784	2,83,736
Jute	... (1). Raw...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
	(2). Gunny-bags and Cloth..	1,405	2,984	...	647	1,847	347	7,625	12,206	9	..	...	...	1,840	...	7	28,917	2,67,486
	Total Jute	...	1,405	2,984	...	649	1,847	347	7,625	12,206	9	...	...	1,840	...	7	28,919	2,67,489
Lac	... (1). Stick	...	...	389	...	1,136	71,760	...	235	526	...	...	...	99	...	7,033	81,178	13,80,026
	(2). Shell	...	...	144	...	...	779	...	93	7	33	...	...	376	...	81	1,513	60,520
	Total Lac	...	...	533	...	1,136	72,539	...	328	533	33	...	...	475	...	7,114	82,691	14,40,546
Leather, manufactured	...	...	91	32	...	42	84	48	197	45	2	...	1	83	...	2	627	50,160
Liquors	... (1). Beer	...	...	2	...	2	114	...	47	12	...	...	...	11	...	...	188	5,640
	(2). Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	24	1,080
	(3). Wines	...	1	5	...	...	31	...	2	9	4	...	...	18	...	...	70	4,200
	Total Liquors	...	1	7	...	2	149	...	53	31	4	...	...	35	...	...	282	10,920
Metals	... (1). Copper, unwrought	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	340
	(2). Brass, do.	...	...	71	...	42	3	..	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	6,360
	(3). Copper, wrought	...	11	210	...	...	28	...	89	81	55	...	...	116	...	21	611	26,273
	(4). Brass, do.	...	13	417	...	47	216	3	524	786	13	3	1	48	...	4	2,075	83,000
	(5). Iron	...	26	3,840	...	18,552	3,808	1,154	1,637	8,280	68	31	28	3,148	...	2,711	43,283	3,46,264
	(6). Others	...	...	490	...	32	370	5	592	836	...	...	29	197	...	14	2,565	30,780
	Total Metals	...	50	5,028	...	18,673	4,433	1,162	2,842	10,081	136	34	58	3,509	...	2,750	48,756	4,93,017
Oils	... (1). Kerosine ...	...	...	...	...	400	20	...	50	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,542	7,710
	(2). Castor ...	...	...	...	...	457	4	...	794	220	...	...	...	23	...	...	1,498	19,474
	(3). Cocoanut ...	...	...	...	...	23	2	...	1	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	2,305
	(4). Others ...	...	...	60	...	305	169	40	307	237	...	...	...	196	...	...	1,311	15,768
	Total Oils	...	...	60	...	1,185	195	40	1,152	1,662	...	...	...	219	..	...	4,513	45,257
Oilseeds	... (1). Linseed	...	...	55	...	148	455	...	348	97	...	...	...	19,15,922	...	1,66,789	20,83,814	73,14,302
	(2). Rape and Mustard	...	...	151	...	1,146	2,586	...	137	49	...	...	...	1,09,536	...	5,587	1,19,192	5,06,566
	(3). Til or Jinjili	...	...	736	...	185	3,893	5,018	51	2,172	...	...	...	4,64,728	...	31,709	5,11,186	20,15,911
	(4). Poppy	...	...	40	...	...	5	...	36	...	...	...	...	682	...	...	764	4,584
	(5). Earthnuts	...	...	...	...	55	1,200	...	129	854	...	...	...	135	...	...	2,373	10,678
	(6). Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	3	...	...	...	8,454	...	14,933	23,446	73,269
	(7). Others	..	...	2	...	275	88	...	876	180	...	...	...	43,545	...	3,711	48,677	1,46,031
	Total Oilseeds.	...	...	979	...	1,809	8,227	5,018	1,633	3,355	...	...	...	25,43,002	...	2,25,729	27,89,752	1,06,01,374
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Paste-board	...	...	...	20	...	147	169	...	5	176	...	...	...	21	...	5	543	10,860
Provisions	... (1). Ghi	...	...	10,430	...	546	321	155	59	2,824	76	7	...	9,496	...	2,928	26,842	7,28,689
	(2). Dried fruits and nuts...	...	...	938	...	287	1,861	57	695	2,264	102	...	...	2,956	...	5	9,165	69,883
	(3). Others	...	...	1,579	..	2,464	767	620	11,700	6,052	598	...	5	1,651	...	522	25,958	3,11,496
	Total Provisions	...	...	12,947	...	3,297	2,949	832	12,454	11,140	776	7	5	14,103	...	3,455	61,965	11,09,468

Articles.	British Provinces (Excluding Chief Seaport Towns.)							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Sindh.	To Bengal.	To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	To Panjab.	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's territory.	To Mysore.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity. in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock — (1). Locomotive Engines and Tenders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	4,720
(2). Carriages and Trucks	...	...	...	...	218	...	...	639	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	12,426
(3). Materials for construction— (a) Wooden sleepers	...	540	...	1,245	8,419	...	300	6,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,703	33,406
(b) Other sorts	121	4	...	9,675	27,490	450	...	7,970	21	...	...	...	...	...	45,731	2,28,655
Total Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	121	544	...	10,920	36,127	450	300	15,044	21	...	...	...	...	...	63,527	2,79,207
Salt	...	9	...	1,155	613	...	6	13,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,377	59,586
Saltpetre, &c. — (1). Saltpetre	...	17	...	...	25	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	600
(2). Other saline substances	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	2,165
Total Saltpetre	...	18	...	...	25	...	26	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	2,765
Silk, raw — (1). Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2). Indian	...	5	...	5	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	2	...	59	98	29,400
Total Silk, raw	...	5	...	5	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	2	...	59	98	29,400
Silk Piece-goods — (1). Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2). Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4,550
Total Silk Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4,550
Spices — (1). Betel-nuts	...	8	...	18	47	...	97	1,274	...	...	...	22	...	...	1,466	20,524
(2). Pepper	...	...	...	1	22	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	902
(3). Ginger	...	154	...	...	65	...	210	212	...	...	...	3	...	...	644	10,948
(4). Chillies	...	6,338	...	7	101	...	2,672	718	...	...	...	506	...	...	10,342	93,078
(5). Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	71	12,780
(6). Others	5	475	...	52	2,091	...	1,302	243	...	...	...	788	...	...	4,954	99,080
Total Spices	5	6,975	...	78	2,328	...	4,302	2,455	...	...	...	1,377	...	...	17,518	2,37,312
Stone and Lime	...	42,508	...	1,05,684	1,01,956	964	23,401	48,709	...	...	...	1,119	...	1,22,094	4,46,435	27,902
Sugar — (1). Refined or crystalized including sugar-candy	...	89	...	135	36	40	113	3,056	...	...	...	2	...	...	3,471	39,482
(2). Unrefined or molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce	...	939	...	134	45	...	982	12,595	2	...	...	1	...	5	14,703	91,894
Total Sugar	...	1,028	...	269	81	40	1,095	15,651	2	...	...	3	...	5	18,174	1,31,376
Tea — (1). Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2). Indian	...	...	...	1	3	2	13	1	3	...	...	6	...	3	32	1,920
Total Tea	...	...	...	1	3	2	13	1	3	...	...	6	...	3	32	1,920

Tobacco ...	(1). Unmanufactured ...	...	...	134	...	84	45	...	287	1,744	...	...	...	260	...	1	2,555	30,660
	(2). Manufactured—																	
	(a) Cigars ...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	280
	(b) Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	209
	Total Tobacco ...	...	...	135	...	84	50	2	295	1,755	...	...	...	260	...	1	2,582	31,149
Wool Raw ...		...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	396
Wool Manufactured.	(1). Piece-goods, European...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2). Ditto Indian ...	...	...	10	...	3	3	2	263	68	...	1	...	17	...	10	377	18,850
	(3). Shawls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Wool manufactured ...	...	...	10	...	3	3	2	263	68	...	1	...	17	...	10	377	18,850
All other articles of merchandise ...		982	2,63,496	22	11,642	48,883	6,501	3,48,084	1,71,361	591	190	272	55,810	135	9,249	9,17,218	32,10,263	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	65,239	20,32,697	22	3,39,017	8,18,751	1,27,615	17,99,199	6,68,482	95,418	5,678	24,341	1,34,22,793	136	10,33,336	2,04,32,724	6,33,81,222	
Animals ...	(1). Horned cattle ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	22	...	...	...	1	...	288	325	16,250	
	(2). Sheep and goats ...	...	22,309	...	...	1	1	3	325	...	...	...	...	...	71	22,710	68,130	
	(3). Horses, Ponies and Mules ...	...	25	...	14	55	105	28	54	6	2	3	31	...	62	385	96,250	
	(4). Other kinds. ...	...	103	...	7	66	74	64	77	21	6	...	74	...	16	508	12,700	
	Total animals ...	...	22,444	...	21	122	180	102	478	27	8	3	106	...	437	23,928	1,93,303	

III-H.—Coinage and Currency.

1—*Coinage.*

Nil.

III-H.—Coinage and Currency.

2—*Paper Currency.*

Nil.

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of Dispensaries.

1	2	3																			
		Income.																			
		A.	B.								C.	C½	D.	D½.	E.						
			From Government.												Subscrip-						
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1891.	As salaries.		As registers and forms.		As European medicines.		For diet of Police cases.		Sale of medicine.		Special allowance given by Government.		Total.		From Local or other funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits.	From Europeans.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Saugor Main ...	...	1,030	0	0	...	...		...			...			124	0	0	1,154 0 0	10 8 9	2,422 8 11	40 0 0	.....	123	8	0
2	Do. City Branch.	...	660	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			660 0 0	.....	476 14 11	...	.....	.....		
3	Garhakota ...	...	350	0	0	...	...		...			...			11	10	0	361 10 0	.....	714 7 7	32 0 0	.....	.....		
4	Khurai ...	...	660	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			660 0 0	.....	904 13 5	24 0 0	.....	.....		
5	Sadar Bazar ...	...	660	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			660 0 0	370 4 3	.....	...	.....	.....		
6	Rehli ...	...	565	0	0	...	...		...			...			12	12	0	577 12 0	.....	214 2 4	32 0 0	.....	.....		
7	Deori ...	...	764	2	9	...	...		...			...			...			764 2 9	.....	302 6 6	32 0 0	.....	.....		
8	Shahgarh ...	...	660	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			660 0 0	317 12 1	.....	40 0 0	.....	.....		
9	Banda ...	...	660	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			660 0 0	284 8 11	.....	40 0 0	.....	.....		
	Total ...	...	6,009	2	9	...	...		...			...			148	6	0	6,157 8 9	983 2 0	5,035 5 8	240 0 0	.....	123	8	0
10	Damoh Main ...	...	660	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			660 0 0	.....	500 0 0	39 15 2	.....	98	0	0
11	Hatta ...	...	735	0	0	...	...		...			...			21	8	0	756 8 0	.....	200 0 0	...	.....	.....		
12	Jabera ...	...	370	0	0	...	...		...			...			4	14	0	374 14 0	365 3 0	.....	...	.....	.....		
13	Pathuria ...	...	735	0	0	...	...		...			...			10	6	0	745 6 0	349 5 8	.....	...	.....	.....		
	Total ...	...	2,500	0	0	...	...		...			...			36	12	0	2,536 12 0	714 8 8	700 0 0	39 15 2	.....	98	0	0
14	Victoria Hospital.	...	1,200	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			1,200 0 0	66 7 0	4,220 2 6	...	.....	1,126	0	0
15	City Branch ...	...	660	0	0	...	...		...			...			11	0	0	671 0 0	.....	582 10 4	...	.....	.....		
16	Civil Station ...	...	...			...	...		...			...			...			.....	.....	165 10 2	...	.....	.....		
17	Sehora ...	...	300	0	0	...	...		...			...			10	8	0	310 8 0	.....	109 4 2	...	.....	.....		
18	Murwara ...	...	337	8	0	...	...		...			...			...			337 8 0	.....	368 6 7	...	.....	.....		
19	Bijeragogarh ...	...	420	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			420 0 0	179 9 9	.....	...	.....	.....		
	Total ...	...	2,917	8	0	...	...		...			...			21	8	0	2,939 0 0	246 0 9	5,446 1 9	...	.....	1,126	0	0
20	Mandla Main ...	...	780	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			780 0 0	130 0 0	308 13 6	...	.....	103	0	0
21	Ramgarh (Dindori)	...	462	8	8	...	80	0	0	...		...			...			542 8 8	.....	.....	...	.....	.....		
	Total ...	...	1,242	8	8	...	80	0	0	...		...			...			1,322 8 8	130 0 0	308 13 6	...	.....	103	0	0
22	Seoni Main ...	...	660	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			660 0 0	.....	1,696 7 7	...	.....	11	8	0
23	Lakhnadon ...	...	420	0	0	...	...		...			...			116	0	0	536 0 0	113 14 0	.....	...	.....	.....		
	Total ...	...	1,080	0	0	...	...		...			...			116	0	0	1,196 0 0	113 14 0	1,696 7 7	...	.....	11	8	0
24	Narsinghpur Main	...	420	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			420 0 0	...	452 10 6	...	.....	297	8	0
25	Chhindwara ...	...	380	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			380 0 0	2 9 10	.....	...	.....	.....		
26	Gadarwara ...	...	420	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			420 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	.....		
	Total ...	...	1,220	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			1,220 0 0	2 9 10	452 10 6	...	.....	297	8	0
27	HoshangabadMain	...	420	0	0	...	...		...			...			16	1	0	436 1 0	118 3 9	1,170 9 5	39 15 2	.....	204	4	0
28	Seoni ...	...	420	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			420 0 0	2 1 3	65 10 2	90 0 0	.....	.....		
29	Sohagpur ...	...	300	0	0	...	...		...			...			15	10	0	315 10 0	66 15 6	566 6 4	...	.....	25	0	0
30	Harda ...	...	780	0	0	...	...		...			...			34	14	0	814 14 0	70 12 6	121 13 10	40 0 0	.....	38	0	0
31	Pachmarhi ...	...	660	0	0	...	82	12	8	4	8 3	4	3	6	533	9	7	1,285 2 0	...	.....	...	.....	3	0	0
32	Kothi Bazar ...	...	240	0	0	...	...		...			...			2	12	0	242 12 0	4 2 9	50 0 7	55 0 0	.....	.....		
	Total ...	...	2,820	0	0	...	82	12	8	4	8 3	4	3	6	602	14	7	3,514 7 0	262 3 9	1,974 8 4	224 15 2	.....	270	4	0
33	Khandwa Main ...	...	390	0	0	...	...		...			...			24	11	6	414 11 6	500 0 0	1,069 14 4	...	.....	209	4	0
34	Burhanpur ...	1,160 7 4	520	0	0	...	...		...			...			1	6	0	521 6 0	...	13 8 0	483 7 7	2,495 10 2	.....		
35	Mandhatta ...	1,589 0 10	300	0	0	...	...		...			...			3	8	6	303 8 6	...	.....	...	.....	.....		
36	Pandhana ...	...	300	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			300 0 0	335 13 7	.....	...	.....	.....		
37	Asirgarh ...	...	445	0	0	...	131	15	3	...		...			51	3	11	628 3 2	...	.....	...	.....	.....		
	Total ...	2,749 8 2	1,955	0	0	...	131	15	3	...		...			80	13	11	2,167 13 2	835 13 7	1,083 6 4	483 7 7	2,495 10 2	209	4	0
38	Badnur Main ...	...	300	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			300 0 0	469 7 3	.....	...	.....	136	3	0
39	Betul Branch ...	85 13 6	300	0	0	...	...		...			...			13	8	0	313 8 0	23 3 3	500 0 0	...	.....	24	0	0
40	Multai ...	...	385	0	0	...	...		...			...			16	4	0	401 4 0	100 0 0	201 2 11	...	.....	.....		
	Total ...	85 13 6	985	0	0	...	...		...			...			29	12	0	1,014 12 0	592 10 6	701 2 11	...	.....	160	3	0
41	Chhindwara Main.	948 14 8	646	4	0	...	...		...			...			...			646 4 0	70 10 11	.....	260 5 7	.....	194	0	0
42	Lodhikhera ...	...	419	12	0	...	...		...			...			...			419 12 0	104 2 3	289 4 10	64 8 0	.....	.....		
	Total ...	948 14 8	1,066	0	0	...	...		...			...			...			1,066 0 0	174 13 2	289 4 10	324 13 7	.....	194	0	0

Institutions.

in the Central Provinces during the year 1891.

		4								5	6	7	8
		Expenditure.											
	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.				
tions. From Natives.	Total income.	On establishment.	On bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charge.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1891.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
272 8 0	4,023 1 8	1,990 0 0	71 3 5	1,057 6 0	433 12 1	217 2 4	253 9 10	...	4,023 1 8	...	0 1 4	28·68	1
10 0 0	1,146 14 11	870 0 0	7 7 11	264 4 0	...	5 3 0	...	...	1,146 14 11	...	...	57·54	2
33 4 9	1,141 6 4	650 0 0	52 12 0	248 3 7	61 6 6	60 9 3	68 7 0	...	1,141 6 4	...	0 2 5	31·73	3
...	1,588 13 5	976 0 0	28 2 6	164 12 6	75 8 10	161 12 10	182 8 9	...	1,588 13 5	...	0 1 4	41·54	4
117 8 0	1,147 12 3	840 0 0	37 1 9	222 7 9	16 13 9	31 5 0	...	...	1,147 12 3	...	0 1 1	57·49	5
200 0 6	1,023 14 10	811 0 0	22 0 11	108 12 3	...	23 2 5	58 15 3	...	1,023 14 10	...	...	56·44	6
31 12 0	1,130 5 3	908 2 9	14 6 7	127 15 9	...	14 10 7	65 1 7	...	1,130 5 3	...	...	67·61	7
42 0 0	1,059 12 1	852 0 0	43 6 6	101 5 3	...	15 10 0	47 6 4	...	1,059 12 1	...	...	62·26	8
78 8 0	1,063 0 11	852 0 0	16 8 8	131 14 6	...	15 3 5	47 6 4	...	1,063 0 11	...	..	62·09	9
785 9 3	13,325 1 8	8,749 2 9	293 2 3	2,427 1 7	587 9 2	544 10 10	723 7 1	...	13,325 1 8	...	0 1 4	46·21	
2,104 15 4	3,402 14 6	1,113 15 0	66 11 8	180 0 0	175 5 7	130 12 4	103 4 5	900 0 0	2,670 1 0	732 13 6	0 1 1	37·29	10
463 4 0	1,419 12 0	909 0 0	19 10 3	300 11 8	9 2 0	32 1 4	66 15 11	...	1,337 9 2	82 2 10	0 0 3	56·50	11
103 13 4	843 14 4	532 0 0	4 1 6	161 3 8	17 8 0	31 3 3	92 15 11	...	839 0 4	4 14 0	0 0 9	44·70	12
138 5 4	1,233 1 0	909 0 0	14 4 2	162 1 10	13 8 4	26 10 5	97 2 3	...	1,222 11 0	10 6 0	0 0 7	60·92	13
2,810 6 0	6,899 9 10	3,463 15 0	104 11 7	804 1 2	215 7 11	220 11 4	360 6 6	900 0 0	6,069 5 6	830 4 4	0 0 11	49·08	
463 10 6	7,076 4 0	2,619 15 5	165 2 9	960 0 4	1,425 8 5	583 8 0	1,322 1 1	...	7,076 4 0	...	0 1 4	16·96	14
...	1,253 10 4	851 0 0	90 2 5	...	...	312 7 11	...	...	1,253 10 4	...	...	53·51	15
...	165 10 2	60 0 0	41 11 2	...	...	63 15 0	...	...	165 10 2	...	...	...	16
217 3 0	636 15 2	394 8 0	25 7 2	79 1 10	57 11 11	35 2 3	45 0 0	...	636 15 2	...	0 1 5	48·67	17
109 2 9	815 1 4	529 8 0	60 0 0	89 0 2	54 11 3	42 0 9	39 13 2	...	815 1 4	...	0 1 4	41·35	18
105 8 0	705 1 9	462 0 0	59 9 9	105 4 6	10 0 0	52 0 0	16 3 6	...	705 1 9	...	0 1 9	59·57	19
895 8 3	10,652 10 9	4,916 15 5	442 1 3	1,233 6 10	1,547 15 7	1,089 1 11	1,423 1 9	...	10,652 10 9	...	0 1 4	27·59	
484 10 9	1,806 8 3	1,210 0 0	31 1 7	350 0 0	95 1 5	120 5 3	...	...	1,806 8 3	...	0 0 11	43·19	20
106 4 11	648 13 7	522 0 0	7 3 7	80 0 0	...	39 10 0	...	...	648 13 7	...	...	83·51	21
590 15 8	2,455 5 10	1,732 0 0	38 5 2	430 0 0	95 1 5	159 15 3	...	...	2,455 5 10	...	0 0 11	53·85	
71 0 0	2,438 15 7	1,198 7 11	103 1 6	537 0 7	308 4 6	234 9 7	57 7 6	...	2,438 15 7	...	0 0 11	27·05	22
376 7 0	1,026 5 0	619 7 11	32 13 1	93 15 9	99 12 8	98 14 2	...	...	944 15 7	81 5 5	0 1 6	56·72	23
447 7 0	3,465 4 7	1,817 15 10	135 14 7	631 0 4	408 1 2	333 7 9	57 7 6	...	3,383 15 2	81 5 5	0 1 1	35·34	
796 6 6	1,966 9 0	796 0 0	48 15 10	561 8 7	248 2 9	164 13 4	147 0 6	.....	1,966 9 0	.....	0 1 5	21·35	24
571 15 4	954 9 2	696 0 0	12 9 10	150 10 11	24 12 0	61 8 4	0 1 0	...	845 10 1	108 15 1	0 1 3	44·92	25
864 4 1	1,284 4 1	731 0 0	35 4 4	277 15 4	104 12 2	70 11 11	25 5 6	.....	1,245 1 3	39 2 10	0 1 2	33·73	26
2,232 9 11	4,205 6 3	2,123 0 0	96 14 0	990 2 10	377 10 11	297 1 7	172 7 0	.....	4,057 4 4	148 1 11	0 1 4	30·07	
601 12 0	2,570 13 4	1,032 0 0	16 2 0	296 11 0	339 2 6	389 4 2	497 9 8	.....	2,570 13 4	.....	0 1 7	16·96	27
559 5 10	1,137 1 3	720 4 2	29 3 9	250 0 0	91 15 6	34 0 10	11 9 0	.....	1,137 1 3	.....	0 1 4	36·94	28
301 11 0	1,275 10 10	708 0 0	28 8 1	279 9 6	90 1 9	94 10 11	74 12 7	.....	1,275 10 10	.....	0 1 3	24·76	29
1,097 0 0	2,182 8 4	1,576 14 6	35 5 0	103 8 0	177 9 6	170 4 8	118 14 8	.....	2,182 8 4	.....	0 1 7	37·35	30
9 0 0	1,297 2 0	924 0 0	3 2 1	82 12 8	103 13 10	162 3 3	21 2 2	.....	1,297 2 0	.....	0 2 4	99·07	31
89 8 0	441 7 4	312 0 0	15 9 9	75 0 0	.....	24 13 7	14 0 0	.....	441 7 4	.....	...	55·56	32
2,658 4 10	8,904 11 1	5,273 2 8	127 14 8	1,087 9 2	802 11 1	875 5 5	738 0 1	.....	8,904 11 1	.....	0 1 7	71·64	
82 4 0	2,276 1 10	886 11 6	50 4 7	462 2 2	295 9 6	82 13 11	498 8 2	.....	2,276 1 10	.....	0 1 7	18·23	33
1,326 10 0	6,001 1 1	941 6 0	33 9 2	241 3 1	94 3 11	54 0 3	143 9 0	4,330 14 0	5,838 13 5	162 3 8	0 1 3	34·68	34
.....	1,892 9 4	601 8 6	18 6 10	168 10 2	106 1 0	975 14 10	22 0 0	.....	1,892 9 4	.....	0 1 2	1·01	35
.....	635 13 7	420 0 0	10 6 0	155 2 1	.....	14 13 0	35 8 6	.....	635 13 7	.....	...	47·17	36
14 0 0	642 3 2	448 8 6	7 2 4	131 15 3	.....	35 1 9	19 7 4	.....	642 3 2	.....	...	37·82	37
1,422 14 0	11,447 13 0	3,298 2 6	119 12 11	1,159 0 9	495 14 5	1,162 11 9	719 1 0	4,330 14 0	11,285 9 4	162 3 8	0 1	19·21	
524 8 2	1,430 2 5	599 12 0	25 2 0	124 0 5	53 12 10	76 8 5	101 6 6	.....	980 10 2	449 8 3	0 1 11	30·58	38
487 0 0	1,433 8 9	371 8 0	8 4 1	16 6 2	.....	6 10 3	6 4 0	.....	409 0 6	1,024 8 3	...	76·53	39
326 13 6	1,029 4 5	593 4 0	9 6 5	256 1 5	5 12 7	17 3 1	77 9 0	.....	959 4 6	69 15 11	0 1 9	41·81	40
1,338 5 8	3,892 15 7	1,564 8 0	42 12 6	396 8 0	59 9 5	100 5 9	185 3 6	.....	2,348 15 2	1,544 0 5	0 1 0	43·21	
1,483 14 5	3,604 1 7	1,017 13 9	78 11 5	261 2 0	164 10 4	313 11 8	332 0 9	0 12 0	2,168 13 11	1,435 3 3	0 1 5	29·79	41
85 8 0	963 3 1	618 8 0	18 10 6	113 8 0	14 7 1	102 8 6	31 1 0	64 8 0	963 3 1	.....	0 1 3	46·61	42
1,569 6 5	4,567 4 8	1,636 5 9	97 5 11	374 10 0	179 1 5	416 4 2	363 1 9	65 4 0	3,132 1 0	1,435 3 8	0 1 6	34·76	

1	2	3																
		Income.																
		A.	B.									C.	C½	D.	D½.	E.		
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1891.	From Government.									From Local or other funds.	From Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits.	Subscriptions.		
			As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicine.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.							From Europeans.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
43	Wardha Main ...	...	480 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	481 4 0			331 4 0	540 1 1	.....	...	331 0 0		
44	Arvi ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	10 4 0	310 4 0			3 4 0	485 12 3	.....	...	.....		
45	Sindhi ...	...	620 5 0	...	...	...	...	12 2 0	632 7 0			605 2 9	.....	.....	...	.....		
46	Deoli ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	300 0 0			3 6 9	444 11 11	.....	...	.....		
47	Hinganghat ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	420 0 0			10 7 9	676 11 8	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	...	2,120 5 0	...	...	...	...	23 10 0	2,143 15 0			953 9 3	2,147 4 11	.....	...	331 0 0		
48	Mayo Hospital ...	...	2,890 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	2,890 0 0			299 1 4	8,174 4 9	.....	...	1,412 0 0		
49	Rai Bahadur ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	420 0 0			.....	1,305 3 10	279 10 5	...	.....		
50	Itwari ...	...	1,080 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	1,080 0 0			.....	1,339 11 5	.....	...	.....		
51	Heude ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	420 0 0			.....	1,030 15 11	.....	...	.....		
52	Civil Station ...	...	380 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	380 0 0			.....	876 5 9	.....	...	.....		
53	Khapa ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	660 0 0			1 4 0	543 11 0	.....	...	.....		
54	Umrer ...	...	380 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 4 6	386 4 6			.....	1,091 9 10	.....	...	.....		
55	Mowar ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	660 0 0			.....	626 10 9	.....	...	.....		
56	Katol ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	660 0 0			271 7 2	.....	35 3 6	...	.....		
57	Ramtek ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 12 6	662 12 6			.....	465 5 0	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	...	8,210 0 0	...	...	...	...	9 1 0	8,219 1 0			571 12 6	15,453 14 3	314 13 11	...	1,412 0 0		
58	Chanda Main ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	420 0 0			.....	1,113 8 5	.....	...	57 0 0		
59	Warora ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	420 0 0			.....	1,333 9 10	.....	...	.....		
60	Brahmapuri ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	300 0 0			358 0 8	.....	.....	...	.....		
61	Sironcha ...	166 10 6	656 7 3	...	75 3 6	...	...	308 11 1	1,040 5 10			.....	.....	.....	...	.....		
62	Armori ...	...	700 0 0	...	...	...	...	52 2 0	752 2 0			209 10 8	.....	.....	...	.....		
63	Allapilly ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	...	.....		
64	Mul ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	420 0 0			188 11 4	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	166 10 6	2,916 7 3	...	75 3 6	...	...	360 13 1	3,352 7 10			756 6 8	2,447 2 3	.....	...	57 0 0		
65	Bhandara Main ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	420 0 0			.....	1,180 13 7	39 15 3	...	63 0 0		
66	Tirora ...	...	501 15 8	...	...	...	...	1 15 6	503 15 2			198 1 1	.....	.....	...	.....		
67	Sakoli ...	...	357 11 4	...	...	...	...	4 15 6	362 10 10			81 9 1	.....	.....	...	.....		
68	Pauni ...	...	601 15 8	...	...	...	...	18 9 0	620 8 8			50 0 0	487 14 7	.....	...	.....		
69	Tumsar ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	300 0 0			.....	445 13 2	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	...	2,181 10 8	...	...	...	...	25 8 0	2,207 2 8			329 10 2	2,114 9 4	39 15 3	...	63 0 0		
70	Balaghat Main ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	660 0 0			5 13 7	200 0 0	.....	...	88 0 0		
71	Wara Seoni ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	300 0 0			6 2 9	84 2 7	.....	...	.....		
72	Behir ...	...	325 0 0	...	...	...	...	24 4 0	349 4 0			29 14 10	.....	.....	...	.....		
73	Katangi ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	660 0 0			2 0 0	79 6 11	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	...	1,945 0 0	...	...	...	...	24 4 0	1,969 4 0			43 15 2	363 9 6	.....	...	88 0 0		
74	Raipur Main ...	...	1,800 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	1,800 0 0			.....	12,765 9 6	.....	...	320 0 0		
75	Drug ...	...	477 0 0	...	...	...	...	26 12 0	503 12 0			369 8 0	.....	.....	...	.....		
76	Sadar Bazar ...	...	480 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	480 0 0			.....	525 7 0	.....	...	.....		
77	Dhamtari ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	300 0 0			.....	1,071 9 0	.....	...	.....		
78	Arung ...	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	23 12 0	443 12 0			248 12 0	.....	.....	...	.....		
79	Bilaspur ...	712 5 0	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	712 5 0	3,477 0 0	...	...	...	...	50 8 0	3,527 8 0			618 4 0	14,362 9 6	.....	...	320 0 0		
80	Bilaspur Main ...	...	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	660 0 0			.....	838 12 11	80 0 0	...	122 0 0		
81	Mungeli ...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	300 0 0			193 7 10	.....	83 7 8	...	.....		
82	Janjgir ...	...	445 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	445 0 0			179 13 4	.....	50 1 2	...	.....		
	Total ...	...	1,405 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	1,405 0 0			373 5 2	838 12 11	213 8 10	...	122 0 0		
83	Sambalpur Main ...	...	360 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	360 0 0			30 12 9	2,014 14 4	.....	...	216 2 0		
84	Bargarh ...	...	330 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	330 0 0			105 3 3	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	...	690 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	690 0 0			136 0 0	2,014 14 4	.....	...	216 2 0		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,663 3 10	44,740 10 4	...	369 15 5	4 8 3	4 3 6	1,529 14 7	46,649 4 1			7,838 11 2	57,430 10 5	1,881 9 6	2,495 10 2	5,202 5 0		

Institutions.—(Contd).

		4								5	6	7	8
		Expenditure.											
tions.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	Cash balance on 31st December 1891.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
From Natives.	Total income.	On establishment.	On bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
318 7 0	2,002 0 1	871 6 0	46 13 4	369 4 11	96 12 0	133 8 9	484 3 1	...	2,002 0 1	...	0 1 7	24·03	43
128 8 0	927 12 3	475 4 0	24 1 7	236 1 7	20 11 4	106 7 9	65 2 0	...	927 12 3	...	0 1 6	33·40	44
48 6 0	1,285 15 9	764 5 0	22 3 10	254 2 2	...	13 7 9	231 13 0	...	1,285 15 9	...	...	49·10	45
76 0 0	824 2 8	438 0 0	12 6 9	150 14 2	...	20 6 6	202 7 3	...	824 2 8	...	...	36·41	46
161 0 0	1,268 3 5	600 0 0	18 6 7	354 7 11	48 10 6	50 6 0	196 4 5	...	1,268 3 5	...	0 2 2	33·12	47
732 5 0	6,308 2 2	3,148 15 0	124 0 1	1,364 14 9	166 1 10	324 4 9	1,179 13 9	...	6,308 2 2	...	0 1 8	33·99	
97 0 0	12,872 6 1	5,370 5 0	39 12 0	2,160 6 11	2,302 6 0	887 4 0	2,112 4 2	...	12,872 6 1	...	0 1 10	22·45	48
52 0 0	2,056 14 3	732 0 0	46 1 9	1,000 0 0	...	71 14 6	206 14 0	...	2,056 14 3	...	...	20·42	49
219 0 0	2,638 11 5	1,376 0 0	41 15 9	1,000 0 0	...	84 5 9	136 5 11	...	2,638 11 5	...	...	40·92	50
61 0 0	1,511 15 11	756 0 0	16 12 6	700 0 0	...	29 15 5	9 4 0	...	1,511 15 11	...	...	27·78	51
61 14 0	1,318 3 9	596 0 0	17 7 3	500 0 0	...	68 8 0	136 4 6	...	1,318 3 9	...	...	28·83	52
221 8 0	1,426 7 0	1,020 0 0	22 2 4	316 3 2	...	18 1 6	50 0 0	...	1,426 7 0	...	...	46·28	53
139 0 0	1,616 14 4	671 0 0	19 11 11	469 6 7	24 10 2	174 11 3	257 6 5	...	1,616 14 4	...	0 1 1	23·87	54
94 8 0	1,381 2 9	948 0 0	24 0 10	249 11 7	...	36 15 4	122 7 0	...	1,381 2 9	...	...	47·79	55
591 8 0	1,558 2 8	831 0 6	35 13 6	324 0 5	...	32 0 9	300 0 0	35 3 6	1,558 2 8	...	...	43·24	56
375 0 0	1,503 1 6	852 0 0	18 2 0	252 0 6	...	42 5 7	338 9 5	...	1,503 1 6	...	...	44·11	57
1,912 6 0	27,883 15 8	13,152 5 6	281 15 10	6,971 13 2	2,327 0 2	1,446 2 1	3,669 7 5	35 3 6	27,883 15 8	...	0 1 10	29·51	
91 7 0	1,681 15 5	797 8 11	48 1 3	356 4 5	51 5 4	105 8 9	323 2 9	...	1,681 15 5	...	0 2 2	44·97	58
322 12 6	2,076 6 4	664 1 0	41 3 0	378 2 2	7 2 5	36 7 9	949 6 0	...	2,076 6 4	...	0 0 7	20·23	59
34 2 0	692 2 8	408 0 0	21 9 10	172 9 8	...	83 11 2	6 4 0	...	692 2 8	...	...	43·35	60
148 0 0	1,355 0 4	919 3 8	12 5 8	75 3 6	...	121 2 2	..	...	1,127 15 0	227 1 4	...	92·20	61
142 0 0	1,103 12 8	808 0 0	12 13 0	172 9 6	...	95 5 2	15 1 0	...	1,103 12 8	...	...	68·12	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
201 14 6	810 9 10	528 0 0	23 3 2	172 9 6	...	44 3 3	42 9 11	...	810 9 10	...	...	51·79	64
940 4 0	7,719 15 3	4,124 13 7	159 3 11	1,327 6 9	58 7 9	486 6 3	1,336 7 8	...	7,492 13 11	227 1 4	0 1 8	44·74	
128 15 0	1,832 11 10	816 0 0	27 7 7	609 0 0	181 10 9	140 11 3	66 14 3	.....	1,832 11 10	.....	0 2 1	22·41	65
406 2 8	1,108 2 11	679 15 2	19 3 4	300 0 0	9 4 5	68 10 0	31 2 0	.....	1,108 2 11	.....	0 1 1	45·49	66
293 0 0	737 3 11	467 10 10	15 2 3	209 0 0	.....	47 14 10	6 8 0	.....	737 3 11	.....	...	49·25	67
28 10 0	1,187 1 3	832 8 8	21 9 0	259 0 0	.....	44 11 0	38 4 7	.....	1,187 1 3	.....	...	52·23	68
165 0 0	910 13 2	512 0 0	15 12 0	250 0 0	.....	37 2 6	95 14 8	.....	910 13 2	.....	...	32·93	69
1,021 11 8	5,776 1 1	3,308 2 8	99 2 2	1,600 0 0	190 15 2	339 1 7	238 11 6	.....	5,776 1 1	.....	0 2 0	38·21	
1,078 14 10	2,032 12 5	876 1 7	16 4 9	101 5 7	66 11 10	121 8 2	35 12 3	.....	1,217 12 2	815 0 3	0 1 2	54·19	70
161 7 3	551 12 7	396 1 9	9 4 9	104 0 10	.....	14 3 9	28 1 6	.....	551 12 7	.....	...	54·35	71
389 4 4	768 7 2	421 0 0	7 11 9	87 6 4	.....	30 2 6	17 0 0	.....	563 4 7	205 2 7	...	61·99	72
227 0 7	968 7 6	756 0 0	28 4 11	145 2 11	.....	32 11 6	6 4 2	.....	968 7 6	.....	...	68·18	73
1,856 11 0	4,321 7 8	2,449 3 4	61 10 2	437 15 8	66 11 10	198 9 11	87 1 11	.....	3,301 4 10	1,020 2 10	0 1 2	69·65	
347 0 0	15,232 9 6	2,544 0 0	146 2 0	386 0 0	642 4 6	380 0 0	11,134 3 0	.....	15,232 9 6	.....	0 1 11	11·82	74
501 0 0	1,374 4 0	691 4 0	38 10 0	178 0 0	57 9 0	98 15 0	309 14 0	.....	1,374 4 0	.....	0 1 2	36·68	75
.....	1,005 7 0	720 0 0	75 7 0	183 0 0	.....	27 0 0	.....	.....	1,005 7 0	.....	...	47·76	76
164 0 0	1,535 9 0	438 0 0	34 14 0	446 8 0	.....	51 10 0	564 9 0	.....	1,535 9 0	.....	...	19·58	77
102 0 0	794 8 0	535 0 0	31 12 0	150 0 0	.....	33 0 0	44 12 0	.....	794 8 0	.....	...	55·92	78
687 8 0	1,399 13 0	72 0 0	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	222 0 0	1,177 13 0	...	...	79
1,801 8 0	21,342 2 6	5,000 4 0	326 13 0	1,493 8 0	699 13 6	590 9 0	12,053 6 0	.....	20,164 5 6	1,177 13 0	0 1 9	17·49	
120 3 0	1,820 15 11	1,035 0 2	32 7 9	366 13 5	175 15 11	113 4 3	97 6 5	.....	1,820 15 11	.....	0 1 4	36·24	80
70 0 0	646 15 6	378 0 0	20 6 6	209 2 0	.....	9 8 0	29 15 0	.....	646 15 6	.....	...	46·37	81
11 0 0	685 14 6	539 12 9	24 1 0	104 1 9	.....	15 15 0	2 0 0	.....	685 14 6	.....	...	64·87	82
201 3 0	3,153 13 11	1,952 12 11	76 15 3	680 1 2	175 15 11	138 11 3	129 5 5	.....	3,153 13 11	.....	0 1 4	44·55	
236 2 9	2,857 15 10	924 0 0	114 4 1	881 2 4	502 1 9	329 8 10	106 14 10	.....	2,857 15 10	.....	0 2 3	12·60	83
460 10 9	895 14 0	582 0 0	45 9 1	156 15 1	11 12 1	38 5 9	61 4 0	.....	895 14 0	.....	0 1 9	36·83	84
696 13 6	3,753 13 10	1,506 0 0	159 13 2	1,038 1 5	513 13 10	367 14 7	168 2 10	.....	3,753 13 10	.....	0 2 3	18·38	
23,914 5 2	1,50,075 11 4	69,217 12 11	2,788 8 5	24,447 5 7	8,968 2 6	9,091 7 2	23,604 12 8	5,331 5 6	1,43,449 6 9	6,626 4 7	0 1 6	33·77	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

IV. A—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to religious denomination in the Districts of the Central Provinces for the year 1891-92.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches, or Buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Natives.	*b* Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England	501	3,100	8	10	30,612	
„ of Scotland	220	61	5	4	.....	
„ of Sweeden	16	5	.....	.....	.....	
Protestant Dissenter	631	231	5	1	.....	
Roman Catholic	3,141	2,304	9	8	.....	
Methodist Episcopal	140	100	8	8	5,276	
Wesleyan and Presbyterian	30	350	3	2	.....	
Lutherian	47	13	1	2	1,427	
Jew	73	154	3	1	.....	
Parsi	256	575	.....	.....	.....	
Hindu	7,693,824	.....	2	.....	.....	
Muhammadan	264,040	2,884	For these denominations columns 3, 4 and 5 should not be filled up.			
Budhist	504	.....				
Jain	65,654	325				
Sikh	73	118				
Other Sects ... —	1,504,993	5,729				

IV-B—Education. 1.—The University.

Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the Central Provinces during the official year 1891-92.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.							Remarks.
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Parsis.	Gonds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	16*f*		
Arts Colleges—																						
1. Master of Arts	1	2	...	3	1	3	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	...	2	19	..	...	19	...	..	...	...	
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. „ B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. „ Arts.	1	2	1	4	41	41	3	...	85	26	12	1	...	59	1	...	54	3	1	...	...	
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges for Professional Training—																						
Law—																						
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine—																						
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering—																						
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of General Education—																						
Matriculation ... Boys ...	4	5	...	9	129	152	...	3	284	41	55	...	3	99	...	...	93	5	...	1	...	
Matriculation ... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle School Examination ... Boys ...	36	19	2	57	508	271	6	129	914	215	149	1	16	381	26	4	321	28	...	2	...	
Middle School Examination ... Girls ...	5	..	5	...	16	...	...	16	...	14	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	..	..	...	...	
Upper Primary Examination.. Boys ...	853	290	87	1,230	8,221	2,175	589	10	10,995	5,795	1,108	319	9	7,231	32	25	6,398	528	182	...	66	
Upper Primary Examination.. Girls ...	30	15	3	48	153	73	20	...	246	98	41	8	...	147	10	14	114	9	...	...	..	
Lower Primary Examination . Boys ...	914	376	102	1,392	10,052	3,455	951	...	14,458	6,951	1,820	566	...	9,337	38	21	8,269	708	239	...	62	
Lower Primary Examination . Girls ...	56	17	2	75	356	139	20	...	515	251	97	11	..	359	37	7	306	3	6	...	...	
Public Service Certificate . English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Examination ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Special Instruction—																						
1. Training School Examination for Masters ... English ...	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	17	46	24	...	...	10	34	...	...	31	3	...	...	...	
1. Training School Examination for Masters ... Vernacular ...	9	1	4	14	171	7	29	...	207	131	...	17	...	148	...	...	132	16	...	...	...	
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses ... Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses ... Girls ...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
3. Examination in Engineering. Final ...	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	
3. Examination in Engineering. Annual ...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	..	...	...	...	
4. Examination in Surveying ...	16	...	...	16	228	...	...	...	228	88	...	...	...	88	...	...	80	6	...	...	2	
5. Agricultural	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	25	2	...	...	...	
6. Bombay School of Arts Examination ...	19	4	...	23	315	108	...	4	223	64	13	...	1	78	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	

Note.—Any other Special examination, such as the "Intermediate" or other examinations of the Panjab University, may be added to this List.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	Public															
	Under Public Management.												Under Private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ARTS COLLEGES.																
University Education — English	1	88	89	75	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	144	134	113
Total	1	88	89	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	144	134	113
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education, General — High Schools	5	281	299	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	379	488	402
For Boys.. Middle School. English	30	2,373	2,092	1,692	9	706	637	512	4	45	55	35	22	1,162	1,216	984
For Boys.. Middle School. Vernacular	19	2,284	2,198	1,645	120	13,938	13,868	9,789	8	896	844	489	24	1,458	1,447	1,054
For Girls.. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.. Middle Schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	102	111	93
For Girls.. Middle Schools. Vernacular	1	92	97	75	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	84	86	49
Total	55	5,030	4,686	3,662	129	14,644	14,505	10,301	12	941	899	524	60	3,185	3,348	2,582
PRIMARY SCHOOLS. For Boys	121	6,775	6,860	5,348	659	43,499	43,048	29,082	134	7,696	7,395	4,369	503	22,968	22,666	14,627
For Girls	25	1,073	1,017	619	41	1,859	1,817	1,183	6	227	231	120	55	2,368	2,315	1,543
Total	146	7,848	7,877	5,967	700	45,358	44,865	30,265	140	7,923	7,626	4,489	558	25,336	24,981	16,170
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
School Education, Special — Training Schools for Masters	5	176	197	179	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for Mistresses	1	19	22	18	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	2	21	34	22	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	2	82	82	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools	1	11	11	9	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	6	260	388	206	2	72	184	60	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	2	55	54	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19	624	788	537	2	72	184	60	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	221	13,590	13,440	10,241	831	61,074	59,554	40,626	152	8,864	8,525	5,013	620	28,665	28,46.	18,865
Private Institutions — 1.—ADVANCED TEACHING— (a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental Classic.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Elementary, teaching Vernacular only or mainly — For boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3....European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4....Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — For boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

tion 2.

Central Provinces for the official year 1891-92.

Institutions.																
Management.						Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning.			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							
Unaided.																
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.	Others.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	27*b*	27*c*	27*d*	27*e*	27*f*	27*g*	28
...	...	..	...	3	232	232	197	...	5	...	211	13	3	...	...	1 Girl.
..	...	...	...	3	232	232	197	..	5		211	13	3	..	...	1 Girl.
...	...	...	...	12	660	660	641	82	25	5	573	53	3	...	1	
1	53	76	63	66	4,339	4,339	342	4,250	136	54	3,653	476	6	3	11	293 Girls.
...	...	...	...	171	18,576	..	...	18,576	...	69	16,074	1,682	27	187	537	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	102	102	63	24	95	7	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	176	...	...	176	...	7	163	6	..	...	...	
1	53	76	63	257	23,853	5,101	1,046	23,108	256	143	20,463	2,217	36	190	549	
76	2,745	2,69[illegible]	1,645	1,493	83,683	2,237	101	83,344	312	396	71,533	6,152	242	1,754	3,294	1,668 Girls.
7	166	167	104	134	5,693	454	36	5,254	449	230	4,500	403	52	11	48	119 Boys.
83	2,911	2,86	1,749	1,627	89,376	2,691	137	88,598	761	626	76,033	6,555	294	1,765	3,342	
...	...	...	...	5	176	17	...	159	...	..	158	16	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	19	...	1	17	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	82	82	...	...	1	...	72	4	2	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8	332	...	...	...	...	..	306	25	...	...	1	
...	...	..	...	2	55	19	...	36	...	1	52	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	21	696	129	...	214	2	2	636	48	2	2	4	
84	2,964	2,941	1,812	1,908	1,14,157	8,150	1,380	1,11,920	1,024	770	97,343	8,833	335	1,957	3,895	1,962 Girls in Boys' Schools. 119 Boys in Girls' Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	73	3,120	...	...	3,120	...	4	2,824	99	...	118	75	
...	...	...	...	7	206	...	...	206	...	10	177	7	...	8	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 Girls' in Boys' Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 Boys in Girls' Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,007 Total Girls in Boys' Schools.
...	...	..	...	80	3,326	...	...	3,326	...	14	3,001	106	...	126	79	119 do. Boys in Girls' Schools.
...	...	...	...	1,988	1,17,483	8,153	1,380	1,15,246	1,024	784	1,00,344	8,939	335	2,083	3,974	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.	Public																
	Under Public Management.																
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by		
	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local rates or cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
Arts Colleges.																		
University Education — English	14,672	...	...	2,653	...	3,404	20,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14,672	...	...	2,653	...	3,404	20,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools																		
School Education, General. — High Schools.	7,202	...	2,684	6,564	...	720	17,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys Schools. Middle English	22,967	1,296	14,407	12,302	1,022	651	52,645	4,464	1,393	4,683	3,388	740	...	14,668	1,612	...	...	94
For Boys Schools. Vernacular.	5,562	...	4,533	1,525	439	...	12,059	7,610	39,737	2,438	5,861	861	174	56,681	2,371	2,467	...	142
For Girls Schools. Middle English	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
For Girls Schools. Vernacular.	342	...	256	...	...	...	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	36,073	1,296	21,880	20,391	1,461	1,371	82,472	12,074	41,130	7,121	9,249	1,601	174	71,349	3,983	2,467	...	236
Primary Schools.																		
For Boys	19,507	280	11,150	12,466	761	184	44,348	34,939	81,009	7,843	18,507	2,342	204	1,44,844	7,071	5,084	...	507
For Girls	4,290	...	2,007	...	34	30	6,361	708	5,376	2,617	...	97	416	9,214	643	...	...	...
Total	23,797	280	13,157	12,466	795	214	50,709	35,647	86,385	10,460	18,507	2,439	620	1,54,058	7,714	5,084	...	507
Schools for Special Instruction.																		
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	27,698	...	...	...	...	...	27,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Schools for Mistresses	6,151	...	...	...	...	...	6,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	1,886	...	...	1,351	...	123	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools.	2,855	...	...	...	...	...	2,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	1,418	..	...	...	...	...	1,418	..	288	145	...	...	5	438	...	...	...	...
Other Schools.	3,589	...	...	...	...	...	3,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	43,597	...	...	1,351	...	123	45,071	...	288	145	...	...	5	438	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. — Arts Colleges	1,673	...	...	...	...	...	1,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	1,638	...	...	...	...	...	1,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	4,154	5,169	518	...	18	1,289	11,148	44	3,066	77	...	...	...	3,187	602	...	...	...
Primary Schools	311	813	276	...	...	107	1,507	...	622	505	...	96	...	1,223	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	1,798	...	...	...	...	...	1,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	4,048	...	1,760	61	400	37	6,306	1,191	15,353	1,468	...	967	1,672	20,651	7,045	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	2,796	...	432	56	339	175	3,798	1,154	3,623	714	156	589	3	6,239	694	...	...	42
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16,418	5,982	2,986	117	757	1,608	27,868	2,389	22,664	2,764	156	1,652	1,675	31,300	8,341	...	...	42
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1,34,557	7,558	38,029	36,978	3,013	6,720	2,26,849	50,110	1,50,467	20,490	27,912	5,692	2,474	2,57,145	20,038	7,551	...	785

tion 3.

Central Provinces for the official year 1891-92.

Institutions.																			
Native States.			Under Private management.										Total Expenditure from					Grand Total.	Remarks.
			Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates and cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and oth sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	3,293	...	1,500	1,985	...	17,246	24,024	...	...	...	...	17,965	...	1,500	4,638	20,650	44,753	
...	...	...	3,293	...	1,500	1,985	...	17,246	24,024	...	...	...	...	17,965	...	1,500	4,638	20,650	44,753	
...	...	...	5,713	...	1,776	3,536	845	7,204	19,074	...	...	...	...	12,915	...	4,460	10,100	8,769	36,244	
...	163	1,869	10,217	...	4,375	6,004	2,518	8,127	31,241	...	...	1,065	1,065	37,648	2,689	23,465	21,788	15,898	1,01,488	
...	618	5,598	2,072	68	150	395	...	1,461	4,146	...	...	...	...	15,244	42,272	7,121	7,923	5,924	78,484	
...	...	...	3,510	...	400	1,753	315	2,761	8,739	...	...	...	..	3,510	...	400	1,753	3,076	8,739	
...	...	...	196	...	43	2	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	538	...	299	2	...	839	
...	781	7,467	21,708	68	6,744	11,690	3,678	19,553	63,441	...	...	1,065	1,065	69,855	44,961	35,745	41,566	33,667	2,25,794	
313	2,233	15,208	18,342	7,968	4,493	10,89:	6,143	19,861	67,699	1,100	...	4,471	5,571	72,788	94,341	23,486	43,472	43,583	2,77,670	
...	120	763	9,456	59(	1,448	4,14(	12,018	4,311	31,976	...	60	187	247	14,454	5,972	6,072	4,146	17,916	48,560	
313	2,353	15,971	27,798	8,56:	5,941	15,038	18,161	24,172	99,674	1,100	60	4,658	5,818	87,242	1,00,313	29,558	47,618	61,499	3,26,230	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	27,698	...	...	...	...	27,698	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,151	...	...	...	...	6,151	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,886	...	...	1,351	123	3,360	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,855	...	...	...	...	2,855	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,418	288	145	...	5	1,856	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,589	...	...	...	...	3,589	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,597	288	145	1,351	128	45,509	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,030	...	...	...	...	27,030	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,527	60	...	...	1,952	81,539	
...	..	...	1,895	...	...	...	...	...	1,895	...	...	...	...	3,568	...	...	...	...	3,568	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,638	...	...	...	...	1,638	
...	...	602	3,947	320	...	...	...	98	4,36	...	...	36	36	8,545	8,555	595	...	2,043	19,338	
...	...	...	957	151	...	...	...	...	1,108	...	...	...	...	1,268	1,586	781	...	203	3,838	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,798	...	...	...	...	1,798	
...	...	7,045	265	50	45	300	719	734	2,113	...	...	465	465	5,504	15,403	3,273	361	12,039	36,580	
...	15	751	...	79	...	20	25	319	514	161	...	170	331	3,950	3,70?	1,146	435	2,400	11,633	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,652	...	...	...	...	34,652	
...	15	8,398	7,064	600	45	320	744	1,222	9,995	161	...	671	832	1,67,080	29,30?	5,795	796	18,637	2,21,614	
313	2,282	31,836	59,863	9,232	14,230	29,033	22,583	62,193	1,97,134	1,261	60	6,394	7,715	3,85,739	1,74,868	72,743	95,969	1,34,581	8,63,900	

IV-B.—Education 4.

List of Government Colleges and Scholars of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Administration of the Central Provinces for 1891-03.

Name of District.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on 31st March 1892.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	5	5	6	7	8	9
Balaghat ...	Hindi ..	3,146	383,993	50	2,765	62·92	·7	
Betul ...	Hindi and Marathi ..	3,905	322,931	63	2,903	61·98	·85	
Bilaspur ...	Hindi ..	8,800	1,274,110	103	6,940	85·43	·5	
Bhandara ...	Marathi ..	3,922	742,887	130	7,672	30·16	1·3	
Chanda ...	Marathi and Telugu ...	23,847	1,008,703	94	5,574	253·69	·55	
Chhindwara ...	Marathi and Hindi ...	3,915	407,632	35	2,239	111·85	·55	
Damoh ...	Hindi ..	2,799	325,336	68	3,355	41·16	1·09	
Hoshangabad ...	Hindi, Urdu and Marathi ..	4,652	446,650	105	5,765	44·30	1·06	
Jubbulpore ...	Hindi and Urdu ..	3,918	749,362	157	9,647	24·95	1·29	
Mandla ...	Do. ...	4,719	339,487	47	1,849	100·40	·55	
Nagpur ...	Marathi ...	3,786	756,911	207	12,303	18·29	1·6	
Nimar ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	3,340	253,499	89	4,200	37·52	1·06	
Narsinghpur ..	Hindi and Urdu ...	1,916	366,391	92	5,974	20·82	1·6	
Raipur ...	Hindi ...	14,543	2,067,762	219	17,288	66·42	·83	
Sambalpur ...	Hindi and Uriya ...	16,418	2,023,543	208	11,710	78·93	·5	
Saugor ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,005	591,486	96	5,958	41·71	1·00	
Seoni ..	Hindi ...	3,247	370,832	51	2,663	63·66	·72	
Wardha ...	Marathi ...	2,401	400,832	94	5,352	25·63	1·3	
	TOTAL ...	1,13,279	12,932,347	1,908	1,14,157	59·00	·88	

IV-C.—Scientific and Literary.

I.—Scientific and Literary Societies for 1891-92.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
NAGPUR.												
Native General Library, Nagpur. ...	Creation of reading habits and promotion of interest in general	.....	165 0 0	330 12 0	495 12 0	52	1	3	56	Not.	1863.	
Sitabuldi Reading Room, do. ...	Reading newspapers ...	.....	85 0 0	125 0 0	210 0 0	30	...	20	50	do.	1866.	
Native Library, Umrer ...	Public improvement ...	.....	25 0 0	60 0 0	85 0 0	1,085	...	1,295	2,380	do.	1875.	
Do. Ramtek ...	Public reading ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	...	20	35	Registered.	August 1885.	
Kamptee Sadar Bazar, Reading Room.	Reading Newspapers ...	.....	.....	18 0 0	18 0 0	24	...	...	24	Not.	1890.	
BHANDARA.												
Public Library, Bhandara ...	Public interest ...	.....	100 0 0	353 9 0	453 9 0	76	...	...	76	Not.	Feburary 1864.	
Do. Powni ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	16 9 6	16 9 6	4	...	52	56	Do.	4th October 1887.	
Sadasheo Library, Sakoli ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	34 0 0	34 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do.	20th do. 1887.	
Ganesh Library, Palandur ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	1 11 0	1 11 0	2	...	20	22	Do.	20th August 1888.	
CHANDA.												
Sukhwardhak Sabha, Warora ...	To look to the Public interest and to undertake social matters	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do.	17th October 1885.	
WARDHA.												
Native General Library, Wardha ...	Discussion on certain subjects ...	50	.....	200 0 0	250 0 0	58	...	...	58	Not.	September 1870.	
Do. Hinganghat..	Ditto ...	50	.....	.....	50 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do.	May 1883.	
Do. Arvi ...	Ditto ...	60	.....	.....	60 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do.	May 1873.	
Do. Ashti ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	29 0 0	29 0 0	10	...	15	25	Do.	1st April 1886.	

I.—Scientific and Literary Societies for 1891-92.—(Contd.)

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscription.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
CHHINDWARA.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
City Library ...	Reading Club ...	.....	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	35	...	...	35	Not.	November 1887.	
SEONI.												
Victoria Library, Seoni ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	...	30	110	do.	1st January 1887.	
DAMOH.												
Sukh Karni Sabha, Damoh ...	General good ...	.....	.....	96 0 0	96 0 0	40	...	...	40	do.	.....	
JUBBULPORE.												
Mahajani Sabha, Murwara ...	Sanskrit Education ...	60 0 0	.....	122 10 0	182 10 0	3	...	...	3	do.	1st October 1894.	
Anjuman Islam, ,, ...	Urdu Education ...	60 0 0	40 6 6	60 0 0	160 6 6	4	...	...	4	do.	1st July 1883.	
Church Mission, High School Library, Jubbulpore ...	Reading Newspapers ...	.....	.....	40 3 3	40 3 3	46	...	...	46	do.	6th December 1890.	
Balbodhni Sabha, Sihora ...	Scientific and Literary ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	35	...	41	do.	3rd July 1884.	
Kayasth Sabha, Jubbulpore ...	Literary and Political ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	...	...	30	do.	1874.	
Anjuman Islamia, ,, ...	Ditto ...	720 / 480	300 0 0	150 0 0	1,650 0 0	61	...	...	61	do.	16th September 1876.	
HOSHANGABAD.												
Native Reading Room, Seoni, (Malwa)	Self-improvement ...	.....	.....	10 8 0	10 8 0	10	...	...	10	do.	1870.	
SAUGOR.												
Khurai Reading Club ...	To improve Literature ...	.....	.....	21 0 0	21 0 0	9	...	...	9	do.	1st January 1891.	
Hit Sabha, Saugor ...	For general and public good.	288 0 0	205 5 0	58 12 0	549 1 0	36	...	...	36	do.	5th December 1874.	
NIMAR.												
Public Library, Burhanpur ...	Reading Newspapers ...	.....	.....	207 4 0	207 4 0	50	...	...	50	do.	1870.	
RAIPUR.												
Raipur Malni Reading Club ...	General improvement ...	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	10	...	...	10	do.	February 1891.	
SAMBALPUR.												
Sambalpur Young Mens' Association...	Improvement. ...	.....	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0	43	...	...	43	do.	July 1891.	

2.—The Press.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publication thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.	B.	Remarks.
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Raipur ...	Vishrampur Mission Press ...	Reverend J. Lohr ...	Nil. ...	Nil. ...	
,, ...	Balram Press, Raj-Nandgaon ..	N. Sarangpani Moodliar ..	Praja Hitaishi ...	do. ...	
,, ...	Kayum Press ..	M. Shamshuddin ...	Nil. ...	do. ...	
Narsinghpur ...	Saraswati Vilas Press ..	Nanhenlal Murlidhar ...	do. ...	Saraswati Vilas ...	
Hoshangabad ...	Nyaya Sudha Press ..	Mr. Sadasheo Rao, Pleader ...	Nyaya Sudha ...	Nil. ...	Job work.
,, ...	Mouj Narbada ..	Mr. Abdul Karim ...	Mouj Narbada Urdoo...	do. ...	do.
,, ...	Satya Vakta ...	Mr. Bansidhar ...	Satya Vakta ...	do. ...	do.
Saugor ...	Hitsabha Press ...	Hitsabha, Saugor ...	Nil. ...	do. ...	do.
Jubbulpore ...	Anjuman Press, Jubbulpore ...	Anjuman Islamia ..	do. ...	do. ...	do.
,, ...	Imperial Press, Sadar Bazaar, Jubbulpore ...	Narayan Swami ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
,, ...	Union Press, Jubbulpore ..	Union Press Company, Limited ...	Shubha Chintak ...	do. ...	do.
,, ...	Sheo Bharos Press, Jubbulpore ...	Ram Pratap Dass ...	Nil. ...	do. ...	do.
Nimar ...	Subodh Sindhu ...	Lakshman Rao ...	Subodh Sindhu ...	do. ...	do.
,, ...	Arya Vaibhava ...	Raghunath Rao ...	Nil. ...	do. ...	do.
Seoni ...	Hathy Daroo Press ...	Cawasji Meharwanji ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
Nagpur ...	Albert Press ..	Mr. J. Bailey ...	Nagpur and Berar Times ...	do. ...	do.
,, ...	Victoria Press ...	R. B. Mukund Balkrishna Buti ...	Nil. ...	do. ...	do.
,, ...	Nagpur Vaibhava ...	Ram Bhau Padmaker ...	The Bhonsla ...	do. ...	
,, ...	Tarjuman Press ...	Mohamad Usman Khan ...	Nil. ...	do. ...	do.
,, ...	Vishweshwar Dnyan, Saugor ...	Hari Daji ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
,, ...	Gorakshani Press ..	Mr. Gopal Hari ...	do. ...	Gorakshak ...	do.
,, ...	Chambers Press ...	Mr. E. Chambers ...	C. P. and Berar News and Railway Gazette.	Nil. ...	do.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

V. A.—Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Central Provinces during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11						
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						
							Suicide.												From all causes.	
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Males.	Females.	Wounding or accident.	Snake bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.
	Vindhyan Division.																			
1	Saugor ...	491,106	633	50	12,440	1,165	28	41	198	177	444	3,982	18,714	1·29	0·10	25·33	2·37	0·90	8·11	38·10	44·16
2	Damoh ...	297,967	1,595	1	7,234	920	17	25	152	109	303	2,601	12,654	5·35	0·00	24·28	3·09	1·02	8·73	42·47	41·26
3	Murwara ...	149,104	932	...	3,816	612	4	7	64	27	102	1,208	6,670	6·25	0·00	25·59	4·10	0·68	8·11	44·73	33·21
	Nerbudda Division.																			
4	Jubbulpore ...	442,533	2,781	...	9,583	2,386	12	26	129	88	255	5,452	20,457	6·28	...	21·65	5·39	0·58	12·32	46·22	39·02
5	Narsinghpur ...	346,851	2,083	8	9,564	941	12	15	121	70	218	2,236	15,050	6·01	0·02	27·57	2·71	0·63	6·44	43·38	41·01
6	Hoshangabad ...	443,657	3,388	63	13,231	2,034	5	5	137	82	229	2,374	21,319	7·63	0·14	29·84	4·58	0·51	5·35	48·05	36·68
7	Nimar ...	138,858	258	11	5,259	326	4	2	39	16	61	697	6,612	1·86	0·08	37·87	2·35	0·44	5·02	47·62	42·93
	Satpura Division.																			
8	Burhanpur ...	47,106	34	2	1,455	37	2	1	15	...	18	175	1,721	0·72	0·04	30·89	0·79	0·38	3·71	36·53	36·26
9	Mandla ...	295,775	1,175	22	7,574	506	8	6	88	116	218	1,318	10,813	3·97	0·07	25·61	1·71	0·73	4·40	36·55	33·06
10	Betul ...	292,609	431	53	3,199	447	7	8	103	33	150	4,881	9,161	1·47	0·18	10·93	1·53	0·51	16·68	31·30	34·89
11	Chhindwara ...	282,917	501	9	5,253	378	7	18	109	32	166	2,483	8,790	1·77	0·03	18·57	1·34	0·59	8·77	31·07	31·72
12	Seoni ...	324,288	822	56	8,221	163	8	7	110	62	187	363	9,812	2·53	0·17	25·35	0·50	0·58	1·13	30·26	32·26
13	Balaghat ...	336,418	212	20	8,498	382	12	13	115	50	190	1,864	11,166	0·63	0·06	25·26	1·14	0·56	5·54	33·19	31·68
	Wainganga Division.																			
14	Bhandara ...	650,326	839	189	17,641	144	22	27	253	86	388	2,986	22,187	1·29	0·29	27·13	0·22	0·59	4·59	34·11	30·45
15	Nagpur ...	480,737	898	38	8,784	655	24	35	233	71	363	6,365	17,103	1·87	0·08	18·27	1·36	0·75	13·24	35·57	32·51
16	Wardha ...	342,462	492	13	7,842	1,523	10	11	105	25	151	4,884	14,904	1·43	0·00	22·90	4·45	0·44	14·26	43·52	34·53
17	Chanda ...	501,026	181	14	9,241	855	19	17	135	83	254	5,659	16,204	0·36	0·03	18·44	1·71	0·51	11·29	32·34	34·08
	Mahanadi Division.																			
18	Raipur ...	1,098,630	1,805	45	21,117	2,673	46	27	486	87	646	8,566	34,852	1·64	0·04	19·22	2·43	0·59	7·80	31·72	32·60
19	Bilaspur ...	743,321	763	61	14,321	748	9	9	186	95	299	2,817	19,009	1·03	0·08	19·26	1·01	0·40	3·79	25·57	29·32
20	Sambalpur ...	355,943	10	42	3,085	1,910	13	15	83	57	168	4,982	10,197	0·03	0·12	8·67	5·36	0·47	13·99	28·64	31·01
	Total of Districts ...	8,061,634	19,823	697	177,358	18,805	269	315	2,860	1,366	4,810	65,893	287,395	2·46	0·09	22·00	2·33	0·60	8·17	35·65	34·41

V. B.—Showing the diseases of the In-door and Out-door patients treated in the

1	2	3																			
		General diseases.														Local					
		Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.									
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lung (diseases of).
1	Saugor ...	3	95	1,225	15,582	214	242	426	44	178	815	3,092	137	62	1,813	1,300	15,357	4,205	216	47	724
2	Damoh ...	2	174	1,007	4,991	53	42	89	1	66	96	1,115	17	22	350	565	4,457	1,18[illegible]	49	8	178
3	Jubbulpore ...	13	176	1,514	10,471	226	320	663	22	1,998	699	2,753	39	46	1,317	903	5,763	2,44[illegible]	188	67	356
4	Mandla ...	...	89	245	3,308	19	27	50	6	151	171	328	3	...	24	128	1,600	30[illegible]	27	1	58
5	Seoni ...	2	31	379	4,993	46	84	123	8	251	80	534	4	38	369	316	1,765	23[illegible]	61	186	140
6	Narsinghpur ...	...	180	592	4,832	95	85	151	7	63	293	1,445	11	51	162	487	3,720	1,120	133	9	121
7	Hoshangabad ...	4	508	1,276	11,443	176	177	370	3	172	423	1,666	29	11	471	890	4,618	1,527	180	37	171
8	Nimar ...	18	6	1,026	8,779	241	112	353	65	987	382	1,239	12	47	729	391	4,341	1,497	90	12	171
9	Betul ...	...	4	528	3,719	73	66	158	9	760	341	775	8	11	250	637	1,334	591	119	24	60
10	Chhindwara ...	...	89	219	1,635	13	13	52	4	61	81	403	1	5	568	286	2,123	557	35	1	47
11	Wardha ...	...	107	828	11,473	166	218	397	22	2,172	652	1,331	19	32	325	992	5,098	1,502	163	37	105
12	Nagpur ...	...	124	5,337	49,443	1,127	480	1,745	162	11,420	2,912	8,664	104	120	1,875	3,245	25,540	9,484	706	70	357
13	Chanda ...	5	136	1,389	13,758	9	74	229	22	5,643	483	2,350	13	21	1,300	1,084	6,786	2,090	281	118	130
14	Bhandara ...	1	85	874	13,145	44	61	293	88	11,964	514	2,210	3	91	1,148	716	4,114	1,614	146	31	868
15	Balaghat ...	...	4	584	6,553	75	65	301	8	785	95	936	6	10	524	422	1,927	487	31	4	55
16	Raipur ...	...	34	1,333	15,805	360	446	652	36	6,437	758	2,482	31	81	434	737	4,557	2,108	125	25	147
17	Bilaspur ...	.	33	728	5,292	205	83	207	5	650	56	649	15	37	410	216	2,323	364	31	4	92
18	Sambalpur ...	1	...	669	4,911	187	33	385	13	5,139	58	1,598	8	26	198	515	3,056	1,002	40	5	21
	Total ...	49	1,775	19,763	1,90,138	3,325	2,628	6,644	525	48,897	8,909	33,570	460	711	12,267	13,830	98,479	32,227	2,621	686	3,824

Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the year 1891.

diseases.																	4	5		
Other disease of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poison.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each Dispensary.	Operations. Major.	Operations. Minor.	Number.
5,563	1,730	1,605	201	3,617	10	576	652	199	240	120	313	2,675	5,954	10,481	149	36	1,805	81,713	101	2,562	1
1,337	752	523	81	1,207	1	242	168	79	116	31	176	740	3,171	2,132	22	34	710	25,987	51	656	2
5,110	1,915	2,071	182	3,443	3	358	426	134	329	109	139	2,361	5,022	5,907	137	77	1,436	59,138	132	2,176	3
1,260	443	960	13	459	...	196	256	10	16	3	106	318	1,733	1,791	31	2	429	14,511	15	175	4
942	818	901	59	996	2	166	103	77	120	4	10	482	1,728	1,422	69	64	371	17,976	58	518	5
1,686	857	822	73	1,601	1	253	118	150	40	54	321	990	2,900	3,101	8	90	764	27,336	65	770	6
3,683	1,636	1,480	111	3,264	1	297	357	157	192	156	202	1,194	4,943	3,682	70	117	1,062	46,756	87	1,144	7
3,046	1,788	819	107	3,125	3	293	212	125	82	85	75	1,504	2,831	4,068	99	43	600	39,405	74	1,124	8
1,470	448	917	67	1,641	8	294	422	71	63	9	153	1,121	1,699	1,060	32	62	308	19,312	23	337	9
528	210	281	24	609	...	52	59	19	17	32	9	449	1,545	2,120	41	...	446	12,634	17	329	10
2,338	1,077	2,554	118	2,259	1	142	374	191	156	145	108	1,531	4,498	4,245	157	61	849	46,443	59	968	11
21,180	6,488	8,780	345	15,410	18	748	2,419	849	1,221	691	233	6,375	21,363	21,908	432	44	5,719	2,37,170	308	5,608	12
4,607	1,242	4,516	89	3,772	2	542	196	106	81	39	138	1,179	6,772	5,746	76	32	858	65,916	41	860	13
2,814	2,000	3,253	84	2,547	4	288	193	88	144	87	100	1,760	6,831	7,496	89	35	1,024	66,847	58	1,059	14
2,205	451	1,718	42	1,981	...	379	147	12	15	22	12	608	2,921	2,787	20	36	604	26,782	20	308	15
4,884	1,668	4,044	72	4,361	3	334	436	424	239	295	437	2,034	5,924	5,860	83	74	998	68,758	74	1,160	16
958	679	1,216	10	1,413	4	121	116	141	118	77	23	155	1,359	1,367	41	61	548	19,805	66	435	17
1,980	652	2,588	7	3,758	5	114	134	87	89	220	47	570	4,020	3,277	28	62	936	36,387	82	952	18
65,591	24,854	39,048	1,685	55,503	66	5,397	6,788	2,869	3,278	2,179	2,603	26,046	85,214	88,450	1,584	930	19,467	9,12,876	1,331	21,141	

V.—C. 1. STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1891-92.

No.	District.	Population of districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
										Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total number of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Male.	Female.	Total.														
1	Saugor ...	564,950	141·06	11	10,319	10,171	20,490	1,863	16,362	11,211	3,694	15,896	4,128	3,687	97·15	89·32	34·66	17,817	31·54	236	0·42
2	Damoh ...	312,957	111·81	6	6,102	5,286	11,388	1,895	8,474	6,414	1,036	7,786	2,914	2,026	91·88	69·53	31·35	8,932	28·54	166	0·53
3	Jubbulpore ...	686,606	175·40	16	14,398	13,485	27,883	1,743	27,261	14,823	9,2:5	24,710	622	512	90·61	82·31	36·73	26,296	38·30	109	0·16
4	Narsinghpur ...	365,173	190·59	7	6,181	5,731	11,912	1,702	11,814	10,420	1,081	11,533	98	43	97·62	43·88	31·70	15,180	41·57	87	0·24
5	Hoshangabad ...	488,594	110·12	10	7,224	7,374	14,598	1,460	14,466	11,743	1,946	14,110	132	74	97·54	56·06	29·03	15,557	31·84	187	0·38
6	Nimar ...	231,123	69·26	6	6,578	5,816	12,394	2,041	11,706	10,100	1,093	11,348	688	289	96·94	42·01	50·35	11,889	51·44	19	0·08
7	Mandla ...	300,496	59·54	8	9,139	8,058	17,197	2,134	11,421	3,708	5,899	11,303	5,776	5,533	99·01	95·79	56·04	12,231	40·70	56	0·19
8	Betul ...	304,905	78·08	8	8,590	9,445	18,035	2,249	10,795	9,648	298	10,398	7,240	5,812	96·32	80·28	53·16	10,299	33·78	86	0·28
9	Chhindwara ...	366,940	95·65	8	7,292	14,807	22,099	2,762	12,741	11,475	490	12,440	9,358	6,670	97·64	71·28	52·08	20,236	55·15	38	0·12
10	Seoni ...	335,997	103·19	9	6,325	6,234	12,559	1,395	12,559	8,844	3,221	12,227	...	...	97·36	...	36·39	14,228	42·35	201	0·60
11	Balaghat ...	340,554	108·25	6	7,675	6,558	14,233	2,355	11,982	10,295	701	11,630	2,251	1,844	97·06	81·92	39·57	12,938	37·99	77	0·22
12	Bhandara ...	683,779	174·34	12	14,047	12,660	26,707	2,216	25,823	19,514	5,334	25,119	884	427	97·27	48·30	37·36	20,874	30·53	683	1·00
13	Nagpur ...	697,356	184·19	14	12,173	11,140	23,313	1,643	23,046	14,147	8,002	22,431	267	210	97·33	78·65	32·47	21,631	31·02	872	1·25
14	Wardha ...	387,221	161·27	7	6,952	5,939	12,891	1,796	11,297	7,966	2,917	10,974	1,594	1,221	97·14	76·60	31·49	12,232	31·59	505	1·30
15	Chanda ...	534,245	49·53	13	11,240	10,120	21,360	1,583	16,704	10,203	4,190	15,980	4,656	4,237	95·67	91·00	37·84	16,704	31·27	470	0·88
16	Raipur ...	1,362,662	123·99	25	25,128	24,686	49,814	1,993	49,803	29,532	16,418	48,708	6	5	97·79	83·33	35·75	42,435	31·14	2,002	1·75
17	Bilaspur ...	1,001,230	130·83	22	17,963	17,117	35,080	1,581	33,988	16,892	15,021	32,369	1,092	520	95·24	47·62	32·85	32,252	32·21	1,136	1·88
18	Sambalpur ...	551,358	146·72	14	14,659	14,457	29,116	2,017	28,377	13,096	14,626	27,862	739	627	98·18	84·84	51·67	31,497	57·13	103	0·27
	TOTAL ...	9,516,146	114·68	202	191,985	189,084	381,069	1,871	338,624	220,031	95,192	326,829	42,445	33,737	96·52	79·48	37·89	343,228	36·07	7,333	0·83

V.—C. 2. STATEMENT showing the cost of the Department in the Central Provinces during the year 1891-92.

No.	District.	Establishment.								Expenditure.				Paid from						Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Superintendent General.	Superintendent of District.	Deputy Superintendent.	Native Superintendent.	Vaccinators. 1st Class.	Vaccinators. 2nd Class.	Vaccinators. 3rd Class.	Chaprasis and other servants.	Pay of Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total cost.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Saugor ...	...	1	...	1	6	2	3	2	1,840 0 6	129 0 0	51 4 4	2,020 4 10	...	129 0 0	1,495 14 10	395 6 0	...	2,020 4 10	19,583	0 1 7¾
2	Damoh ..	...	1	...	1	3	1	2	2	1,199 9 6	355 0 0	38 0 9	1,592 10 3	...	355 0 0	1,237 10 3	...	...	1,592 10 3	9,812	0 2 7
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	1	...	1	5	4	7	2	2,373 0 3	281 4 0	65 8 1	2,719 12 4	...	281 4 0	2,260 9 11	177 14 5	...	2,719 12 4	25,222	0 1 8¼
4	Narsinghpur ...	...	1	...	1	4	1	2	2	1,312 6 4	242 0 0	83 2 11	1,637 9 3	...	242 0 0	1,395 9 3	...	...	1,637 9 3	11,576	0 2 3 1/7
5	Hoshangabad ...	...	1	...	1	5	2	3	2	1,627 12 8	125 0 0	7 8 8	1,760 5 4		125 0 0	1,557 5 4	78 0 0	...	1,760 5 4	14,18	0 1 11¾
6	Nimar ...	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	2	1,263 13 5	282 4 6	22 11 8	1,568 13 7	...	282 2 0	1,336 11 7	...	...	1,568 13 7	11,637	0 2 1¾
7	Mandla ...	...	1	...	1	4	2	2	1	1,509 15 0	275 0 0	58 11 4	1,843 10 4	—	275 0 0	1,568 10 4	...	...	1,813 10 4	16,841	0 1 9
8	Betul ..	...	1	...	1	5	1	2	2	1,552 9 9	140 8 0	32 5 7	1,725 7 4	...	140 8 0	1,584 15 4	...	...	1,725 7 4	16,210	0 1 8½
9	Chhindwara ...	...	1	...	1	7	...	1	2	1,594 1 10	403 0 0	50 12 6	2,047 14 4	...	439 0 0	1,608 14 4	...	...	2,047 14 4	19,110	0 1 8½
10	Seoni ...	...	1	...	1	4	3	2	2	1,655 14 6	385 0 0	33 10 8	2,074 9 2	...	385 0 0	1,507 8 2	182 1 0	...	2,074 9 2	12,227	0 2 8½
11	Balaghat ...	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	1	1,259 5 5	440 0 0	35 6 10	1,734 12 3	...	440 0 0	1,294 12 3	..	...	1,734 12 3	13,474	0 2 0½
12	Bhandara ...	...	1	...	1	3	6	3	2	1,951 0 0	190 0 0	158 10 9	2,299 10 9	...	190 0 0	1,929 10 9	180 0 0	...	2,299 10 9	25,516	0 1 5¼
13	Nagpur ..	...	1	...	1	8	2	4	2	2,295 7 2	313 8 0	56 0 8	2,664 15 10	...	313 8 0	1,885 1 4	466 6 6	...	2,664 15 10	22,641	0 1 10½
14	Wardha ...	...	1	...	1	2	1	4	2	1,060 0 0	240 0 0	44 11 6	1,344 11 6	...	240 0 0	1,104 11 6	...	...	1,344 11 6	12,195	0 1 9½
15	Chanda ...	...	1	...	1	4	2	7	2	1,836 0 0	477 8 0	54 7 5	2,367 15 5	...	477 8 0	1,739 7 5	151 0 0	...	2,367 15 5	20,217	0 1 10½
16	Raipur ...	...	1	...	4	6	3	16	4	4,311 12 0	316 0 0	152 6 11	4,780 2 11	...	316 0 0	4,343 9 11	120 9 0	...	4,780 2 11	48,71	0 1 6¾
17	Bilaspur ...	...	1	...	3	11	5	6	3	2,276 8 2	72 0 0	79 12 11	2,428 5 2	...	72 0 0	2,356 5 2	...	...	2,428 5 2	32,88	0 1 2
18	Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	3	1	1	12	3	2,529 0 0	278 8 0	91 1 4	2,898 9 4	...	278 8 0	2,620 1 4	...	...	2,898 9 4	28,489	0 1 7¼
	One-third of salary of Sanitary Commissioner C. P. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200 0 0	...	...	7,200 0 0	...	7,200 0 0	...	...	...	7,200 0 0	...	...
	Expenses incurred for cultivation of animal lymph ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	170 0 0	170 0 0	...	170 0 0	...	...	...	170 0 0	...	...
	TOTAL ...	1	18	...	25	86	38	78	38	40,648 4 7	4,945 8 6	1,286 6 10	46,880 3 11	...	12,301 6 0	32,827 9 0	1,751 4 11	...	46,880 3 11	3,60,566	0 2 0¾

V.—C. 3. STATEMENT showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1891-92.

No.	District.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
						Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
							Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Saugor ...	...	...	1,000	...	696	582	82	677	304	258	97·27	84·87
2	Damoh ...	...	...	1,044	...	789	569	80	704	255	130	89·23	50·99
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	1,355	...	1,219	632	432	1,073	136	104	88·02	76·47
4	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	794	...	790	653	74	727	4	3	92·03	75·00
5	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	689	...	689	596	39	636	...	...	92·31	...
6	Nimar ...	...	...	277	...	269	217	28	254	8	1	94·05	12·05
7	Mandla ...	...	...	254	...	254	147	90	254	...	...	100·00	...
8	Betul ...	...	...	587	...	427	311	42	382	160	111	89·46	69·37
9	Chhindwara ...	...	...	3,023	...	2,027	1,883	53	1,973	996	564	97·34	56·63
10	Seoni ...	...	...	199	...	195	172	22	194	4	1	97·49	25·00
11	Balaghat ...	...	...	864	...	683	561	40	562	181	110	82·28	60·77
12	Bhandara ...	...	...	969	...	969	677	142	819	...	...	84·52	...
13	Nagpur ...	...	...	913	...	905	625	210	835	8	8	92·27	100·00
14	Wardha ...	...	...	840	...	832	467	292	761	8	5	91·47	62·50
15	Chanda ...	...	...	762	...	738	507	189	703	24	16	95 26	66·67
16	Raipur ...	...	...	1,035	...	1,035	681	292	979	...	...	94·59	...
17	Bilaspur ...	...	...	400	...	372	148	199	357	28	28	95·97	100·00
18	Sambalpur ...	...	...	566	...	534	362	149	514	2	2	91·13	100·00
	TOTAL ...	...	...	15,571	...	13,453	9,790	2,455	12,404	2,118	1,341	92·20	63·31

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